

Pop. 3,300. It is one of the most ancient towns in Moravia.

PRERAU (ALT), a small town of Bohemia, near the l. bank of the Elbe, 18 m. E by N of Prague.

PRESA, a small river of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, which falls into the lake of Como.

PRESALL, or PREESALL, a township of Lancashire, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N by W of Poulton. Area, with Hachensall, 3,860 acres. Pop. in 1851, 823.

PRESBA, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. and 13 m. NW of Monastir, on the W bank of a lake of the same name, which lies 9 m. W of Lake Odinda.

PRESBURG, PRESSBURG, or POSONY-VarMEGYE, a palatinate of Hungary, lying in the angle formed by the March and the Danube at their junction; and bounded by the com. of Neutra on the N and E; Komorn on the SE; Raab on the S; Wieselbourg on the SW; and the archd. of Austria on the W. Its area is 1,348 geog. sq. m., and its pop. about 305,000, a mixture of Magyars, Germans, Bohemians, Croats, and Jews. The Carpathians originate in this district, and traverse its whole length, from SW to NE, but in general their elevations are not great, and they are here covered with vineyards. The SE part of the palatinate is flat and fertile, particularly the district called the isle of Schett formed by a branch of the Danube. The chief towns are Presburg and Tirnau.

PRESBURG, PRESSBURG, or POSONY, the cap. of the above com., situated on the N or l. bank of the Danube, 35 m. E of Vienna, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 0'$, E long. $17^{\circ} 6'$. It stands on a hill of moderate elevation overlooking a vast plain watered by the Danube, with the horizon open in all directions except on the NW, where it is intercepted by distant mountains. Pop. in 1837, 37,380; in 1846, 40,200. The Danube, here nearly half-a-mile wide, is crossed by a flying bridge. The town, or the older quarter, is meanly built, with narrow and steep streets, poor shops, and few good houses; the suburbs are neater, and bear marks of modern improvements. The principal feature of P. is the castle, a magnificently constructed residence which was presented to Maria Teresa by a Prince of the Palffy family. The castle itself, an immense construction with four towers, is now a mere shell, having been burnt down in 1811; but the terraces overlooking the steep precipitous rocks on which it is built are sufficient to protect it from a *coup-de-main*, and several new towers have been got up in a hurry, each with 4 ranges of cannon. The view from the platform seems boundless, no less than 40 villages being visible. The principal church is an old Gothic edifice said to have been built in 1090. The other public buildings are the mansion of the palatine, the barracks, the corn-market, and the town-house. P. is the usual residence of the archbishop of Gran, and has an academy, a school for the children of nobility, two or three monasteries, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium. The manufactures comprise woollens, silk, oil, leather, tobacco and snuff. The trade of the place is in a great measure transit, particularly in corn, linen, and wine. This town was declared, by a decree of 1536, the capital of Hungary, whose kings are still crowned here, though the high officers of government reside in the more central situation of Buda; and the diets and supreme courts of justice meet at Pesth. It was here that a treaty was concluded between France and Austria, after the short but eventful campaign of 1805.

PRESCOT, a parish and market-town in Lancashire, 8 m. E by N of Liverpool, comprising Rainford and Great-Sankey chapelrys, and Bold, Cron-ton, Cruerdley, Ditton, Eccleston, Parr, Penkith, Rainhill, Sutton, Whiston, Widness-with-Appleton,

and Windle townships. Area of p. 36,554 acres. Pop. in 1801, 16,952; in 1831, 28,084; in 1851, 46,527. The town mainly consists of a long straggling street. It is celebrated for its files, watches, and watch-tools. Coarse earthenware, bottles, and nails are manufactured, and there are numerous coal mines in the vicinity.

PRESCOTT, a town of Upper Canada, in the co. of Grenville and township of Augusta, on a rising ground, near the l. bank of the St. Lawrence, which is here about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in width, opposite Ogdensburg, U. S., and 12 m. E of Brockville. Pop. 2,000. A railway has been projected from Montreal to P., a distance of about 100 m. The site of P. at the head of the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and at the foot of the natural navigation of Lake Ontario, marks its importance. At present magnificent canals complete the navigation to Lakes Ontario and Erie; but these are frozen over during six months in the year, thus cutting off Montreal from the western trade during the winter. Ogdensburg, also situated on the St. Lawrence immediately opposite to P. is placed in railway communication with New York and Boston. This 'taps' as it is termed, the St. Lawrence above Montreal, in a very formidable manner for the interests of that city. Moreover, Montreal is now constructing its portion of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic railroad, which will put it in communication with the Atlantic at a port (Portland) accessible at all seasons of the year. The proposed line will probably be the first link of a great chain of railroads, westwards, along the banks of the St. Lawrence to Kingston, and along the borders of the lakes to Toronto, Hamilton, and Sandwich opposite to Detroit. Then from Detroit there is railroad communication now nearly completed placing it in connexion with the head-waters of the Mississippi.

PRESCOTT, a township of Hampshire co. in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 65 m. W by N of Boston. It has a rugged surface, and is drained by branches of Swift river. Pop. in 1850, 737. It has a village of the same name.

PRESEAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1841, 1,577. It has manufactories of beet-root sugar, and chicory-coffee, and several breweries.

PRESEGLIO, a district and village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Brescia, in the Val-Sabia, near the r. bank of the Chiese. Pop. 1,032. It has manufactories of common hats, and of linen, and carries on an active trade in faggots and charcoal. The district comprises 8 coms. and 5,863 inhabitants.

PRESENCIO, a town of Old Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. SW of Burgos, and partido of Lerina, near the r. bank of the Cogollos. Pop. 512. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

PRESENZANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 18 m. W of Piedimonte, cant. and 9 m. S of Venafrò, on a lofty mountain. Pop. 600. It has a collegiate church and a convent. Rice is cultivated in the environs.

PRESERVATION-ISLAND, an island in Bass's strait, to the SW of Cape Barren island, and near the NW coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. $40^{\circ} 29'$, and E long. $148^{\circ} 4'$. It is surrounded by islets and reefs. Its structure is granitic, and it is nearly destitute of vegetation.

PRESERVATION-PORT, an inlet of New Zealand, on the SW coast of the island of Tawai Poenammoo, or Middle island, in Chalky bay, in S lat. 46° , and E long. $146^{\circ} 20'$. At its entrance is an island of the same name.

PRESGAUX, a commune of Belgium in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Gourieux. Pop. 350.

PRESHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Aelbeke. Pop. 369.

PRESHUTE, a parish of Wilts, 1 m. SW of Marlborough. Area 5,351 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,227.

PRESICCE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 24 m. SE of Gallipoli, in a fertile valley. Pop. 2,000. It has two convents, an hospital, and a school.

PRESIDENT-FURNACE, a village of Venango co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 173 m. NW by W of Harrisburg.

PRESIDIO-DO-RIO-PRETO, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the l. bank of the Rio Preto, an affluent of the Parahibuna, and in the comarca of that name.

PRESIDIO-DE-SAO-JOAO-BAPTISTA. See **JOAO-BAPTISTA-DO-PRESIDIO (SAO)**.

PRESIDIO-DEL-NORTE, or **DE-LAS-JUNTAS**, a town of Mexico, in the state and 120 m. NNE of Chihuahua, near the l. bank of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, and confluence of the Conchas.

PRESIDIO-DEL-PASO-DEL-NORTE. See **PASO (EL)**.

PRESIDIOS, a territory of Spanish Africa, in Morocco, on the Mediterranean, comprising an area of 8,250 hect., and containing in 1833, 11,481 inhabitants. The presidios are dependent on the prov. of Grenada, and contain the towns of Ceuta, Penonde-Velez, Alhucemas, and Melilla, and the surrounding districts. See these articles.

PRESIDJ (STATI DEI), a territory of Tuscany, in the emp. of Grosseto and com. of Orbetello. This territory forms the portion of maritime Tuscany which was reserved by the king of Spain, on the relinquishment of the territory of Sienna to Cosmo I.

PRESIETCHENI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, on the r. bank of the Argisch 10 m. above Kopotzani, and about the same distance WSW of Bucharest.

PRESLAV. See **BRAHILOV**.

PRESLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 3 m. E of L'He Adam. Pop. 1,541. It contains a fine castle of modern structure, and numerous villas, and has a large parchment factory.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. of dep. 905; of com. 465.

PRESNOGORKOVSKOI, a fort of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 315 m. W of Omsk. It makes part of the military line of Ishim.

PRESNOIBNOI, a fort of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 285 m. W of Omsk. It also makes part of the military line of Ishim.

PRESNOVSKAIA, a village and fort of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 270 m. W of Omsk. The village comprises about 100 houses.

PRESOLANA, a mountain of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Bergamo, in N lat. 45° 56', and E long. 10° 2'.

PRESOPOLIE, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 20 m. ENE of Sreberniki, on the r. bank of the Save.

PRESQUE-ISLE, a county in the N part of the state of Michigan, U. S., to the N of the South Peninsula, comprising an area of 725 sq. m., drained by the N branch of Thunder-Bay river, and several other streams.

PRESQUE-ISLE HARBOUR, a port of Upper Canada, in the district of London, and co. of Norfolk, on the N side of Lake Erie, to the N of the peninsula of Long Point, or North Foreland. Its entrance is obstructed by a bar.

PRES-SAINT-DIDIER, or **SAINT-DIDIER-LES-BAINS**, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. and 18 m. WNW of Aosta, mande. and 1½ m. WNW of

Morgex, at the foot of the Little St. Bernard. It is noted for its mineral baths.

PRESSAC-D'AGONAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. N of Périgueux, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Isle. Pop. 1,480.

PRESSAT, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, and SE of Neustadt. Pop. 1,756. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of stone ware.

PRESSATH, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, presidial and 4 m. S of Kemnat, and 20 m. SE of Bayreuth, on a height, on the l. bank of the Haid-Nab. Pop. 1,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has two gates. It possesses manufactories of pottery and of linen.

PRESSBURG. See **PRESBURG**.

PRESSECK, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 6 m. NNE of Stadt-Steinach, and 23 m. N of Bayreuth. Pop. 600.

PRESSIAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. N of Treffort. Pop. 350.

PRESSIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 4 m. S of Chabanais. Pop. 1,277.

PRESSIGNY-LE-GRAND, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and arrond. of Loches. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,245; in 1846, 9,632.—The town is 18 m. SW of Loches, and 36 m. S of Tours, on the Claise, at the confluence of the Egronne. Pop. 1,768. It has an old castle, in which is the parish-church; and possesses manufactories of pottery, hardware, and leather. It has a considerable trade in cattle.

PRESSIGNY-LE-PETIT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and cant. of Pressigny-le-Grand, on the Egronne. Pop. 1,076.

PRESSNITZ, **PRESNITZ**, or **BRZEZNICZE**, a royal town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. WNW of Sautz, and 5 m. W of Sonnenberg, at the foot of the Hassberg, on the Roterell, near the frontier of Saxony. Pop. 2,683. It has two churches, and possesses manufactories of lace, arms, and needles. In the vicinity are several iron-works.

PRESSOIRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and cant. of Chaulnes, 12 m. SW of Peronne. Pop. 1,795.

PRESSPOREK. See **PRESBURG**.

PRESSY-SUR-DONDIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. E of St. Bonnet-de-Joux. Pop. 950.

PRESTBURY, a parish in Cheshire, 34 m. E by N of Chester, comprising Bosely, Capesthorpe, Chelford, Marton, Poynton, Pott-Shrigley, Rainou, Saddington, and Wincell, chapelrys; and Adlington, Birtles, Bollington, Butley, Eaton, Fallybroom, Henbury with Pexall, Hardsfield, Kettleshulme, Lyme-Handley, Macclesfield, Mottram St. Andrew, Newton, Prestbury, North Rode, Sutton, Tytherington, Upton, Wildboar-Clough, Lower Withington, Old Withington, Woodford, and Worth, townships. Area, 63,125 acres. Pop. in 1801, 21,440; in 1831, 47,257; in 1851, 59,265. In 1838, 16 cotton and 48 silk-mills in this p. employed 10,863 hands.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. NE of Cheltenham. Area 3,022 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,231; in 1851, 1,314.

PRESTE (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, cant. and com. of Pratz-de-Mollo, and 21 m. WSW of Corret, near the r. bank of the Tech. Pop. 325. It has several mineral springs and quarries of marble, &c.

PRESTEIGNE, a parish and market-town, partly

in Radnorshire, and partly in Herefordshire, 12 m. W by N of Leominster. Area of p. 11,126 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,734; in 1831, 2,391; in 1851, 2,207. —The town, seated in a valley on the river Lugg, 6 m. E of Radnor, consists principally of two handsome streets. Pop. in 1851, 1,453. A large quantity of malt is made here; there is also some trade in timber. P. is contributory to Radnor as a parl. borough. It is also a polling-place for the county.

PRESTIMO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. SE of Aveiro, and 15 m. N of Coimbra.

PRESTOE. See PRAESTOE.

PRESTON, a parish and parl. borough in Lancashire, 36½ m. NW of Manchester, 20½ m. S of Lancaster, and 19½ m. SE of Fleetwood, by railway, at the head of the estuary of the Ribble.—The parish includes Broughton chapelry, and Barton, Elston, Fishwick, Grimsargh with Brockholes, Haigh-ton, Lea, Ashton, Ingal, and Cottam with Ribbles-ton, townships. Area 15,659 acres. Pop. in 1801, 14,300; in 1831, 36,336; in 1851, 72,136.—The town is well-built and has a general air of opulence. It consists of four principal streets, one of which is nearly a mile in length; and is well-paved, and lighted with gas. There are a handsome town-hall and assembly-rooms, an exchange, a theatre, and various other public buildings. The number of churches connected with the establishment is 10; of dissenting chapels, 20. The Lancaster canal, and various railways connected with the North Union railway, traverse different parts of the town. In the vicinity are pleasant walks, and many handsome villas. The county-house-of-correction contains 185 cells, 14 wards, 12 day-rooms, 74 work-shops, 14 airing-yards, and 4 tread-wheel houses. The borough is governed by 12 aldermen and 36 councillors, under the usual corporate style. The income of the corporation, in 1840, amounted to £4,379; in 1850 to £14,010. P. returns 2 members to parliament. The parliamentary boundaries comprehend the old borough, which was co-extensive with the township of P., together with the township of Fishwick on the E. Pop. in 1851, 69,550. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 3,782; in 1848, 3,046.—P. is extensively engaged in the Manchester cotton manufacture. In 1838, 35 mills employed 3,240 males and 3,921 females; there were also 6 flax-mills employing 1,392 hands. The number of mills employed in 1853 was 54. The commerce of the port, which includes Freckleton, Hesketh, Lytham, and Poulton, is chiefly confined to the coasting trade. In 1851, 572 vessels = 29,314 tons entered, and 791 = 37,037 tons cleared. There is a neat custom-house here. The custom revenue in 1848 was £83,963. The river is spanned by two bridges and a railway viaduct.—This town arose from the ruins of the ancient Ribchester, and received its name of 'Priests' town' from the number of its religious residents. Every 20th year a jubilee is held called Preston guild, which begins the last week in August, and continues a month; and one week of which forms a kind of English carnival.

PRESTON, a parish in Dorset, 3 m. NE of Melcombe-Regis. Area 2,697 acres. Pop. in 1831, 555; in 1851, 711.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, near Cirencester. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 196; in 1851, 218.—Also a parish in King's Barton hund., Gloucestershire. Area 884 acres. Pop. in 1831, 79; in 1851, 80.—Also a parish in Kent, near Faversham. Area 1,547 acres. Pop. in 1831, 675; in 1851, 1,135.—Also a parish in Sussex, near Brighton. Area 1,286 acres. Pop. in 1831, 235; in 1851, 625.—Also a parish in Kent, 6½ m. E of Canterbury. Area 1,478 acres. Pop. in 1831, 576; in 1851,

542.—Also a township in Tynemouth p., Northumberland. Area 542 acres. Pop. in 1831, 765; in 1851, 983.—Also a parish in Rutlandshire. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 352; in 1851, 328.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, near Yeovil. Area 790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 347; in 1851, 329.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 15 m. WNW of Ipswich. Area 1,931 acres. Pop. in 1801, 321; in 1851, 386.—Also a parish partly in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. E by N of Kingston-upon-Hull. Area 6,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 957; in 1851, 1,035.

PRESTON, a decayed village in the parish of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire, a ½ m. S of Prestonpans, and 1½ m. NW of Tranent, on the line of the North British railway. In the vicinity was fought the action of 1745, which usually bears its name. See article PRESTONPANS.

PRESTON, a county on the NW of the state of Virginia, U. S. Area 545 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 6,866; in 1851, 11,708. Its cap. is Kingwood. It is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.—Also a township and village of New London co., in Connecticut, 39 m. ESE of Hartford. Pop. in 1851, 1,804.—Also a township and village of Chenango co., in New York, 94 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 1,082.—Also a township of Wayne co., in Pennsylvania, 126 m. NE by N of Harrisburg.

PRESTON-BAGOTT, a parish in Warwickshire. Area 1,302 acres. Pop. in 1831, 221; in 1851, 219.

PRESTON-BISSET, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3½ m. S of Buckingham. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 502; in 1851, 554.

PRESTON-CAPIES, a parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. S of Daventry. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 378; in 1851, 363.

PRESTON-DEANERY, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. S of Northampton. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 64; in 1851, 65.

PRESTON (EAST), a parish in Sussex, 15 m. W of Brighton. Area 609 acres. Pop. in 1851, 319.

PRESTON (GREAT AND LITTLE), a township in Kippax p., Yorkshire. Area 1,004 acres. Pop. 464.

PRESTON-GUBBALS, a parish in Salop, 4½ m. N of Shrewsbury. Area 2,281 acres. Pop. 393.

PRESTON-ON-THE-HILL, a township in Runcom p., Cheshire. Area 1,122 acres. Pop. 594.

PRESTON (LONG), a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S of Settle. Area 13,212 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,501; in 1851, 1,341.

PRESTON-PATRICK, a chapelry and township in Burton p., Westmoreland. Area 3,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 418; in 1851, 514.

PRESTON-RICHARD, a township in Heversham p., Westmoreland. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 395; in 1851, 417.

PRESTON-UNDER-SCAR, a township in Wensley p., Yorkshire. Area 2,509 acres. Pop. 407.

PRESTON-LE-SKERNE, a township in Aycliffe p., Durham. Area 2,610 acres. Pop. in 1851, 139.

PRESTON-UPON-STOUR, a parish in Gloucestershire. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. in 1851, 421.

PRESTON-UPON-TEES, a township in Stockton-upon-Tees p., Durham. Area 1,108 acres. Pop. in 1831, 76; in 1851, 113.

PRESTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS, a parish in Salop, 3 m. N of Wellington. Area 1,057 acres. Pop. in 1831, 218; in 1851, 235.

PRESTON-UPON-WYE, a parish in Herefordshire, 8½ m. W of Hereford. Area 1,379 acres. Pop. in 1831, 251; in 1851, 249.

PRESTON-WYNNE, a chapelry in Withington p., Herefordshire. Area 920 acres. Pop. 168.

PRESTONBURG, a village, the capital of Floyd co., in Kentucky, U. S., on the W fork of Big Sandy river, 129 m. E by S of Frankfort. Pop. 200.

PRESTONKIRK, a parish in Haddingtonshire, a little NE of the centre of the co. Area 6,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,765; in 1851, 1,894.

PRESTONPANS, a small parish and village in the NW extremity of Haddingtonshire. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,964; in 1831, 2,322; in 1851, 2,123. Coal was wrought here as early perhaps as in any district in Scotland, and continues still to be plentifully mined. The battle of Preston was fought in 1745, in this p., on the plain betwixt Seaton and Preston. The royal forces amounted altogether to about 2,300 men; but the number in the field was diminished to 2,100 by the separation of the baggage-guard which was sent to Cockenzie. The Highland army was somewhat more numerous, but badly armed. Of the infantry of the royal army, about 170 only escaped. Between 1,600 and 1,700 prisoners, foot and cavalry, fell into the hands of the Highlanders. In this number were comprehended the baggage-guard, which, on learning the fate of the main body and the loss of their cannon, surrendered. The loss on the side of the Prince's force was trifling: 4 officers, and between 30 and 40 privates, were killed; and 5 or 6 officers, and between 70 and 80 privates, wounded.—The village of P. lies along the shore of the frith on the Edinburgh and North Berwick road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Musselburgh, and 14 m. SW of North Berwick. Salt pans are supposed to have been erected on its site, and to have occasioned it to become a seat of pop. so early as the 12th cent. It is chiefly a straggling narrow street, drawn out to about a mile in length. The salt-pans, formerly 10 in number, have been nearly all abandoned. They at one time produced between 800 and 900 bushels of salt per week; and, along with those of Cockenzie, yielded government a revenue of £17,000 or £18,000 per annum. A chief employment and traffic are the fishing and exportation of oysters. So far back as 70 years ago, and till the end of the cent., this fishery employed 10 boats, each of which dredged from 400 to 6,000 in a day; and it sent the produce not only to Scottish markets, but to Newcastle, Hull, and London. Even yet, though the bed has probably been much over-dredged, large boats which can carry each from 25,000 to 30,000 oysters maintain a constant traffic with Shields, Newcastle, and Hartlepool. The harbour was once a custom-house port, whose range included all creeks and landing-places between the mouth of the Figgate-burn at Portobello, and the mouth of the Tyne near Dunbar.

PRESTONVILLE, a village of Carroll co., in Kentucky, U. S., on the Ohio, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Frankfort. Pop. 300.

PRESTWICH - CUM - OLDHAM, a parish in Lancashire, including the townships of Alkrington, Chadderton, Crompton, Great and Little Heaton, Pilkington, P., Tonge, and Oldham. Area 21,625 acres. Pop. in 1831, 67,579; in 1851, 94,470.

PRESTWICK, an ancient village on the coast of Ayrshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Ayr.

PRESTWOULD, a parish in Leicestershire, 3 m. E of Loughborough, comprising Burton-on-the-Wolds, Coates, and Hoton. Area 4,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 942; in 1851, 965.

PRESUMPS CUT, a small river of Cumberland co., Maine, U. S., which is fed by Sebago lake, and discharges itself into Casco-bay, 6 m. N of Portland.

PRESZEK, a town of Bavarian Franconia, 20 m. N of Bayreuth. Pop. 800.

PRETCHINSKAIA, a fort of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the Sacmara, 40 m. S of Orenburg.

PRETO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia and comarca of Rio-de-São-Francisco, which has its

source in the Serra-das-Figuras, and after a tortuous but rapid course joins the Rio-Grande.—Also a river which has its source in the Serra-Ititiaia, a ramification of the Cordilheira-da-Mantiqueira; runs along the confines of the provinces of Minas-Geraes and Rio-de-Janeiro; and joins the Barros, when the united streams take the name of Parahybuna.—Also a river of the prov. of Para, the source of which is unknown, but which flows by a wide embouchure into the Tapajoz.—Also a river of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its sources between those of the Cuiaba and Paraguay; crosses the district of Diamantina; and joins the Arinos on the l. bank, 30 m. below the confluence of the Sumidouro.—Also a river of the same prov., in the district of Diamantina, formed by the confluence of the Santa-Anta and São-Francisco Xavier, which have their sources to the S of that of the Arinos, in the Serra-Tapirapuan, unite 40 m. WNW of Diamantina, and flow into the Paraguay.—Also a river of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which has its source in the Serra-Araras; runs WSW; and after a course of 120 m., joins the Paracatu, on the l. bank, 60 m. E of the town of that name.—Also a small river in the prov. of Maranhão and comarca of Brejo, which, with the Mocambo, joins the Moni.—Also a river of the prov. of Espirito Santo, which has its source on the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores; runs E; receives the Bibirica; and throws itself into the ocean.

PRETORO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 9 m. S of Chieti. Pop. 1,200.

PRETSCH, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Merseburg, on the l. bank of the Elbe, 9 m. SSE of Wittenberg. Pop. 1,100.

PRETTIGAN, a village of Switzerland, in the NE of the cant. of the Grisons, traversed by the Landquart. It contains 17 villages and hamlets.

PRETTIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the r. bank of the Elbe, 45 m. ENE of Merseburg. Pop. 1,620.

PRETY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, 17 m. NNE of Maçon. Pop. 1,563.

PREUILLY, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 19 m. SSW of Loches. Pop. 2,068.

PREUX-AUX-BOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. NW of Landrecy. Pop. 1,025.

PREVERANGES, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 9 m. SE of Chateau-Meillaut. Pop. 1,260.

PREVESA, a sea-port of Albania, situated at the entrance of the gulf of Arta, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 56'$, 18 m. SW of Arta. The town, which is irregularly built in the Turkish style, lies along the shore of the gulf, and has on the N a fine plain, containing a number of olive plantations, and studded with well-built houses. Towards the land it is defended by a wall and ditch. To the W the ground rises, and renders the shore difficult of access. The pop. amounts to about 6,000, chiefly Greeks, who long enjoyed certain privileges, in consequence of stipulations between Great Britain and the Porte. P. is built out of the ruins of the ancient *Actium* and *Actia Nicopolis*, which are situated at an hour's distance to the N. It has a small harbour called Vathi, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the NNE of the town; and carries on a traffic with the Ionian islands, in wood, oil, valonia, bullocks, and fruit; but is not now, as it was previous to 1799, the emporium of the trade of Epirus. This place, long one of the colonial possessions of Venice, was ceded to the Turks at the peace of Passarowitz in 1718, and remained in their hands until 1798, when it was occupied by the French. The following year it was retaken by Ali

Pacha, and a part of the inhabitants cruelly massacred. In 1825, it suffered considerably from an earthquake. See ARTA.

PREVESA (GULF OF). See ARTA.

PREVINQUIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 7 m. W of Severac-le-Chateau, and 19 m. NNW of Milhau, at the foot of a lofty chain of mountains. Pop. 850.—Also a village in the same dep., in the cant. and 5 m. N of Rieupeyroux, on the l. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 700.

PREX (SAINT), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 4 m. SW of Morges and circle of Villars-sus-Yens, 11 m. SW of Lausanne, on the lake of Geneva. In the vicinity is a military column of the reign of Caracalla.

PREY-SOUS-LA-FAUCHE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 4 m. ENE of St. Blain, and 22 m. NE of Chaumont. Pop. 525.

PREYSSAC. See PRAYSSAC.

PREZ-EN-PAIL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. and arrond. of Mayenne. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,795; in 1846, 11,185.—The town is 23 m. NE of Mayenne, at the foot of a hill. Pop. in 1846, 3,382. It has manufactories of blankets, and a large cattle market.

PREZZA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 5 m. W of Sulmona. Pop. 1,000.

PRIAMAN, a town of Sumatra, about 30 m. N of Padang, and 105 m. SE of Natal, near the Indian ocean, on a narrow river navigable only at spring tides. It has an old established Dutch factory, well fortified, and defended by a small garrison. The environs possess little fertility, but the locality is healthy, and gold is found in the river.

PRIAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Pont-d'Ain, near the r. bank of the Ain. Pop. 1,050.

PRIBITZ. See PRIWITZ.

PRIBYLOV, PRIBULOFF, or PRIBYLOWSKA-OSTROVA, a group of islands in Behring's sea, about 150 m. NNW of the W extremity of the peninsula of Alaska in Russian America. The largest of the group are named St. Paul, St. George, and Morchova. They appear to be volcanic, and present generally lofty coasts. They are destitute of trees, but have some herbage and brushwood, and abound in bears, mosses, foxes and otters. They derive their name from the navigator Pribylov, by whom they were discovered in 1786.

PRICHES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. SE of Landrecy, on a mountain. Pop. 1,200.

PRICHSENSTADT, or BRIKENSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 9 m. SSE of Gerolzhofen. Pop. 970. Flax and the vine are extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

PRIDDY, a parish of Somerset, 4 m. NNW of Wells. Area 1,361 acres. Pop. in 1851, 254.

PRIDROYSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vitebsk, district and 18 m. W of Drissa.

PRIDULA, or POVAR, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Little Wallachia, 8 m. SSW of Krajova, and near the r. bank of the Schyl.

PRIEBORN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 33 m. SSE of Breslau, circle and 9 m. SE of Strehlen. Pop. 531. There are quarries of fine marble in the vicinity.

PRIEBUS, or PRYBUS, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 59 m. WNW of Liegnitz, circle and 19 m. SW of Sagan, near the r. bank of the Neiss. Pop. in 1837, 1,044. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church; and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.

PRIEDMORT, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 32 m. N of Liegnitz, circle and 5 m. SE of Glogau. Pop. 847.

PRIEDOR, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Croatia, in the sanj. and 27 m. NW of Banjaluka, on a height, at the opening of a valley, watered by the Sanna. It is the residence of an aga, and has some fortifications. Honey is extensively collected in the environs.

PRIEGNITZ, a division of the ancient Electoral March, in the N of Germany, now comprised in the circles of Ost and West Priegnitz, in the Prussian regency of Potsdam and prov. of Brandenburg. Its capital was Perleberg.

PRIEGNITZ (OST), a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, and NW part of the prov. of Potsdam. It comprises an area of 273 sq. m., and contains 41,645 inhabitants. Its capital is Kyritz.

PRIEGNITZ (WEST), a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, and NW part of the regency of Potsdam. It comprises an area of 231 sq. m., and contains 41,000 inhabitants. Its capital is Perleberg.

PRIEGO, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cordova. The partido comprises 6 pueblos. The town is 34 m. SE of Cordova, and 7 m. E of Lucena, partly in a fine plain, watered by the Salado, and partly on an acclivity of the Serra Algarinejo. Pop. 13,464. It has numerous fountains, one of which named the Fuente-de-Neptuno is remarkable for the beauty of its structure, and for the abundance of its water, 3 parish churches, 4 convents, 3 hospitals, several schools, and a castle built by the Romans, repaired and enlarged by the Moors, but now in ruins. It possesses numerous oil and fulling-mills, manufactories of silk and other materials. This town is noted as the birthplace of the sculptor Don Jose Alvarez. The surrounding district is extremely fertile, and produces in great quantities wine, fruit, sumac, and silk.—Also a judicial partido and town of New Castle, in the prov. of Cuenca. The partido comprises 45 pueblos. The town is 24 m. N of Cuenca, at the foot of a mountain on the l. bank of the Escabas, and near the Guadiela. Pop. 1,290. It is well-built, and has the title of a duchy. It has a parish church, a convent, a fine structure erected by Charles III., an hospital, and a custom-house. It possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, 2 fulling-mills, a glass-work, and a copper smelting-house. The environs afford large quantities of wine and honey.

PRIEL, a mountain of the archduchy of Austria, in the country above the Ens, consisting of the Great and Little Priel. It has an alt. of 7,020 ft. above sea-level.

PRIEPOL, PREPOL, or PRIEPOGLIE, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 50 m. WNW of Novi-Bazar, on the r. bank of the Lim. Pop. 2,000.

PRIERO, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, prov. and 14 m. ESE of Mondovì, and 4 m. E of Ceva, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. 800.

PRIESEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. NW of Saatz, and 4 m. S of Komotau, on an affluent of the Eger.

PRIEST (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, 7 m. NE of St. Symphorien. Pop. 1,100.

PRIEST-DES-CHAMPS (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 4 m. SW of Saint-Gervais, near the r. bank of the Loizel, an affluent of the Sioule. Pop. 1,920.

PRIESTHOLM, or PUFFIN ISLAND, an islet off the E extremity of Anglesea, bearing E by N $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Black-point. It is about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and not above 1-8th m. in greatest breadth; and sepa-

rates the two channels leading into Port Beaumaris.

PRIEST-LA-FEUILLE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 4 m. SE of La Souveraine. Pop. 1,200.

PRIEST-LEGOURE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 4 m. SE of Nexan, on the Legoure. Pop. 1,338.

PRIEST-SOUS-AIXE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 2 m. NW of Aix, on the l. bank of the Vienne. Pop. 1,650.

PRIEST-TAURION (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 6 m. S of Ambazac, on the r. bank of the Vienne, at the confluence of the Taurion. Pop. 1,135.

PRIETHAL, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. SW of Budweis.

PRIGGY, a village on the E cant. of Celebes, at the bottom of Tomini bay.

PRIGNANO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 12 m. NW of Il-Vallo. Pop. 900.

PRIGNRIEUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 2 m. SE of La Force. Pop. 1,195.

PRILUKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, 22 m. S of Mashnoffka.

PRILUKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 124 m. NW of Poltava, on the river Udaia. It has 2,500 inhabitants, who carry on a traffic in corn, cattle, horses, and silk.

PRIMALUNA, a village of Lombardy, in the prov. of Como, 3 m. NW of Introbio, on the l. bank of the Brenta. Pop. 1,460.

PRIMEIRA, a river of Western Africa, one of the deltoid branches by which the Rio-Formosa falls into the Atlantic, 15 m. to the W of the main stream.

PRIMEIRAS, a cluster of small islands in the Mozambique channel, near the coast of Africa, in S lat. 17° 50'.

PRIMERO, a river of South America, in the Argentine prov. of Cordova, which rises near Pihuna, and flowing from W to E loses itself in the pampas of the interior.

PRIMEROSE, a township of Dane co., in Wisconsin, U. S., 19 m. SW of Madison. Pop. 34.

PRIMISLAU, a town of Bohemia, 28 m. SE of Czeslau. Pop. 2,000.

PRIMKENAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Leignitz, 14 m. SW of Great Glogau. Pop. 1,500. It has nail-manufactories, and tile-works.

PRIMORIE, a district of Austrian Dalmatia, between the rivers Cetina and Narenta. It is hilly, and productive in wine, oil, and figs, but not in corn. The chief town is Macarsca. This district was called *Dalmatia* by the Romans, and by the Greeks *Parathalassia*.

PRINCE, a county forming the W division of Prince Edward Island, and intersected by the Ellis or Grand river. Area 471,000 acres. See **PRINCE-EDWARD ISLAND**.

PRINCE, a village of France in the dep. of Illet-Vilaine, cant. and 9 m. NE of Vitre. Pop. 1,000.

PRINCE'S BAY, a bay on the SE coast of Staten island, New York, U. S.

PRINCE'S BAY, or **BARAWALLY**, a bay on the W coast of the island of St. Vincent, 2 m. S of Cumberland-bay.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an island in the Eastern seas, off the NW extremity of the island of Java, at the distance of about 2 leagues. It is in general low and woody. On its SW side is a bay into which two small rivulets of fresh water flow. There is a town upon it, called Samadang, consisting of about 400 houses. Here may be got turtle, fowls,

deer, fish, cocoa-nuts, plantains, pine-apples, water-melons, jacks, and pumpkins, besides yams and other vegetables.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an island off the W coast of Africa, in the gulf of Benin, in N lat. 1° 39', E long. 7° 26'. It is about 10 m. in extent, and 5 m. in breadth; and lies 120 m. S of Fernando-Po, and from the Gaboon 125 m. It has two harbours, Port Antonio and West Bay, both good and safe. The island is extremely moist, and not so healthy as St. Thomas's. Cruisers water and refresh here. Its highlands terminate abruptly in conical peaks about 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea. The port charges are only 100 reis, or about 5d., per ton measurement, payable only once in each year. The only expense to which vessels are liable in the custom-house amounts to 1,440 reis, or about 6s. 8d. each voyage. The produce consists principally of coffee and cocoa, which have a certain and invariable price—coffee at 80 reis and cocoa at 40 reis per pound put on board, equal to 3½d. and 1½d. per pound. This island was discovered and settled by the Portuguese in 1471, and the revenues were assigned to the prince of Portugal, whence its name is derived.

PRINCE-ALBERT'S LAND, a district in the Arctic regions, continuous with Wollaston and Victoria Land, and extending NW to Peel-point, in N lat. 73° 21', W long. 112° 30', discovered by Captain McClure in 1850. From an elevation of 1,500 ft., about 5 m. inland, the country appeared hilly, with deep ravines and large caves. Herds of musk cattle and deer, and hares, ptarmigans, and plovers were seen upon it.

PRINCE-CHARLES ISLAND, an islet off the W coast of Spitzbergen, in N lat. 78° 30'.

PRINCE-EARNEST'S SOUND, an inlet on the W coast of North America, which branches off to the NE from the Duke of Clarence's strait, and separates the Duke of York's island on the SE from the continental shore. It is from 1 to 6 m. broad.

PRINCE-EDWARD, a central county of Virginia, U. S. Area 255 sq. m. It is watered by affluents of the Appomattox. Pop. 4,177. Its cap., of the same name, is 53 m. WSW of Richmond.

PRINCE-EDWARD DISTRICT, a district of Canada, situated on the N branch of Lake Ontario, between Kingston and Toronto; bounded on the S by the lake, and on the N by the bay of Quinte, the peninsula which it forms being joined to the New castle district of Canada by a neck of land not exceeding 2 or 3 m. in width. It is from 30 to 40 m. in length, and from 20 to 30 m. in greatest breadth, over its middle. Its area is estimated at 213,000 acres, of which about 95,000 are under cultivation. Pop. in 1848, 18,061. It is subdivided into the 6 townships of Marysburgh, Sophiasburgh, Ameliasburgh, Hallowell, Hillier, and Athol; and the lake-islands of the Ducks, Wapnose, and Big island belong to it. The largest stream is Concession creek which rises in the NE, and flows into Hillier's bay. There are several small lakes. The only town of any size is Picton, the cap., about 40 m. W of Kingston. The productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, pease, oats, barley, and buckwheat.

PRINCE-EDWARD ISLAND, formerly **St. JOHN'S ISLAND**, the smallest of those colonies which fell into the hands of the English upon the conquest of Canada, and were finally ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of 1763, situated on the S side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between the parallels of 45° 50' and 47° 7' N, and the meridians of 62° and 64° 27', and separated from the continental provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by Northumberland strait, from 9 to 30 m. in width. Its

length is about 135 m., and it varies from 10 to 30 m. in breadth, containing an area of 2,134 sq. m. Cape Breton lies within 27 m. of the E point of the island; Cape Ray, the nearest point of Newfoundland, is 125 m. distant. The appearance of the country from the sea is extremely prepossessing. With the exception of some ridges of sand-wastes, which front the bays on the N side, the island is entirely surrounded with red cliffs varying from 20 to 100 ft. in height. The scenery on approaching the coast presents all the varieties of cultivated and forest land, with villages and cleared farms scattered along the shore and by the sides of the bays and rivers. The coasts are on every side indented with fine harbours; and owing to the manner in which the island is intersected by various branches of the sea, there is no part of it at a greater distance than 8 miles from the ebbing and flowing of the tide, while the whole is physically divided into three peninsular divisions corresponding with the three counties into which it is administratively divided. It abounds with streams and springs of the purest water. There are no mountains in the island, but a chain of hills intersects the country between De Sable and Grenville bays, and in different places the land rises to a moderate height.

Climate. The climate of Prince-Edward Island is highly favourable to agriculture and to the health of the inhabitants. The cold is severe, but the damp and unwholesome chills of an English winter are unknown. The weather generally becomes unsteady in the early part of November, the frost gradually increasing until the ground resists the plough, which is ordinarily about the second week in December. During the months of January and February the weather is usually steady, with the thermometer occasionally from 10° to 20° below zero. March is a windy month, and throughout very changeable. About the close of this month the snow rapidly melts, and the ice in the rivers and bays becomes rotten and dangerous to pass. About the middle of April strong southerly winds commence, and the last vestiges of frost speedily vanish. The spring is short; in the beginning of June summer bursts forth; and from this time until the end of September the climate resembles that of the southern coast of England. The thermometer during calm weather indicates a greater degree of heat, but the sea-breeze seldom fails to lower the temperature before the sun reaches the zenith. About the middle of September the evenings get cool, and the autumn properly commences. Prince-Edward Island is almost entirely free from those fogs to which the surrounding regions are subject. This exemption is accounted for when we consider that the waters which wash the shores of the island do not come in immediate contact with those of a different temperature; and that Cape Breton and Newfoundland, both of which are high and mountainous, lying between it and the Atlantic, arrest the fogs which would otherwise be driven from the banks towards this island.

Soil and Agriculture. The whole face of the country is, or was originally, covered with forest-trees of great variety. The general structure of the soil is, first, a thin layer of black or brown mould composed of decayed vegetable substances; then, to the depth of a foot or more, a light loam prevails, inclining in some places to a sandy, in others to a clayey character; below this a stiff clay resting on sandstone predominates. The prevailing colour of both soil and stone is red. There is little limestone or gypsum, nor has coal yet been discovered. Red clay abounds in many parts of the island; and a strong white clay, fit for potters' use, is met with. Some of the bogs scarcely produce anything but moss; others are wet, spongy, and deep, producing dwarf-alders, long grass, and a variety of shrubs. There are other tracts called barrens, some of which, in a natural state, produce nothing but dry moss, or a few shrubs. The excellence of its soil, its climate, and the configuration of its surface particularly adapt Prince Edward Island for agriculture; and in every district well-cultivated farms may be seen, producing wheat, barley, oats, green crops, clover and grasses, all of excellent quality. The advancement of the farmers in agricultural knowledge has not, how-

ever, kept pace with their encroachments on the forest; and the soil has therefore, for a long period, been undergoing a process of exhaustion in various districts. All kinds of grain and vegetables raised in England, ripen in this island. Summer-wheat, whether red or white, is at present the great object of the farmer's attention; and with good management, in favourable seasons, yields a bountiful return: wheat, however, is here an uncertain crop. Barley and oats grow luxuriantly, especially the latter, the average produce of which, on well-managed farms, may be estimated at 45 bushels of 40 lbs. weight per acre. Barley averages about 35 bushels. Beans of all kinds, and pease, yield plentiful returns. Rye and buckwheat produce good crops, but they are not much grown. Indian corn is cultivated, and a return of 90 bushels has been received from one bushel of seed. Turnips, carrots, and parsnips yield excellent crops. The principal grasses are Timothy, red and white clover, and a kind of soft indigenous upland grass, of which sheep are very fond; also marsh grasses, on which cattle are fed during the winter-months. Milch cows, and such horses and cattle as require care, are housed in November; but December is the usual month for housing cattle regularly. Sheep thrive better by being left out all winter; but they require to be fed, and it is necessary to have a covered shed to guard them against the cold winds and snow drift. The horses of the island are in general small but strong, hardy, docile, and patient of fatigue. The horned cattle of the island are smaller than those of England. The ordinary weight of an ox bred in the more cultivated districts, may be about 8 cwt., without hide or tallow. The breed of sheep has been much improved by the importation of Leicester and South-down stock from England. Swine are suffered to run too much at large to thrive well. Domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, &c., are reared with great ease, and are plentiful. The principal disadvantage, in an agricultural point of view, connected with this island, is the length of the winter, which renders it necessary to have a large store of hay for supporting live stock; and which also, from the abrupt opening of spring and summer, abridges the season for field-work. The number of acres of arable land in the island in 1848, was 215,389. There were under crop:

Wheat,	21,091 acres.
Barley,	5,894 "
Oats,	43,520 "
Potatoes,	11,597 "
Turnips,	2,420 "

The numbers of farming stock were: horses, 12,845; neat cattle, 49,310; sheep, 92,785; hogs, 19,863. The number of horses seems excessive in proportion to the other descriptions of stock, but it includes horses of all kinds besides those exclusively employed in agricultural work. In 1841, the number of hogs was 35,522, being 15,659 more than in 1848. This remarkable falling off is to be attributed entirely to the failure of the potato crop for the two previous years. In 1827, the number of acres under crop was only 59,508; in 1833, 94,647.

Horticulture. The soil of the island being composed chiefly of sand and clay, without any obstruction from stones other than the soft red sandstone on which it is based, may be trenched to any depth, and is of course favourable to the production of the carrot, beet, radish, or other fusiform roots. Broccoli, cauliflower, and all the Brassica tribe may be obtained in great abundance, and of the best quality. The different variety of pease, beans, lettuce, celery, spinach, sea-kale, rhubarb, sweet herbs, and in short all vegetables which are cultivated in Great

Britain, for culinary purposes, succeed equally well here. Asparagus may be had here with comparative ease, and at little cost. The cucumber will grow luxuriantly and perfect its seeds in the open air, without the aid of glass or artificial heat of any kind. The different varieties of the cultivated currant, gooseberry, strawberry, and raspberry, are not inferior either in size or flavour to those of the countries from whence they have been imported. Apples are grown with success, and the green-gage, Orleans, damson, and other plums, together with cherries, succeed well. The filbert has been found to ripen its fruit, and the hazel is indigenous. The crocus, lily, narcissus, and others of the same sort, stand the winter, and here produce as splendid colours as in more southern climates. Dahlias, ranunculuses, anemones, chrysanthemums, and a host of annuals, contribute to embellish the walls and parterres. The horse-chestnut, the acacia, the English ash, the barberry, and a number of others, have been intermingled with the native trees and shrubs; among which, the cedar, sumach, Indian pear, tree-cranberry, mountain-ash, and wild cherry are conspicuous for their beauty and delicacy of appearance.—After the cession of the island to Great Britain in 1763, various schemes were proposed for its cultivation and settlement; but it was finally determined to make grants to individuals upon a plan recommended by the board-of-trade. It was thought proper that the different townships should be drawn for by way of lottery; and in this manner the whole of the island, with the exception of about 12,000 acres, reserved for sites of towns, &c., was granted by the government to individuals having claims for public services, and others upon certain terms of settlement. Part of these lands have since been sold; but the greater portion still remains in the possession of the representatives of the original grantees. Many of the proprietors of townships are absentees, being represented by resident agents, who are empowered to sell or lease the lands under their charge. The price of land varies from 5s. to 20s. per acre, the difference of price arising more from situation than disparity in the quality of the land. Some of the most extensive proprietors grant leases for 999 years on the following conditions:—First and second year, no rent; third year, 3d. per acre; fourth year, 6d. per acre; fifth year, 9d. per acre; sixth year, 1s. per acre; to continue for the remainder of the term at 1s. per acre, the tenant being entitled at any time to buy his farm at 20 years' purchase.

Fisheries.] Prince-Edward Island is one of the best fishing-stations within the gulf; the harbours on the N side are the most conveniently situated for the successful prosecution of this important pursuit. Yet from various causes the people of this colony have not availed themselves of the advantages afforded them for the prosecution of the cod and mackerel fisheries. Of the fleet of fishing-vessels from the United States which annually visit the gulf, from 200 to 300 are, during the summer, engaged in fishing round the shores of this island; and it is understood that they always carry off two and often three full cargoes during the season.

Commerce.] The commerce of the island consists in the exchange of its agricultural productions, timber and manufactured deals, ships, and a small quantity of dry and pickled fish, for British manufactures and other articles of consumption. The mercantile intercourse is generally carried on with Great Britain and Ireland, the neighbouring provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and the United States. The exports and imports in 1833 and from 1845 to 1849 were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.
1833,	£3,956	£1,693
1845,	25,744	6,449
1846,	29,210	51,155
1847,	30,427	74,772
1848,	15,141	36,303
1849,	20,782	61,323

The return of exports and imports cannot be considered as conveying the true extent of the trade of the colony. Ship-building, which at present forms one of the most considerable items of domestic industry and enterprise, is entirely omitted in the value of the exports; exclusively of which, a large portion of the imports is necessarily consumed in completing the ships, and in sending them to markets. The number of vessels built in the island in 1848 was 73 = 10,634 tons; and these were mostly sold in the United Kingdom at about £5 per ton.—The manufactures of the island are very limited. A coarse and useful woollen cloth is made, and there are mills in the vicinity of Charlotte-town where this description of cloth is dressed and dyed. The inhabitants also manufacture linens and flannels for domestic use, tan and dress leather, &c. There is an iron-foundry in Charlotte-town.

Population.] According to census taken in 1848 the pop. of the island amounts to 62,678, being an increase of 15,644 since 1841. About three-fourths of the whole number, being natives of the island, are chiefly descendants of the French Acadians, who remained after the cession of the colony in 1763, of settlers from the highlands of Scotland, who were introduced subsequently to 1770, and of American loyalists, to whom lands were granted at the close of the revolutionary war. About 16,000 are immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland; the Scotch and Irish numbering nearly 7,000 each, with about 3,000 English. There are only about 300 Indians remaining in the island, a remnant of the once numerous Micmac tribe. The English settlers, though fewer in number than any others, are in general steady and industrious, and thriving well; but the Lowland Scotch make probably the best settlers. The greater number of domestic servants and agricultural labourers employed in the island are Irish. The descendants of the French Acadians amount to upwards of 5,000.—The religious divisions are the same as those of the North American colonies generally. The proportions of the separate denominations, as shown by the census of 1848, were as follows:—

Church of England,	6,530
Presbyterians,	20,402
Roman Catholics,	27,147
Methodists,	3,639
Baptists,	2,900
Other denominations,	1,710

The total number of churches throughout the island is 109.

Education.] There is an academy in Charlotte-town, established under an Act of the colonial legislature, and endowed with £200 a-year out of the public revenue. The appointment of masters and general supervision are vested in a board of trustees. No religious test is imposed. There are a National school in Charlotte-town, and grammar schools in George-town, and in Prince-town royalty, besides 98 district schools, and 8 Acadian schools in different sections of the island, the masters of which are examined and licensed by the board of education, and receive an annual allowance from the colonial government, varying from £6 13s. 4d. to £16 13s. 4d., according to the qualification of the teacher, and the locality of the school. In these schools are taught reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, and geography; in the grammar schools Latin, geometry, and trigonometry form part of the course

According to the census of 1848 there were 182 school-houses in the island, and the total number of scholars was about 4,700.

Government.] The civil establishment of the island consists of a lieutenant-governor with a salary of £1,500, chief justice with a salary of £466, an attorney-general, secretary, registrar, and clerk-of-the-council, surveyor-general, provost-martial, and clerk-of-the-crown, whose salaries are paid by the imperial government; and an assistant judge and master-of-the-rolls, whose salary is paid by the colony.—The judicial establishment consists of a chief justice, whose salary is voted by the imperial parliament. There are also 3 assistant judges who have no salary or other emoluments, except such as are derived from a few trifling fees for administering oaths, taxing bills of costs, &c. The supreme court sits four times a-year in Charlotte-town, twice a-year at St. Eleanor's; and twice at George-town.—The Ecclesiastical establishment consists, at present, of 7 clergymen chiefly supported by the society for the propagation of the gospel.

Revenue and expenditure.] The revenue for 1848 amounted to £10,459, exclusive of a parliamentary grant of £3,070, and some other items. In 1850 it amounted to £15,192; and in 1851 to £15,264. The colonial revenue is principally derived from an impost of 2d. per gallon on ale, porter, and strong beer, imported into the island, varying imports on spirits, tobacco, and sugar; an *ad valorem* duty, varying from 2 to 20 per cent. on certain imports, and a duty of 5s. 2d. per gall. on spirits distilled in the island. An assessment of 3s. 4d. is levied upon every 100 acres of unimproved land, and 1s. 8d. on every 100 acres of improved land, 2s. 8d. on each unimproved town lot, pasture lot, and water lot; and 1s. 4d. on each improved town and water lot in the town and royalty of Charlotte-town. The receipts of the post-office in 1848 amounted to £734. The parliamentary grant is appropriated to the payment of the salaries of the different public officers who are borne on the parliamentary estimates, and a pension to the late lieutenant-governor of the island. The expenditure of 1848 exceeded that of 1847 by the sum of £1,938, and was more than the net revenue by the sum of £3,830. The heaviest item in the local expenditure of 1848 was roads and bridges £3,341. The expenditure of 1850 was £7,240; and of 1851 £16,115.

Topography.] The island is administratively divided into three counties; these again into electoral districts; and the whole subdivided into 67 townships, containing about 20,000 acres of land each. Queen's co. is the central division of the island, and contains 23 townships. Near the centre of this co. and of the island is situated Hillsborough bay, which is capacious and safe for ships of any burden. At the confluence of the rivers Hillsborough and York, upon a point of gradually rising ground, is situated Charlotte-town, the seat of government, and, including the royalty, containing nearly 5,000 inhabitants. Its distance from Quebec is 580 m., and from the Land's End in England, 2,280 m. Besides Hillsborough harbour, this co. possesses three safe but less capacious havens on the N shore. The largest of these is Grenville bay, or New-London, which admits vessels drawing 12 ft. of water.—King's co. is the E division of the island, and contains 21 townships. The bay of Three rivers, or George-town, is formed by the junction of the Montague, Cardigan, and Brudenell rivers. Upon a point of land, between the Cardigan and the united waters of the Brudenell and Montague, is placed George-town, which including the royalty, contains about 700 inhabitants. Its excellent har-

bour, and its desirable situation for the cod, herring, and mackarel fisheries, will probably, at no very distant period, make it a place of considerable importance. It is well calculated for the centre of any trade carried on within the gulf of St. Lawrence. Its harbour is not frozen over for some time after all the other harbours in the gulf, and it opens earlier in the spring. Prince county, the W division of the island, contains 23 townships. The most remarkable natural feature of this co. is the extensive harbour of Richmond bay, or Malpeque, a broad and deep indentation of the sea, completely fortified from external danger by a long range of sand hills, with two entrances at its SE extremity. Near the entrance of Richmond bay is situated the county-town, called Prince-town, on a peninsula, formed by Darnley-basin and the March-water. There are, in this co. several other good harbours, of which Bedeque and Cascumpeque are the largest. Bedeque is on the S side of the island, and to the W of it, on the N shore, lies Cascumpeque.

History.] Cabot is supposed by some authorities to have discovered this island, and given it the name of St. John. It was captured by the New England forces in 1745; and after the second reduction of Louisburg, in 1758, became permanently attached to the British crown, and in 1763 was confirmed to Britain. In 1789 its name was changed to PRINCE EDWARD in honour of the late duke of Kent.—*Governors' Reports.*

PRINCE-FREDERICK HARBOUR, an inlet on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 15°.

PRINCE-FREDERICKTOWN, a village of Calvert co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 4 m. W of Chesapeake bay.

PRINCE-GEORGE, a county in the W part of Maryland, U. S., watered by the Patuxent river. Area 492 sq. m. Pop. in 1851, 21,550. Its chief town is Upper Marlborough.—Also a county in the SE of Virginia. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. 7,596.

PRINCE-HENRY'S ISLAND, or LOSTANGE, an island in the Pacific, in S lat. 18° 43', and W long. 141° 42'.

PRINCE-LEOPOLD ISLAND, an island of the Arctic ocean, in N lat. 74° 5', and W long. 90°.

PRINCE-REGENT INLET, an arm of the Arctic ocean, between the parallels of 72° and 74°, leading from Barrow's strait into the gulf of Boothia.

PRINCE-RUPERT'S HEAD, a cape on the NW coast of the island of Dominica, in N lat. 15° 42'.

PRINCE-OF-WALES'S ARCHIPELAGO, a large island in the N. Pacific, with a number of small ones in the bays on its coast, so called by Vancouver, extending between the parallels of 54° 42', and 56° 21' N, about 40 m. N of Queen Charlotte's island.

PRINCE-OF-WALES (CAPE), the NW extremity of the American continent, in N lat. 65° 33', and W long. 167° 59', forming, with East Cape on the opposite shore of Asia, the entrance to Behring's straits, which separate the two continents of America and Asia.

PRINCE-OF-WALES'S FORELAND, a cape on the E coast of Kerguelen's Land, in S lat. 49° 39'.—Also the most southerly point of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific, in S lat. 22° 29'.

PRINCE-OF-WALES'S FORT, a fort and factory of N. America, on Churchill river, belonging to the Hudson Bay company, in N lat. 58° 47'.

PRINCE-OF-WALES'S ISLAND. See PENANG.

PRINCE-WILLIAM, a county in the NE of Virginia, U. S., watered by the Occoquan. Area 306 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 8,144; in 1851, 8,129.

PRINCE-WILLIAM'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific, in S lat. 17° 19', discovered by Tasman in 1643.

PRINCE-WILLIAM'S SOUND, a great inlet of the N. Pacific ocean, on the N. American coast, between the parallels of 60° and 61°. It was dis-

covered by Cook in 1778. Vancouver, who visited this sound in 1794, says, "After a minute examination we were empowered to make of Prince William's sound, we proved it to be a branch of the ocean that requires the greatest circumspection to navigate; and although it diverges into many extensive arms, yet none of them can be considered as commodious harbours, on account of the rocks and shoals that obstruct the approach to them, or of the very great depth of water at their entrances."

PRINCE-WILLIAM-HENRY'S ISLAND, or **MATTHIAS**, an island in the Pacific, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 32'$, and E long. $149^{\circ} 30'$, discovered in 1790, by Lieutenant Ball. It is pretty high, and appears about 70 m. in circumf. It has a picturesque appearance, and seems to be fertile and well peopled.

PRINCES' ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the sea of Marmora, near the straits of Constantinople, called Prinkipo or Principo, Prote or Protos, Chalke or Kalkhi, and Antigone. They are situated near the entrance of the gulf of Nicomedia, and being only about 15 m. SE of Constantinople, are frequently resorted to by parties of pleasure from that capital. The inhabitants are Greeks. There are four smaller islets called Oxeia, Plateia, Adaces, and Nikandro, belonging to the group, which is so named from having been, at the period of the Greek empire, a place of exile for its banished princes.

PRINCESS-ANNE, a county in the SE of Virginia, U. S. Area 351 sq. m. Pop. in 1851, 7,669. Its cap., of the same name, is 93 m. SE by E of Richmond.—Also a village in Somerset co., in Maryland, 16 m. E of Chesapeake bay. Pop. 700.

PRINCESS-CHARLOTTE'S BAY, a large bight on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. $14^{\circ} 29'$. It is 22 m. deep, and 31 m. broad, with low shores.

PRINCESS-ROYAL'S HARBOUR, a harbour on the SW coast of Australia, in the W part of King George Third's sound, in S lat. $35^{\circ} 3'$.

PRINCESS-ROYAL ISLANDS, a group of islands on the W coast of N. America, to the E of Queen Charlotte's islands, between Pitt's archipelago and Fitzhugh's sound.—Also two rocky islets in the Arctic ocean, in the centre of Prince of Wales strait, in N lat. $72^{\circ} 46'$, and W long. $117^{\circ} 44'$. The largest is 600 ft. in height, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length.

PRINCETON, a village of Upper Canada, partly in the township of Blenheim, and partly in that of Burford, on Homer's creek. Pop. 150.

PRINCETON, a village of Dallas co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S., between Wachita and Saline rivers, 56 m. S by W of Little Rock. Pop. in 1850, 300.—Also a village of Bureau co., in the state of Illinois, 8 m. W of the river of that name, and 112 m. N by E of Springfield.—Also a village of Gibson co., in the state of Indiana, 3 m. S of Patoka creek, and 119 m. SW by S of Indianapolis. Pop. 806.—Also a village of Caldwell co., in the state of Kentucky, 179 m. WSW of Frankfort. Pop. 500.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Maine, on the S side of Shoodic lake outlet, and 123 m. ENE of Augusta. Pop. 280.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, 44 m. W by N of Boston, drained by branches of Nashua and Ware rivers. It contains Wachusett mountain, which has an alt. of 3,000 ft. above sea-level, and is generally billy. Pop. 1,318. It has a village of the same name.—Also a village of Washington co., in the state of Mississippi, on the Mississippi, 74 m. NW of Jackson. Pop. 300.—Also a village of the state of Missouri, on Weldon river, 146 m. NW by N of Jefferson city.—Also a township of Mercer co., in the state of New Jersey, 10 m. NE of Trenton, bounded on three sides by a

bend of Stony Brook, and on the N by Rocky Hill, and drained by several affluents of S. Brook. It has a finely diversified surface, and is intersected by the Delaware and Raritan canal, and the Trenton and New Brunswick railway. Pop. in 1840, 3,055; in 1850, 3,021. It has a village consisting of about 250 houses.—Also a village of Mercer co., in the state of Virginia, on Brush creek, 194 m. W of Richmond.

PRINCIPATO-CITRA, or **CITERIORE** [*i. e.* *Citra serras Montorii*], a central province in the kingdom of Naples; bounded on the N by the province of Principato-Ultra; on the E by Basilicata; on the S and W by the Mediterranean; and on the NW by the provs. of Lavoro and Naples. It is of an irregular form, about 86 m. in length from NW to SE, and 45 m. at its greatest breadth. Its territorial extent is 1,646 Italian sq. m.; its pop. in 1844, 532,192. Its surface is for the most part mountainous, but it is traversed by a great plain, extending from Salerno to Agropoli, and watered by the rivers Salarno, Sarno, Calore, and Negro. The coast-line presents a large indentation in the bay of Salerno; and capes Campanella, Licosa, and Palinuro. The mountains are in general well wooded, and many of them are covered with chestnut trees whose fruit forms one of the chief products of the prov. The plains are rich in corn and rice; but the air has in several places become unhealthy, and in the plains of Salerno and Eboli the pop. is on the decrease. The other productions are wine, olive-oil, and fruit. The wine called *vernaccia*, made at Cilento, is particularly esteemed. Hogs are reared in great numbers; and on the coast there are considerable fisheries. The principal exports are timber, rice, dried fruit, particularly figs; wine, hides, and pork. Copper, marble, and gypsum are wrought; and paper is largely manufactured. The prov. is divided into the 4 *distretti* of Salerno, Sala, Campagna, and Vallo; 45 *circondarii*; and 164 *comuni*. The cap. is Salerno.

PRINCIPATO-ULTRA, or **ULTERIORE**, a prov. of Naples; bounded on the N by the prov. of Sanio; on the W by Lavoro; on the S and SW by Principato-Citra; on the SE by Basilicata; and on the E by Capitanata. It has a superficial extent of 1,205 Italian-sq. m., and a pop. in 1844 of 375,000; in 1850, 383,414. It is traversed by the western and the central ridge of the Apennines, and is watered by the rivers Sabato, Tamaro, Calore, and Ofanto. Its productions are corn, wine, fruit, chestnuts, olive-oil, and timber. The breeding of cattle and sheep is carried on extensively in the mountainous parts, and, in warmer situations, the rearing of silk-worms. The only exports consist of raw products. It is divided into the 3 *distretti* of Avelino, Arriano, and Saint-Angelo-dei-Lombardi; 34 *circondari*; and 136 *comuni*. The chief town is Avelino, which sometimes gives name to the prov.; but the two contiguous provs. have retained their appellations of P. Citra and Ultra from the time of the Lombard princes, who governed them separately as sovereigns of Salerno and Benevento.

PRINCIPE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 405 m. NNE of Goyaz.

PRINCIPE (CANAL DEL), a channel of the N. Pacific, which separates Bank's island from Pitt's archipelago on the W coast of British North America, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 30'$, and W long. 130° .

PRINCIPE-DA-BEIRA, a fortress of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, on the r. bank of the Guaporé, 3 m. below the confluence of the Itunama, or Tunama. Its inhabitants, about 500 in number, are chiefly Indians and mulattoes, who find their chief employment in fishing, the chase, and in the cultivation of a few common vegetables.

PRINCIPE-IMPERIAL, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauí, and comarca of Maravão, 162 m. NE of Oeiras. Pop. of district, 2,000.

PRINCIPE-REGENTE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, on the l. bank of the Itapicuru, near its source, and about 90 m. from Caxias.

PRINITZE, or **BRENNITZE**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and circle and 11 m. N of Oppeln, on the l. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 572. It has a blast-furnace and a glass-work.—The P. traverses the Canal-de-Poppe-
pelan, and joins the Oder, on the r. bank, after a course in a generally W direction of about 24 m.

PRINKIPOS, **PAPA-ADASSI**, or **PAPA-DONISIA**, an island of Turkey in Asia, the largest of the group of the Principe or Prince islands, in the sea of Marmara, 15 m. SE of Constantinople. It is about 3 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth, and rises to a considerable height. Its uplands are dry and arid, but its lower tracts possess considerable fertility, producing corn, barley, and haricots, and in small quantities fruit. Its inhabitants are few in number, and chiefly Greeks. On the E coast is a town of the same name, pleasantly situated amid orchards and gardens. Pop. 3,000. Navigation and agriculture form the chief sources of local employment.

PRINTIAN (PULO), an island of the China sea, near the E coast of the Malay peninsula, and to the NW of the Great Redang islands.

PRINZBACH, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 12 m. SSE of Offenburg. Pop. 530.

PRIOCCA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, prov. of Alba, and 24 m. SE of Turin. Pop. 1,866.

PRIOLA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, prov. and 15 m. SSE of Mondovì, on the l. bank of the Tanaro. Pop. 1,300.

PRIOR, a parish in co. Kerry, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Cahirciveen. Area 11,798 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,928.

PRIOR'S LEE, a chapelry of Salop, in Shiffnall p. Pop. in 1851, 2,574.

PRIOR (CAPE), a headland of Spain, in Galicia, on the N coast of the prov. of La Coruña, 9 m. NW of Ferrol, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 34'$, and W long. $8^{\circ} 22' 15''$.

PRIPET, **PRIPJAT**, **PRICEZ**, or **PRIZIEC**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Volhynia and district of Vladimir, near Noudji; runs first NE, then E; forms for some distance the line of separation between the governments of Grodno and Minsk; runs into the S part of the latter; traverses the immense marshes of Pinsk, passes Pinsk and Mozir, and at the last named town bends SE, enters the gov. of Kiev, and, after a course of about 420 m., throws itself into the Dnieper, on the r. bank, 48 m. above Kiev, and 54 m. SW of Tchernigov. It is navigable to Pinsk, and forms the chief medium of transit for timber employed at Kherson. Its chief affluents are the Vijovka, Turiia, Stokhod, Styr, Gorin, Owboit, Slovetshna, and Ouj on the r.; and on the l. the Pina, Iaselda, Lan, Morotsh, and Plitsh.

PRI-PRI, a town of Siam, in the district and 30 m. NW of Puch-puri, 60 m. SE of Bang-kok, on an affluent of the gulf of Siam.

PRISCHES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord and cant. of Landrecies, 6 m. WSW of Avesnes. Pop. 1,548.

PRISLOP, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the W part of the sanj. of Semendria, to the SW of Vuklievo. It runs from N to S, between Mount Ivan on the NNE, and Mount Jublanik on the SE.

PRISREND, or **PERSERIN**, a sanjak of Albania,

comprising a large mountainous tract, with a small portion of the plain of Metoja. Pop. of sanj. 80,000.—The cap., of the same name, is a town of Albania, 80 m. E of Scutari, at the foot of the Sharra-dagh, on the r. bank of the Rieka, an affluent of the Drin, 4 or 5 m. from the confluence of these rivers. Pop., chiefly Arnauts, 16,000. It is commanded by a small fortress which crowns the adjacent mountain and in which the governor resides; and is noted for its manufacture of fire-arms. This town is supposed to be the *Ulpianum* or *Justiniana Secunda* of the Romans.

PRISSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Belabre. Pop. 1,700.

PRISTEN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Char-
kov, 7 m. S of Kupiansk, on the r. bank of the Oskol.

PRISTIN, a parish of Somersetshire, 5 m. SW of Bath. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1851, 308.

PRISTINA, a town of Servia, 100 m. NE of Scutari, on an affluent of the Ibar. It contains several handsome mosques and large bazaars, and is said to have a pop. of 12,000.

PRITTLEWELL, a parish in Essex, 17 m. SE of Chelmsford. Area 11,293 acres. Pop. 2,462.

PRITZERBE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, 26 m. NW of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. in 1843, 1,200.

PRITZLER'S HARBOUR, a bay on the N side of Hudson's straits, in N lat. 62° .

PRITZWALK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, 64 m. NW of Berlin, and 14 m. ENE of Perleberg, on the l. bank of an affluent of the Stepnitz. Pop. in 1843, 3,200. It has woollen and linen factories.

PRIVAS, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Ardeche, situated on three rivulets near the Rhone, 21 m. SW of Valence. Pop. in 1836, 4,219; in 1846, 5,213. It has a castle, an hospital, and a communal college; and some manufactories of woollens and leather. During the civil wars it was fortified by the Calvinists, but was taken by the troops of Louis XIII. in 1629. The cant. had a pop. of 17,076 in 1846.—The arrond. of P., comprising 10 cant., has an area of 176,635 hect. Pop. in 1836, 112,443; in 1846, 123,493.

PRIVAT (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, 6 m. WSW of Ribérac. Pop. 1,500.

PRIVETT, a parish of Hants, 5 m. NE of Petersfield. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. in 1851, 281.

PRIVEZAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, 8 m. NE of Villefranche-de-Rouergue. Pop. 1,528.

PRIVIDGYE, or **PRIVETZ**, a town of Hungary, 23 m. WNW of Neusohl, on the r. bank of a small affluent of the Neutra. It has a Piarist college. Pop. 4,700.

PRIZIAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 28 m. W of Pontivy. Pop. in 1846, 2,252.

PRIZZI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazzara, 26 m. SSE of Palermo. Pop. 7,500.

PRO (POINT LE), a cape on the coast of New Brunswick, the E limit of Passamaquoddy bay.

PROAZA (SAN-VINCENTE), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Oviedo, on the l. bank of the Trubia, an affluent of the Nalon. Pop. 600.

PROBIEVE, or **RIVIERE-DU-CEVEVE**, a river of Canada, which runs N, and enters Lake Superior between the rivers Nevisacovet and Atokas.

PROBBACH, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 1 m. SE of Mengerskirchen.

PROBOLINGO, a district on the N coast of Java, about 40 m. in length and breadth, with a pop. esti-

mated in 1807 at 104,360. This district was purchased by a Chinese settler, in 1809, for 10,000,000 rixdollars; and so rapid were its improvements when private interest was concerned in its advancement, that ten years cleared the purchase, and it became one of the richest provinces of Java. The China major, the name given to the proprietor of P., lived for some time here in great splendour, but was unfortunately cut off in a most tragical manner, having for the companions of his fate, two British officers. On the 18th of June 1813, a report having been spread that a band of insurgents were advancing against the town, Colonel Fraser and several other officers of the 78th regiment went with the Chinese lord of the soil to meet and expostulate with them, thinking they would be easily dispersed. The insurgents, however, sallied out on them unexpectedly, and Colonel Fraser, Captain M'Pherson, and the Chinese major, were barbarously murdered by them.—The cap., of the same name, is 48 m. SE of Surabaya. There are barracks and government store-houses here; and a canal has been carried out to sea, into the deep water, from a large basin, between piers $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length.

PROBSTHAYN, a village of Prussian Silesia, 6 m. SW of Goldberg. Pop. 1,100.

PROBSTHEYDE, a village of Saxony, 3 m. E of Leipsic, remarkable as the scene of the most sanguinary part of the great battle of 18th October 1813. It was near this village that Bonaparte took his station during that bloody day.

PROBST-ZELLA, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 4 m. E of Gräfenenthal, on the Loquitz. Pop. 430.

PROBUS, a parish of Cornwall, 3 m. W of Gram-pound. Area 8,113 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,547.

PROBUZNA, a town of Austrian Poland, 12 m. NW of Zbryz.

PROBY, a small island in the Pacific, in S lat. $16^{\circ} 0'$, to the NW of the Friendly islands. The natives call it Onu-afu.

PROCIDA, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Naples, situated between the island of Ischia and the promontory of Misenum, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 45'$, and E long. $14^{\circ} 0'$. It is entirely composed of tufa, with interposed beds of slaggy lava, and has in general a flat monotonous character. Though having a surface of only 7 sq. m., its pop. exceeds 12,000. Of these, a considerable number live in the chief town, of the same name, a seaport on the SE coast, which carries on a brisk traffic. Game is abundant on this little island. It was taken by the English in 1809, but soon after evacuated.

PROCOPIO (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 6 m. SE of Palmi, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Upper Sinopoli. Pop. 965. Silk is cultivated in the environs.

PRODANO, a small island of the Ionian sea, near the W coast of the Morea, from which it is separated by a channel, 5 m. in breadth, and 10 m. NNW of Navarino, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 1' 30''$, and E long. $21^{\circ} 33'$. It is the *Prote* of the ancients.

PRODING, a town of Styria, in the circle and 17 m. S of Grätz, on the Stanizbach, near the l. bank of the Lasnitz. Pop. 400.

PRODLITZ, or BRADEC, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 19 m. SSW of Olmutz, and 8 m. NE of Wischau. Pop. 550.

PRODSELTEN, or BRODSELTEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 7 m. SE of Eschau, and 27 m. W of Würzburg, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 930. It has a castle, and possesses some trade in wood.

PRODSELTEN (LANGEN), a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 6 m.

NNE of Lohr, and 26 m. NNW of Würzburg, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 830.

PROENÇA NOVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, comarca and 48 m. NNW of Crato, and 29 m. W of Castello-Branco, at the foot of a chain of mountains. Pop. 1,957. It has an hospital and an alms-house.

PROENÇA VELHA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 21 m. NE of Castello-Branco, and 8 m. N of Idanha Nova, on the r. bank of the Taveiro, an affluent of the Ponsul.

PROFEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 12 m. SE of Liegnitz, circle and 4 m. E of Jauer. Pop. 690. It has a castle, with fine gardens, and a church noted as a place of pilgrimage.

PROFONDEVILLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, watered by the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 721; of com. 561. It has several forges and quarries.

PROFONDVAL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Flemalle-Grande. Pop. 200.

PROISY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 5 m. E of Guise, on the l. bank of the Oise. Pop. 650.

PROJET (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Caylux. Pop. 1,450.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 6 m. E of Gourdon, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 800.—Also a village in the dep. of the Cantal, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Salers, on the r. bank of the Bertrande, in a narrow valley. Pop. 1,100.

PROKHODONI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district, and 18 m. N of Kharkov.

PROLOG, a chain of mountains on the confines of Dalmatia and the Herzegovine. It forms one of the southern ramifications of the Dinaric Alps. It is of limestone structure, and nearly destitute of vegetation. Its highest summits have an alt. of about 850 yds.

PROLSDORF, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 12 m. ENE of Würzburg. Pop. 350.

PROME, or PAAG-MIOU, a town of Burmah, on the l. bank of the Irrawaddy, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$, and E long. $95^{\circ} 0'$, about 240 m. by the nearest route NNW of Rangoon. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumf.; and is enclosed by a brick wall and stockade, and surrounded by a broad shallow ditch or rather swamp. The suburbs, which lie beyond the stockade, are of much greater extent. The site is low, so much so that the ground on which most of the houses are built is annually inundated by the overflowing of the river, and for several months, intercourse has to be kept up by boats. The Irrawaddy is here about 1 m. in breadth, but contracts much at a short distance above the town. Along the opposite bank of the river runs a low range of hills covered with underwood to the distance of several miles, beyond which rises in the distance the range of mountains separating this part of the empire from the prov. of Arracan on the sea-coast. To the S of the town, several small but steep hills, crowned in most instances by pagodas, reach almost to the walls. On these hills are numerous groves of tamarind and palmyra trees, and also a considerable extent of brushwood, but not of the same dense description as in the low grounds. To the E is a plain many miles in extent, principally composed of a strong cohesive clay, much used for rice cultivation, and constantly irrigated by a stream which flows through it. In the immediate vicinity of the town the soil has a dark, unctuous appearance, and is

principally laid out in gardens. P. was taken by a British force, under Sir A. Campbell, in April 1825; and again in 1852 by General Godwin. In the latter campaign, when the British troops were establishing themselves in cantonments at Rangoon, and organizing a column of march for advance by land, through some hundred miles chiefly of swamp and jungle, a small flotilla of steamers, under Captain Tarleton, was sent up the Irrawaddy to reconnoitre the banks of that river. Captain Tarleton, at the head of his little fleet, not only steamed up to the walls of P., but actually landed, and took the city with the marines embarked in his vessel. Just below Prome the Irrawaddy divides itself into two branches,—the l. or easternmost of which, is the usual, and, for the greater part of the year, the only navigable channel. Expecting our advance in this direction the Burmese had constructed "stone bastions mounted with cannon in very commanding positions, which could entirely enfilade that branch of the stream." It happens, however, that the rainy season, which impedes operations by land, gives extraordinary facility to those by water. Owing to the swollen state of the river, the r. branch of the stream was found perfectly navigable, and the steamers passing quickly through this undefended channel found themselves, without loss or hindrance, under the stockades of P., and in a few minutes the whole city was our own. One officer wounded in the arm and another in the foot, with a single seaman killed, constituted the entire casualties of this operation. A magnificent military road is now in course of formation between Calcutta and Prome. The distance traversed will be from Calcutta to the Aeng pass 570 m.; and from the Pass onward to P. 120 m.; total, 690 m. The line selected is from Calcutta to Dacca; from Dacca, through Chittagong, thence to turn S to Ramoo; and thus through Mungdu to the Aeng pass. The road will traverse and open out a communication from Calcutta through the whole of Arracan to the SE coast. From the pass to P., there are few, if any, difficulties in the way of engineering, and the distance to be traversed is only 120 m.

PROMILLES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Vieux-Genappe. Pop. 317.

PROMILHANES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 3 m. SE of Limougen, and 21 m. ESE of Cahors, on the slope of a woody mountain. Pop. 950.

PROMMENHOF, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 35 m. WNW of Pilsen, near Kuttenptan. It has an iron mine and forges.

PROMONTORIO (CAPE), a promontory of Austria, on the Adriatic, at the S extremity of Illyria, ldrb. of Trieste and circle of Pisino, in N lat. 44° 47', and E long. 13° 54' 30". It forms the W side of the gulf of Quarnero, and is surmounted by a fine lighthouse. This promontory is the *Poleaticum Promontorium* of the Romans.—Also a village on the above-named promontory, and 51 m. S of Pisino.

PROMPTON, a village of Wayne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on a N branch of Lackawaxen river, and 118 m. NE of Harrisburg. Pop. 300.

PRON (BOHEMISCH). See **PROBEN**.

PRONA (DEUTSCH), NEMET-PRONA, or NEMECKE-PRAWNO, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Neutra, 19 m. NW of Kremnitz, on the Neutra.

PRONA (WINDISCH), TOT-PRONO, or SLOWENSKE-PRAWNO, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Thurocz, 6 m. NE of Deutsch-Prona, and 14 m. SW of St. Martin.

PRONE. See **PROME**.

PRONIA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has

its source in the gov. of Riazan, district and S of Mikhailov, near Groznoé; flows thence into the gov. of Toula; re-enters that of Riazan; passes Mikhailov and Pronsk; and after a course in a generally NE direction of 150 m., throws itself into the Oka, on the r. bank, 3 m. S of Spask. Its principal affluent is the Ranova, which it receives on the r.

PRONSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 36 m. S of Riazan, on the l. bank of the Pronia. Pop. 6,700. It has eight churches, five of which are in the suburbs. Trade and agriculture form the chief objects of local industry. This town was founded in 1186, and has had its own sovereigns. The district contains several iron-mines, and has fine timber.

PRONY (CAPE), a headland of Kangaroo island, S. Australia, on the N coast, in S lat. 35° 38', and E long. 136° 59'. It forms a point of cliffy heights, running along the shore at an alt. of 300 ft. above sea-level.

PROOA (LAKE), a lake of New South Wales, 18 m. WNW of the confluence of the Goulburn and Murrumbidgee, and near the r. bank of the Murray, into which it discharges itself a few miles above the outlet of Lake Binanee.

PROPIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 5 m. SW of Monsol, on a height. Pop. 1,110. In the environs is a lead mine.

PROPIHA, or URUBU-DI-BAIXO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, on the r. bank of the São Francisco, between two lakes, and 60 m. NNW of Sergipe-del-Rey. Pop. 1,200. It has a church,—a mean edifice, and an elementary school. It has a large weekly market. The adjacent lakes abound with fish, and are connected with the river by a channel 6 m. in length.

PROPOISK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Mohilev, district and 36 m. ESE of Maroi-Bikhov, on the r. bank of the Soj.

PROPONTES. See **MARMARA** (SEA OF).

PROPRIANO, a hamlet of Corsica, in the com. of Fozzano and cant. of Olmeto, on the gulf of Valinco. Pop. 180. It has a small fishing-port and a custom-house.

PRORVA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of the Caucasus and district of Kizliar. It is an arm of the Terek, from which it separates a little above Kizliar; runs N and throws itself into the Caspian, near Gorchkinskaia, and after a course, of 36 m. It is one of the W embouchures of the Kerek.

PROSECCO, a village of Austria, in Illyria, in the circle and N of Trieste.

PROSCHZE. See **RANN**.

PROSECZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 19 m. SE of Chrudim, and 11 m. NW of Policzka, on the Wolchinka. Pop. 1,029.

PROSKAU, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and circle and 7 m. SSW of Oppeln. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of earthenware. P. is the capital of a royal seignory purchased by Frederick II., in 1769, from the princes of Dietrichstein.

PROSMERITZ, or PROSTOMIERZICE, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 7 m. NE of Znaym. Pop. 500.

PROSNA, or PROSZNA, a river which has its source in Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency of Oppeln and 8 m. NE of Rosenberg. It forms for a considerable distance the line of separation between the regency of Posen and Poland, and 3 m. SW of Peisern, joins the Wartan, after a course in a generally NNW direction of about 120 m. Kalisch is the chief place on its banks.

PROSNIZ, PROSSNITZ, or PROSTIEGOW, a municipal town of Moravia, in the regency of Brunn, circle and

11 m. SW of Olmutz, in a fertile and well-watered plain. Pop. in 1837, 10,759. It is enclosed by walls, but its houses are of an inferior description. It has manufactories of fine woollen and cotton fabrics, and numerous distilleries of brandy, and carries on an active trade in grain. The environs are noted for the growth of fine asparagus.

PROSPECT, a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, U. S., on the W. side of the Penobscot, at its entrance into Penobscot bay, 52 m. E by N of Augusta. It has an excellent harbour, well sheltered from gales, with water sufficiently deep for large ships. Pop. in 1851, 2,467.—Also a township of Newhaven co., in Connecticut, 24 m. SW of Hartford. Pop. 674.—Also a township of Marion co., in Ohio, 35 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 848.

PROSPECT-HARBOUR, a port on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, in Halifax co., 9 m. E of St. Margaret's bay.

PROSPECT-HILL, a post-village of Fairfax co., Virginia, 97 m. N by E of Richmond.

PROSPEROUS, a village of Kildare, 5 m. NNW of Naas. Pop. in 1851, 262.

PROSSNITZ. See **PROSNIZ**.

PROSTO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Valteline, 8 m. S of Bormio.

PROSZNA. See **PROSNA**.

PROSZOWICE, a town of Poland, 18 m. ENE of Cracow, on the r. bank of the Szreniawa. Pop. 800.

PROTECTION (PORT), a harbour at the NW extremity of Prince of Wales's archipelago, so called by Vancouver, from its having afforded him an asylum against a severe storm from the SE. Its S extremity forms the base of a peaked and barren mountain called by Vancouver Mount Calder. Point Baker, on an islet close to the shore, forms its NE point of entrance. The channel is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a m. wide. The harbour takes a SE direction from its entrance in N lat. $56^{\circ} 20'$, for about $2\frac{1}{4}$ m; and is from 3 to 5 cables length wide across its navigable extent, beyond which it terminates in shallow coves.

PROTI, or **PRORE**, the most northern of the Princes group of islands in the sea of Marmora. It is 4 m. distant from Maltepeh on the coast of Asia Minor, and is separated by a channel of about 1 m. in width from Antigona on the S. It has a village on its E side.

PROTIWIN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 6 m. NNE of Wodnian, near the l. bank of the Blinitz.

PROTSHNOI, a fort in the Russian gov. of Caucasus, on the r. bank of the Kuban, 46 m. W of Stavropol.

PROTVA, a river of Russia, which rises in the N part of the gov. of Smolensk, 20 m. ESE of Gjat; crosses the SW part of the gov. of Moscow, and enters that of Kaluga; passes Borofsk, and joins the Oka, on the l. bank, 9 m. above Serpukhov, after an ESE course of about 105 m.

PROUILHAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 3 m. NE of Gourdon. Pop. 560.

PROUJANI, or **PRUSZANY**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 90 m. SSE of Grodno, on the Mukhavetz. Pop. 2,000.

PROVEGLIA, an islet to the S of Venice, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 22' 34''$.

PROVEN, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 33 m. SW of Bruges. Pop. 1,584.

PROVENCE, an ancient province of the SE of France, bounded on the N by Dauphiné; on the E by Italy; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by Languedoc; and divided into Haute-P. and Basse-P. Area 2,128,107 hect. It now forms the daps. of Basses-Alps, Hautes-Alps, Bouches-du-

Rhone, Drome, Var, and Vaucluse. The principal towns of P. are Aix, Arles, Grasse, Marseilles, and Toulon. Haute-P. consists of the valley of the Durance, and other valleys opening into it, comprising a part of the Alps; while the name Basse-P. is given to the comparatively level country extending to the Mediterranean. A Greek colony was founded 600 B. C. at Marseilles, and these foreigners being frequently at war with their neighbours, called in the aid of the Romans, who soon overran the country, which was for a long time the only territory that they called *Provincia*, a name retained by *Gallia Narbonensis*, long after the establishment of other provinces. After the fall of the empire, P. belonged successively to a number of different invaders, the last of whom, the Saracens, were expelled by Charles Martel. On the partition of the territory of Louis-le-Debonnaire, in the 9th cent., P. was allotted to Lothaire, and afterwards became part of the German empire. In 1246, it went by marriage to the house of Anjou. The last prince of that house not having male heirs, bequeathed it to Louis XI. of France, who entered on possession of it in 1481.

PROVENCIO (EL), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. SSW of Cuenca, near the r. bank of the Zancara. Pop. 1,300.

PROVEZENDE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 9 m. SE of Villareal. Pop. 900.

PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama Islands. See **NEW PROVIDENCE**.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Caribbean sea. See **OLD PROVIDENCE**.

PROVIDENCE, a county in the N of Rhode Island, U. S. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 58,073; in 1850, 87,525. The surface is uneven and rough; soil, gravelly and calcareous loam. It is watered by Pawtucket, Providence or Narraganset, Wanasquatucket, Mashasuck, and Pawtuxet rivers, and their branches. The agriculture of the co. is respectable, but its manufactures are more important, and its commercial advantages are great.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated at the head of Narraganset bay, on the W side of Seekonk or Providence river, 35 m. from the ocean, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 49'$, and W long. $71^{\circ} 24'$, 30 m. N of Newport, and 42 m. SSW of Boston. Pop. in 1820, 11,767; in 1830, 16,832; in 1840, 23,171; in 1850, 41,513. It contains an area of about 9 sq. m.; and the compact part is nearly equally divided by Providence river. The principal business is done in two long and somewhat irregular streets on the E side of the river; but there are several wholesale stores on the W. There are many fine houses, mostly on the E side of the river. The two parts of the city are connected by two bridges, one of which is 90 ft. in width. Vessels of 900 tons come to the wharves. The Blackstone canal from Worcester terminates here. It has also a railroad from Boston, which is extended to Stonington. Several steamboats connect it daily with the city of New York, and other packet lines connect it with that and other cities. Among the public buildings are the state-house, two Congregational, a Baptist, and an Episcopal church, which are among the finest buildings of the kind in the United States. Brown university occupies a commanding situation on the E side of the river. It has a president, and 10 professors and instructors, and had in 1850, 1,765 alumni, and 32,000 volumes in its various libraries. The Friends' boarding-school, belonging to the yearly meeting of this denomination in New England, a spacious edifice of stone and brick, in a commanding situation, has 10 instructors, and about 200 pupils. The Athenæum, founded in 1836, has a handsome granite building, and a library

of 12,000 volumes. The theatre is a fine building. It has 26 banks, with an aggregate capital of 9,518,810 d. The most extensive manufacturing establishments are situated at North P., where the falls of the Pawtucket afford an extensive water-power. The tonnage of this port in 1840, was 16,610; in 1850, 16,712. This town was settled in 1636, by Roger Williams. It suffered much in King Philip's war. In 1663 a charter was granted by the king to the Providence plantations. It has suffered severe disasters by fire and water. In 1801 an extensive fire occurred; and in 1815 a severe gale caused the tide to rise 12 ft. above its ordinary height, spreading desolation along the wharves and bridges, and destroying 300 buildings, and other property.

PROVIDENCE, a township of Saratoga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 32 m. NNW of Albany, drained by branches of Sacandaga river. It is generally mountainous and woody. Pop. in 1850, 1,458. It has a village of the same name.—Also a village of Lucas co., in the state of Ohio, on the W side of Maumee river, and 109 m. NNW of Columbus. It has a level surface, and is in some parts marshy. Pop. 467. It has a village of the same name.—Also a township of Luzerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 98 m. NE by N of Harrisburg, drained by Lackawannock river and its branches, and intersected by the Lackawanna and Western railway.—Also a river of the state of Rhode island, formed by the junction of Wanasquatucket and Moshasick, to the NW of the town of Providence, through which it flows, and 12 m. below throws itself by a wide embouchure into Narragansett bay. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Pawtucket and Leekunk, and on the l. the Pawtuxet. It is navigable for vessels of 900 tons as far as the capital.

PROVIDENCE (CAPE), a rocky headland of Patagonia, to the SW of Magalhaens' strait, 5 m. N of Cape Upright, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Cape Tamar, in S lat. $52^{\circ} 59'$, and W long. $73^{\circ} 31'$.

PROVIDENCE (FORT), a fort of British North America, on the N bank of Slave lake, to the E of the embouchure of Yellow Knife river.

PROVIDENCE (GULF OF), or **TONGUE OF THE OCEAN**, an arm of the ocean in the Bahama archipelago, extending SE between New Providence, Scrub and Green keys and Exuma islands on the E, and Andros Island and the great bank of Bahama on the W.

PROVIDENCE (ISLAND), an island of the Indian ocean, dependent on the gov. of the Isle of France, to the NE of Madagascar, in S lat. $9^{\circ} 12'$, and E long. $52^{\circ} 17'$. It is 9 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth, is surrounded by rocks, and affords no anchorage. Cocoa-nuts are its chief production. Pop. 35.—Also a small group of islands in the South Pacific, to the N of New Guinea, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 20'$, and E long. $135^{\circ} 15'$. It was discovered by Dampier in 1699.

PROVIDENCE (LAKE), a lake of British North America, in the district of the Coppermine Indians, in N lat. $64^{\circ} 55'$, and W long. $112^{\circ} 30'$. It is nearly annular in form, and is the lowest in the series of lakes in which the Coppermine river takes its rise.

PROVIDENCE (NORTH EAST CHANNEL), a channel of the Bahama archipelago, extending between Great Abaco island on the N, and Eleuthera, Rose and New Providence islands on the S, and connecting Providence NW channel with the Atlantic. It has an average breadth of 12 m.

PROVIDENCE (NORTH WEST CHANNEL), a channel of the Bahama archipelago, extending between Great Bahama island and Moose island on the N and NE, and Great and Little Isaac, Stirrup keys

and Berry island on the S, and connecting the gulf stream of Florida with Providence NE channel. It has a width at its narrowest part of 24 m. and is 135 m. in length.

PROVIDENCIALES, an island of the Bahama archipelago, in the NW part of the Keys or Caycos group, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 50' 46''$, and W long. $72^{\circ} 20'$. It is about 12 m. in length from E to W, and 6 m. in average breadth.

PROVIDENTIAL CHANNEL, a channel of the Great Barrie Reef off the North East coast of Australia, to the E of Weymouth Bay, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 34'$, and E long. $143^{\circ} 48'$.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY. See **WELLESLEY (PROVINCE)**.

PROVINCETOWN, a township of Barnstable co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., at the NW extremity of Cape Cod, at the entrance of the bay of that name, and 48 m. ESE of Boston. The surface consists chiefly of beaches and sandy hills with some swamps. Pop. in 1850, 3,153. The village lies on the bay.

PROVINS, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne. The arrond. comprises an area of 116,760 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 49,463; in 1836, 51,017; and in 1846, 54,041.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,204; in 1846, 12,845.—The town is 31 m. E of Melun, and 51 m. SE of Paris, in a valley watered by the Durteim and Vousie, and at an alt. of 87 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 3,822; in 1821, 5,104; in 1831, 5,665; and in 1846, 7,229. It consists of a high and a low town, and is enclosed by lofty walls flanked with towers, and with broad ditches. It has three churches, a communal college, a school, several hospitals, an agricultural hall, several fountains, cavalry barracks, and a ferruginous spring. The upper town, which is said to have been a place of importance in the time of the Romans, contains numerous remains of antiquity and of the middle ages. Of the former on a summit is a great tower; called Cæsar's tower, 120 ft. in height, and the base of which is believed to be of Roman structure. "Of stupendous proportions, it stands on the summit of a hill which overlooks a wide valley, and commands a broad extent of country in all directions for leagues. Its shape is an irregular square, flanked at each angle by a circular tower, which, after forming an upper chamber, is suddenly detached from the masonry, and changes itself into an arch, clinging to the mother-tower by means of a flying buttress. The great frame then appears a perfect octagon till it reaches the ground, where it is hemmed in by a circling wall of extraordinary thickness and height, called *Le Paté aux Anglais*. This wondrous structure is surmounted, as well as its four satellites, by a pyramidal roof, within which are enclosed its halls and chambers and chapels and dungeons. Near it, and only surpassed in height and solidity by its giant-like neighbour, appears the strange dome of the great temple of St. Quiriace. These two look over the surrounding country, and seem to tell each other of the proceedings of all the wide world beyond, with their loud, deep, solemn voices echoing along the sky, and heard, as they are seen, for an incredible distance. Beneath these stupendous piles lie stretched, from hill to valley, and up the opposite height, the spires, towers, and roofs of the town they protect." The Grande Place, an extensive square formerly adorned with handsome edifices, contains the ruins of the church of Thibault founded in 1080, the place St. Quiriace, planted with elms, and the church of the same name, said to have been built on the site of an ancient temple of Isis, the

communal college, formerly the palace of the counts of Champagne and Brie, vast subterraneous vaults, and the streets of St. Jean and of Jong, which terminate at gates of the same name. The streets in this part of the town which is the least populous, are generally narrow and tortuous and the houses ill-built. The lower town, which is situated on the road from Paris to Bâle, is well laid out and well-built, and contains the churches of St. Ayôul, Sainte Croix and Oarracks.—The principal manufactures are coarse woollens, earthenware, perfumery, and conserve of roses. "Though the eastern rose, which once rendered P. famous amongst nations, is now but little cultivated, though its celebrated conserve is now but little valued, the flower is, fortunately for the lover of romance, not yet extinct; and it is no fable to assert, that nowhere has this exquisite rose so fine a perfume—nowhere has it so rich a crimson as in the gardens of its adoption at P." There are chalybeate springs in the vicinity of the town.

PROYE, a river of France, in the dep. of Nievre, which rises in an *etang* of the same name, to the SE of Chateau-Chenon, and joins the Yonne on the r. bank, after a brief course.

PROZAN, or PROTZEN, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 37 m. SSW of Breslau. Pop. 650.

PRUCK. See BRUCK.

PRUDENCE ISLAND, a small island of Rhode Island, U. S., in Narragansett bay, comprised in Newport co. It is about 5 m. in length, and is well-cultivated.

PRUDHOE, a township of Ovingham p. in Northumberland, 7 m. ESE of Corebridge. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 341; in 1851, 386.

PRUGNE (La), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Allier, 18 m. SSE of La Palisse, near the l. bank of the Bebre.

PRUILLE-LEGUILLE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 18 m. SW of Saint-Calais. Pop. 1,600.

PRUM, or PRUMY, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 34 m. NNW of Trèves, on a small affluent of the Sure. Pop. 2,322. It has large tanneries, and forms an important entrepot for salt.

PRUNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. SE of Seville. Pop. 3,200.

PRUNAY-LE-GILLON, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 10 m. SE of Chartres. Pop. 1,282.

PRUNECKEN. See BRUNECK.

PRUNELLE, a river of Corsica, which rises in the mountains of La Cagnone; and runs SW into the gulf of Ajaccio.

PRUNELLI-DI-FIUMORBO, a canton and village of Corsica, in the arrond. and 24 m. SSE of Corte. Pop. of cant. in 1846, 4,872; of v. 480.

PRUNIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, 9 m. W of Embrun. Pop. 430.

PRUSA. See BRUSA.

PRUSSIA,

A kingdom of Central Europe, consisting of two detached divisions, whose united area is about, 12,000 sq. m. less than that of the British islands. The name *Prussia* is of modern date, having been first used in the 18th cent., and originally confined to the tract of maritime territory lying between the borders of Courland and Pomerania, though now extended to a monarchy which has by various accessions of territory risen to such a degree of political eminence as entitles it to rank among the first powers of Europe. The name originated, by an easy corruption, in that of the *Pruzzi*, a Slavonic tribe, or

the *Borussi*, a Sarmatian clan, according to Stella, who, migrating from the foot of the Riphean mountains, were tempted by the comparative beauty and fertility of the country to settle here. Helmold, who wrote in the 12th cent., mentions the Prussi among the Slavonic tribes; and the name was known to Adam of Bremen, who wrote a century before Helmold.

Boundaries. The two large districts of land constituting the Prussian dominions are bounded on the E by Russia and Poland; and on the S by Austria, Cracovia, the kingdom of Saxony, and the territories of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Nassau, till we arrive at the Rhine. To the W of that river, the Prussian acquisitions commence at the junction of the Rhine and Nahe, opposite the town of Bingen, on the S bank of the Nahe. The bounding line ascends the Nahe, to its confluence with the Glan; thence runs to the junction of this latter river with the Lauter, at Lautericken; thence proceeds along the demarcation-line separating the former French dep. of the Sarre from Mont-Tonnere, still ascending the Glan, and then descending the small stream of the Blies, to its confluence with the Sarre, a little below the French fortress of Sarreguiminia; thence along the old limits of the co. of Sarrebruck, leaving Sarrebruck, Sarre-Louis, and the course of the Sarre, together with the other towns and villages situated on both its banks, along with their dependencies, without the limits of France, and within the Prussian territory, as far as its confluence with the Nied, at Siersberg; thence following the course of the Sarre, till it touches the borders of the *ci-devant* archbishopric of Treves; thence W to the frontier of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, leaving the castles of Wadern, Merzig, and Sarreburg, within the Prussian limits; and thence N along the Moselle, to its junction with the Sour. The limits in this quarter, between the kingdom of the Netherlands on the W and the Prussian dominions on the E, are given in our account of Belgium. On the N Prussia is bounded by the Netherlands, Hanover, the two duchies of Mecklenburg, and the shores of the Baltic, from the western extremity of Pomerania, in an E, and then in a N direction, as far as the mouth of the Memel river, in 55° 46' N lat. The line of continuity in the frontiers of P. is broken by the intervention of part of the dominions of Lippe, Hessen, Schaumburg, Hanover, Waldeck, and Nassau; and the P. dominions are thus separated into two divisions,—eastern and western. The eastern division extends from the frontier of Hesse-Cassel, in E long. 10°, and N lat. 51° 20', to the E frontier of Prussian Silesia, in E long. 20°, and N lat. 50° 45', thus making a distance betwixt these extreme points of 435 m. If we take it from Domitz, on the Elbe, to the frontier of E Prussia, in E long. 28°, the length will be upwards of 500 m.; but if we take it from the W limit of the principality of Halberstadt, to the last-mentioned point, the distance will be 550 m., in a SW and NE direction. The breadth of this division, from the S frontier of Prussian Silesia, in 49° 42' to the most N point of Pomerania, on the W side of the gulf of Dantzic, in N lat. 54° 45', is 360 m.; but if we take it from the same point, to the mouth of the Memel, in N lat. 55° 46', the breadth will be 460 m. The western division of the Prussian territories is of much less extent than the eastern, though at the same time it occupies a large space. This division may again be subdivided into an eastern and western; the Rhine forming the limit betwixt them. The territory on the E of the Rhine extends in a NW and SE direction, from the fortress of Ehrenbrieststein, for the space of 135 m., to where the Rhine enters the Belgic dominions. But if we take it from the frontier of Wetteravia, where the Weder leaves Hesse and enters the Prussian dominions, to the NW angle of the county of Bentheim, the distance will be 190 m.; and if again it be taken from the Weder, to the N frontier of the principality of Minden, the extent will be 160 m. On the W side of the Rhine, the newly acquired territory extends 170 m.; namely, from Bingen, to where it enters the Dutch territories. The breadth gradually narrows from E to W as the Rhine approaches the frontiers of Belgium. The greatest breadth from Bingen to the frontiers of Luxemburg, is 70 m.; but if we take the whole extent of the W division of the Prussian territory, on both sides of the Rhine, from E to W, the distance is 160 m. The ancient principality of Fulda, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, the circle of Neustadt in the electorate of Saxony, and some districts of Voigtlund in Reussen, are completely detached from all the other Prussian territories. Disjoined, however, as the Prussian territories still are, they are not nearly so much so as formerly. Previous to the accession of the Great Frederic, they were little else than mere patches of territory. For instance, Eastern Prussia was completely isolated from the rest, by the intervention of the Polish dominions. The Prussian states, to the W of the Elbe, were in a similar situation, not one of them almost being connected with another. The Prussian possessions in Franconia, as Cullenbach, and Bayreuth, were surrounded entirely by the territories of other German princes. This continual intervention of neutral territory was a great disadvantage; and we need not wonder, that, in such circumstances, the princes of the house of Brandenburg should have strenuously endeavoured both to connect and extend their dominions. Frederic clearly saw these political disadvantages, and laboured hard to remove them; which he accomplished in part by the conquest of Silesia, which lay immediately contiguous to

Brandenburg; and by the partition of Poland, which, by adding the province of Regal or Western Prussia, together with the districts of Great Poland, to the N. of the Netze, connected his Polish dominions with his German territories. In the revolutionary war, the Prussian states on the W. of the Rhine were seized by the French, and ceded to them by Frederic William's successor. For these cessions, Prussia obtained some indemnities in Westphalia and Lower Saxony. But all these acquisitions of territory were lost, along with the Prussian territory on the W. of the Elbe, by the disastrous battle of Jena. By subsequent treaty, P. lost more than half her population and territory; and lay for six years almost in a state of political death under the feet of France. By the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, the boundaries and the extent of her acquisitions were defined, along with the resumption of what she had lost by the peace of Tilsit, in 1807. All that tract of territory which formerly belonged to Saxony, and which lies to the E. N. and W. of the above line, was transferred to the king of Prussia. By the same treaty, the king of Prussia ceded the principality of East Friesland, and part of Lower-Munster, to Hanover, in exchange for the duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, and that part of the duchy of Lauenburg which is situated on the E. bank of the Elbe, with the bailiwicks of Kloeze, Elbingerode, and Reckeberg, the villages of Rudgershagen and Gauseteich, all of which lay contiguous to the Prussian territories, whilst East Friesland was wholly detached from them. The duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg was afterwards, by a subsequent treaty with Denmark, transferred to that power in exchange for Swedish Pomerania. By the same treaty, P. ceded Hildesheim, and the city and territory of Goslar, to the kingdom of Hanover. The line of demarcation between France and P. is not exactly the same as laid down in the treaty of Vienna; as by the subsequent peace of Paris, 20th November, 1815, the Prussian boundaries were extended to the W. of the Sarre, by which Prussia obtained the county of Nassau-Sarrebruck, the town and district of Saffelouis, the cantons of Arnval, part of the canton of Lebach, with the cantons of Merzig, Wadern, and Sarreburg, all in the relevant department of the Sarre, together with those of Ottweiler and Bliesscastel. In addition to these cessions, she resumed all her possessions in Germany previous to the peace of Tilsit, with the exception of East Friesland, part of Lower Munster, and Hildesheim, ceded to Hanover, and the principalities of Culmbach and Bayreuth ceded to Bavaria in 1806. Besides the above cessions, P. lost the greater part of the grand-duchy of Warsaw, which was transferred to the Russian autocrat. The smallest of the leading Powers of Europe, P. is a country in several respects singular, being composed of very heterogeneous parts, several of them not connected by any common feeling or common interest, not even by geographical situation, but merely by artificial political system; and yet it holds an influential station among the European powers. In the eastern division, where the capital is situated, four-fifths of the whole superficies of the P. territory are comprised; the western division contains the remaining fifth. The eastern division has a frontier of about 2,300 m., of which about 1,890 are a land-frontier, and the rest maritime. On the N. E. and S. this frontier is well-defined; on the N. is the Baltic for some 408 m.; on the E. the Russian territories for about 704 m., and Cracovia, now belonging to Austria, for about 12 m.; on the S. Austria for 332, and Saxony for 140 m. The W. frontier, on the contrary, of 706 m., is complicated in the extreme. It separates P. from a number of the petty states of the Germanic confederation some of which are deeply indented into the P. territory, some entirely surrounded by it; while parts of that territory are completely isolated from the main mass. The frontier of the western division extends in all to some 1,044 m., of which only 91 m. touch upon non-Germanic territories—36 m. on Belgium, and 55 m. on France. The western frontier abuts, for 279 m. of its length on Luxembourg and Limburg; the northern (176 m.) on the kingdom of Hanover; the southern (160 m.) on Bavaria, Hesse, and an outlying portion of Oldenburg; the eastern, which is as entangled as the western of the other division, and has an extent of 338 m., on no less than 8 states of the Germanic confederation. The shortest distance, in a direct line, between these two disjointed portions of Prussian territory is about 50 m.; the foreign territories lying between them belong principally to Hanover, Brunswick, Electoral Hesse, and the Lippe. P. has in all 3,344 m. of frontier. For no less than 13-20ths of this extent, however, it touches upon states—which, like itself, are incorporated in the Germanic confederation; for 4-20ths it has Russia for a neighbour, for 1-40th, France and Belgium; the rest is sea-coast.

Divisions and Area.] The kingdom of P. is divided into eight provinces, the area of which in German sq. m., and population in 1837, 1849, were as follow:

	Area.	P. in 1837.	P. in 1849.
Prussia Proper,	1,178.03	2,152,873	2,487,293
Posen,	536.51	1,169,706	1,352,014
Brandenburg,	780.94	1,741,411	2,129,022
Pomerania,	274.46	990,285	1,197,701
Silesia,	741.74	2,679,473	3,061,593
Saxony,	468.83	1,564,187	1,781,297
Westphalia,	376.96	1,326,467	1,464,921
The Rhenish provinces,	487.14	2,473,723	2,811,172
	5,077.41	14,098,125	16,285,013

To the above may now be added the principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, having a joint area of 21.30 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1849 of 61,612. The canton of Neuchâtel in Switzerland, and some detached territories in Saxony, also belong to Prussia. The total population, in 1816, was 10,402,631; in 1825, 12,308,948; in 1834, 13,509,927; in 1852, 16,935,420.

Physical features.] The eastern part of the P. monarchy forms an almost uninterrupted plain, interspersed only with a few hills which do not rise to mountains. Its southern edge is bounded by the Riesengebirge and the Sudetes towards Silesia, and by the Thuringian forest towards Saxony; its SW angle is bordered by the Harz. Some branches of these mountains run into Silesia; but the country flattens so much towards the Baltic, that some of the streams form stagnant lakes in the interior, and the coast would be everywhere exposed to the encroachments of the sea if the shore was not protected by means of alluvial deposits and also by artificial dykes. Through the western half of the monarchy run several chains of hills, partly the remains of the *Sylva Hercynia* of Tacitus, and partly branches of the Wasgau and the Ardennes. All the lands on the E. side of the Rhine, to the N. of the Lippe, belong to the sandy plains of the N. of Germany; and beyond the Rhine, the extreme mountain point is the Eifel, at the N. foot of which the plain begins again. These plains give a very uniform appearance to both parts of the monarchy. The finest part of the P. territories, and one of the finest districts in Germany, are the banks of the Rhine from Coblenz to Cologne. The declination of the eastern part is, in the E. towards the Baltic, and in the W. towards the German ocean; that of the western part is also towards the German ocean.—The coasts of P. are washed only by one sea,—the Baltic, which along a line of coast exceeding 500 m. in length, forms only two large bays, the Tanzer-Wyk, on the coast of Western Prussia, and the Rüge-Boden, between the peninsula of Mönkgath and the island of Usedom; but three large *haffs*, or lagoons stand in immediate communication with the sea, and are therefore also sometimes called bays.—The physical geography of P. is treated in detail under the heads of the different provinces.

Rivers, Lakes and Canals.] The principal river of Western P. is the Elbe, which flows through it, in a NNW direction, to the German ocean; and receives the Havel, the Mulde, the Saale, and the Elster, within the P. territory. The Oder is entirely a Prussian river, and flows into the German ocean, after intersecting Eastern P. Its principal affluents are the Bartsch, the Warta, the Silesian Neisse, and the Bober.—The Vistula, in the lower part of its course, belongs to Prussia.—The Persante, the Wipper, the Stulpe, and the Leba, flow into the German ocean to the W. of the mouth of the Vistula; and the Passarge and the Pregel to the E.—The Niemen or Memel, in a part of its lower course, flows through P. territory.—The Prussian states have an abundance of inland lakes. Eastern Prussia has about 300, Western Prussia about 100, and Brandenburg 679.—The canal of Plauen shortens the water-passage between Berlin and Magdeburg about one half. It begins near Parie, on the Elbe; intersects the Elbe and Stremme, having three sluices in it, which check the fall of the water out of the Elbe into the Havel, which is 21 ft. in height, and promotes its passage; after which it passes on by Plauen into the Havel. This canal is above 20 m. in length, 22 ft. wide at the bottom, and 26 ft. wide at the surface of the water. In some places it is between 40 and 50 ft. broad, with bridges laid

over it at nine different places.—Another canal which joins the Spree and the Oder was completed between 1662 and 1668. It issues out of the Spree into a lake near Muhlrose in the Middle Mark, and thence runs partly along the Schlubbe, partly through it, and into the Oder. It is $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, 5 Rheinland perches broad, and 6 ft. deep.—A canal, called the canal of Finow, begins at Liebenwald on the Havel; passes thence into the river Finow; and below Lower Finow, runs into the Oder. It was completed between the years 1743 and 1746, and on it are thirteen sluices.—The Oder canal runs out of the Oder, from the village of Gustebiese, to Nuenhagen; falling again, near Wutzow, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Odersberg, into the Oder. This canal was opened in 1755. A canal, denominated the canal of Bromberg, in Prussian Poland, joins the Vistula and Netze. It is 20 m. in length. By means of it a boat can pass up the Oder to its junction with the Warta at Kustrin; up the Warta to its junction with the Netze; up this latter river to the canal of Bromberg, thence to the Vistula, and down the last river to Dantzig—an inland navigation of at least 500 m. If we include the canals joining the Elbe and Oder, it will add 200 m. more to the extent of inland navigation.

Climate and Soil. The climate of P., though differing considerably in different districts, is in general cold and moist, especially in the E districts, and along the coasts of the Baltic. The smallest quantity of rain falls in Silesia and the E provs. On the sandy plains of Brandenburg, the heat in summer is often intense. At Berlin and at Erfurt the mean temp. of the year is about 52° . The prevailing winds are W and SW.—A large proportion of the surface of the kingdom has a soil far from genial or fertile, and extensive tracts of heath and sand are of frequent occurrence. Silesia, Posen, the neighbourhood of Tilsit in Eastern P., and the provs. bordering on the Rhine, in many parts present a deep loamy soil, and may be regarded as the most fertile parts of the kingdom.

State of Agriculture. According to a statistical account, just published by M. Dieterici at Berlin, Prussia has a superficial extent of cultivated ground of 28,618,801 acres, producing $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions of hectolitres of wheat, 35 of rye, $10\frac{1}{2}$ of barley, 43 of oats, and 153 of potatoes; the whole amounting in value, at the average price of the last 30 years, to 832,500,000 thalers (or nearly 1,745,000,000 francs). At the commencement of 1850 Prussia possessed $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions of horses, $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions of asses and mules, $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions of horned cattle, 164 millions of sheep, and 60,000 goats.—Before the year 1807, the landed estates in East P., West P., and P., were in the possession of large proprietors, and were worked, without the intervention of tenantry, by a class of persons but little removed from the condition of slavery, who in many cases had an hereditary right to some use of the land, such as to grow one crop of corn according to a prescribed course, while the lord had the right of pasture between crops. These peasants, who were originally attached to the soil, and who could not be removed at the pleasure of the proprietor, have since been converted into freemen and freeholders, and compensation given to them in land or money for their former claims upon the lord of the territory. This better order of things, however, has not yet produced all its natural effect on the agriculture of the country. With few exceptions, all the land is still in the occupation of the proprietors, and such a thing as rent is nearly altogether unknown. The domains of the Crown, however, are differently circumstanced from other land, and are let to farmers; and, in as far as these which constitute about one-sixth part of the whole province of West P. are concerned, the rent appears to average only about 1s. 3d. per acre. The value of estates accordingly is also low, and of average arable land the highest price may be stated as somewhat less than 40s. and the lowest as not quite 15s. per acre. Even these moderate rates, however, refer only to the maritime provinces of P.; in the other parts of the kingdom, land is still greatly more depreciated.—As to the stock of cattle in these countries, the number of horses does not seem to be 1-3d. nor that of cows and sheep 1-4th of what would be required in England for the same extent of land; and it is to this deficiency in the sources of manure that the wretched condition of agriculture is in a great measure to be attributed. Of late years the proportion of rye to wheat has been rapidly increasing. Rye is fast becoming a favourite, even with the higher ranks, both in Germany and Poland, and wheat, even where it can be

grown, is now deemed the least profitable of the two crops by many of the farmers. Nearly all the land in the country is encumbered with mortgages. The new proprietors, who have been raised to that condition by the abolition of the ancient feudal tenures, generally contrive when tolerably industrious to procure, by their own labour, potatoes and a little bread-corn, as well as provisions for their two oxen. They all grow a small patch of flax, and some keep five or six sheep; the flax and wool supply the clothing of the family; the fat of the sheep, soap and candles. Meat of any kind they can rarely afford; and seldom a cow to supply them with milk. In general the soil is so light that it may be easily ploughed with two oxen. The ploughs are ill-constructed, with very little iron in them; the harrows are made of wood, without any iron; the waggons are mere planks, laid on the frame loose; the harness of the cattle is formed of ropes, without leather; the use of the roller is scarcely known, the clods being broken by the hand with wooden mallets. The military service is extremely onerous, as every young man is compelled to serve three years, from the age of 20 to 25, as a soldier. The working class of the inhabitants live very wretchedly, in houses of mud, warmed by close stoves, but forming no protection from the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Salter, in 1842, found the farmers near the Baltic ports "more intelligent men, and much better farmers, than either the Russian or Polish neighbours;" but in the more southern districts of P., "the agriculture and the people are in a similar state to the Irish, suffering from poverty, ignorance, and indolent habits, and living in wretched hovels." The corn is collected and brought to the ports in the same manner as in Russia. Upon a comparison of the actual condition of the landowner, the farmer, and the labourer, in P., with persons of the same classes in England, it would appear that the English labourer would alone be a gainer by an exchange. For instance, we are told that an estate of 3,185 acres yielded annually produce to the value of £1,840. The rent, at four per cent. on the purchase value, was £1,080; the other outgoings £250, and the tenant's profit £510, or about 3s. 3d. per acre, including wood sold. Land of the same extent and quality in England, yields a rental of £4,000 per annum. The Prussian labourer is paid chiefly in produce; and the amount, as stated by Mr. Salter, gives £15 1s. The same articles, if paid to the English labourer, would, valued at English prices, be worth £25 13s. Mr. Jacobs confirms the calculation of Baron Humboldt—with which the opinions of other writers in Germany coincide—that the average produce of the whole of the northern half of Germany does not exceed a return of 4 to one. It may also be observed that the more fertile districts are situated at so great a distance from the sea, that, with the present imperfect communications, the expense of forwarding produce to the coast is very considerable. The roads which the state has constructed since 1831 have increased from 848 to 16: not less great is the number of roads constructed by districts or communities. This increase, however, proceeds rather irregularly; and there are in the eastern provinces districts where one mile of road goes to 9 sq. m., while in others it goes to only a $\frac{1}{4}$ sq. m. The same is the case throughout all Germany. To the want of roads it was also owing, that some of the eastern provs. of P., whose principal occupation is agriculture, could avail themselves but little or not at all of the canals, which are generally considered as being the most advantageous, because cheapest, means for the transport of agricultural produce, especially in P., where corn and wood proceed in one direction, viz., towards the Baltic, though the latter comes chiefly from Russia and Poland, and is mostly floated on the Vistula, since in the P. territory along the Oder and the Elbe, as well as along the Vistula, but a small quantity of wood can be spared for export.

Minerals. The Crown being the chief lord of all mines in P., accurate statistical accounts of the production of all mines are at the command of government, and the returns are annually published. The statement of the yield of the mines in 1852 is the following:

Minerals.	Quantities raised.	Value.	Miners.
Coals,	3,223,533 tons.	8,856,692 d.	36,440
Lignite,	1,271,163	1,333,232	7,678
Iron ores,	237,823	804,916	3,438
Zinc do.	131,048	1,014,043	5,647
Lead do.	14,085	637,841	3,574
Copper do.	62,155	607,833	3,620
Cobalt do.	233	22,835	166
Nickel do.	23	15,000	—
Arsenic do.	723	4,111	37
Manganese do.	326	6,241	52

The return of coals shows a rapidly increasing production of the great fields in Silesia, on the Ruhr, and on the Saar, as well as in that of Aix-la-Chapelle. The number of hands employed increased more than nine per cent. in 1852, over 1851; and the quantity raised increased 13 7-10ths per cent. As nearly all the mines are as yet working only their upper seams, and the excavations have ex-

tended to no great distance from the shafts, they are all obtaining good profits, at the moderate price of two gros. seven pennings per cwt., or about five shillings per English ton, which is given as the average of the kingdom. Owing to the circumstance that the best iron ores are not found in the coal measures, iron is only smelted with coals or coke to the extent of about one-half of the total production, which, in 1850, reached 130,000 tons. The other half is produced with charcoal, the best being made in the Rhenish provinces, one-half of the surface of which is still covered with woods. The whole of this quantity, which is small enough for a population of 20,000,000, is consumed in the country, with the exception of a small portion exported as steel. The high prices of iron have hitherto allowed the producer of charcoal iron rather to endeavour to compete with coke iron in domestic uses of the metal, than led him to improve its quality, so as to rival the bars of Sweden and of Russia. The demand, however, for fine charcoal iron for steel and parts of machinery, must necessarily increase with the growing production and cheapening of coals, which enable machines to supersede hand-labour.

Manufactures.] Mr. Jacob states, that the parts of Prussia through which his route lay in 1827, had scarcely any manufactures: but if in passing through the provinces on the Rhine, he had left the high road and penetrated into the neighbourhood of Elberfeld, Barmen, Solingen, Aix-la-Chapelle, Gläybach, and Rheidt; or if in travelling through Silesia and Saxony, he had visited the districts of Zittaw, Chemnitz, Górlitz, &c., he would probably have been struck by the progress of manufactures in these quarters, essentially aided as it has been by the great cheapness of provisions which followed the general peace, and the want of export for the surplus production of grain. Not only are most of the raw productions of the country manufactured in this district, but a considerable quantity of foreign materials are also consumed.—The principal articles of Prussian manufacture are linen, woollen goods, iron, cotton, silk, leather, copper, tobacco, and china. The manufacture of china in Berlin is considered as the finest in Europe, and is particularly distinguished by elegant forms and fine painting. Mr. Macgregor estimated the value of the annual manufacture of linen in Silesia, in 1840, at £1,230,000. He says, that in Prussia, in 1822, there were 219,780 linen looms employed, and that in 1838 the number had increased to 283,171; in 1850 they were returned at 310,000.—Of the other great staples of English industry, the woollen and cotton manufactures, Mr. Macgregor in his *Commercial Tariffs* estimates the production of wool of P. growth, in 1840, at 35,956,839 lbs. or 359,568 centners. He shows that in 1834 the export of wool exceeded the import by 41,017 centners; but in 1840 the import of that article exceeded the export by 35,261, which added to the 41,017, the excess of export in 1834, and the increase in the yield of wool in Prussia from 1834 to 1840, would give a total excess in 1840 over 1834 of 157,582 centners. In Prussia alone, in 1838, 21,022 looms were employed, of which 16,937 were in constant work, and 4,085 connected with other occupations, chiefly agricultural. At the eleven great spring-fairs held in P. in 1851, the quantity of wool sold was 196,199 cwt., valued at 13,904,542 dollars; and in 1852, 192,946 cwt., valued at 14,281,637 d. But it is in the cotton manufactures that the greatest progress would appear to have been made,—that Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces in P. and the kingdom of Saxony have advanced with giant strides in the fabrication of cotton goods. In P. there were, in 1825, 22,130 cotton looms; in 1837, 45,013. In 1837, P. possessed 152 cot-

ton-spinning establishments, with 125,972 spindles. The reports of the statistical bureau show that, at the end of 1846, there were in operation in P. 152 cotton-spinning machines with 170,433 spindles. The number of persons employed was altogether 5,883, of which 1,605 were children under 14 and 778 adults above 14. The provinces of East and West P. and Posen possess no cotton-spinning factories; in Pomerania, Brandenburg, and the province of Saxony the number is trifling, being altogether only 7 factories with 5,890 spindles. This branch of industry is concentrated, therefore, in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhine prov. In Silesia there were in 3 of its larger factories 30,892 spindles in operation, which employed 1,441 workpeople. Silesia has also 8 smaller factories, in which 4,632 spindles and 308 hands were employed in 1846. In Westphalia there were two large factories with 6,162 spindles and 208 hands. The remaining 91 factories were all very small, and employed altogether only 43,220 spindles, and 440 hands. The 41 factories in the Rhine prov. employed 109,547 spindles and 3,163 hands. The total number of spindles in operation in the Zollverein was, according to Von Dieterici, 815,000; of which Saxony owns 541,868, and P. 170,433; making a total of 712,301 for these two states alone.—The Rhenish provs. are the chief seats of the iron and steel ware manufactures; but Berlin itself takes the lead in fine metal castings and in type-founding. Pottery is extensively manufactured in various localities. The number of breweries throughout the kingdom exceeds 8,000, producing 60,000,000 gallons annually; and there is nearly an equal number of distilleries annually producing nearly 45,000,000 gallons of spirits. Beet-root sugar has become an important article of manufacture. In 1850, 21,000,000 cwt. of the root was made into sugar, which, estimating the produce at 7 lbs. of sugar per cwt. gives a production of 147,000,000 lbs. of sugar.

Commerce and Shipping.] The advantageous situation of P. between the manufacturing districts of the W of Europe, and those of the N and the E, the extent of its navigable coast, and the number of its navigable rivers and canals, seem to have destined it for a very extensive commerce. The commerce is really important as regards its own productions, but the maritime commerce of P. is by no means so extensive as it might be made. The number of Prussian vessels which entered the 15 different German ports undernoted in 1851 was as follows:

Hamburg,	38	Total entries into port,	4,469
Bremen,	8	...	1,382
Lubeck,	87	...	1,096
Altona,	169	...	1,576
Harburg,	3	...	335
Brake,	6	...	434
Kiel,	17	...	2,316
Griesswalde,	59	...	107
Stralsund,	141	...	263
Swinemunde,	770	...	1,722
Warnemunde,	25	...	620
Danzig,	337	...	1,338
Pillau,	307	...	1,346
Memel,	509	...	1,104
Trieste,	11	...	3,214
	2,487		21,006

In 1851 the import navigation trade of Prussia employed 6,983 vessels, of the amount of 557,724 tonnage, and of which 3,954 had an effective freightage of 310,189 tons. The export trade employed 5,884 vessels = 496,949 tons. In 1852 the number of vessels that entered was 5,650; tonnage, 457,805; of which 3,948 had cargoes to the amount of 316,057 tons. The export trade 5,737 vessels; tonnage, 481,672; of which 4,519 vessels had cargoes of

368,974. The arrivals from and departures for commercial countries were as follows:

	Entered from	Left for
England,	1,920	213
Denmark,	824	681
Norway,	388	389
Netherlands,	334	369
Hanse-towns,	334	127
Russia,	171	258
Sweden,	139	140
Mecklenourg,	88	38
France,	70	207
Hanover and Oldenburg,	70	56
Belgium,	47	60
Naples,	26	2
Spain,	23	4
United states,	7	7
Portugal,	6	4
Turkey,	5	3
Italian states,	4	1
East Indies,	1	1

Mexico and Brazil each sent one vessel to the P. states. In 1853 the number of P. vessels that passed the Sound was 1,170; in 1852, it was 887.—The entire mercantile navy of P. consisted, on the 1st January 1850, of 896 vessels, measuring 132,072 lasts, of 4,000 lbs. per last, exclusive of coasters, and exhibited a decrease of about 25 vessels as compared with the previous year. Of these, 199 vessels belonged to Stettin, 106 to Danzig, 107 to Stralsund, 85 to Memel, 83 to Barth, 58 to Griefswald, 41 to Königsberg, 36 to Wolgast, 9 to Berlin, and the remainder to various smaller ports in the Baltic. The coasters were estimated at 88 vessels, measuring 2,714 lasts; making a total of P. merchant-vessels of 984, of 134,786 lasts.

Berlin may be considered as the centre of interior commerce, and next to it Breslau. A great part of the transport is carried on by the navigable rivers and canals. On the Oder alone there are more than 1,400 larger or smaller vessels; on the Vistula there are above 800; on the Elbe about 400; 16 on the Weser; and more than 300 on the Rhine, without counting the smaller boats. The maritime commerce of P. is carried on with Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, and North America. The articles of exportation are corn, flax, linseed, rape, turnip, and clover seed, yarn, linen, wool, woollen ware, manufactured iron, zinc, timber, carpenters' work, fuel, amber, Prussian blue, Eau-de-Cologne, Dantzic liquors, wines, hams, smoked geese, Westphalian pumpernickel, starch, and refined sugar. The articles of importation are raw sugar, French and Hungarian wines, cotton, silk, brandy, colonial ware, spices, oil, horses, cattle, gold, and all kinds of silk and haberdashery ware.—The Bank Royal of P. was founded at Berlin in 1765, upon the model of that of Hamburg. In 1846, it was re-organised under a new charter by which more extension was given to its operations. The issue of notes has been carried to 21,000,000 thalers. The capital of the bank is always to be, in proportion with the notes in circulation, two-sixths in silver, three-sixths in bills discounted, and the rest in loans on securities. The bank notes are from 25 to 50-thalers each. The share of the government in the bank amounts at most to 500,000 thalers. The shareholders are entitled to an annual interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the capital, and, after deduction of the sum set apart for the reserve or rest, which is not to exceed 30 per cent. of the capital, one moiety of the surplus profits is apportioned to them in addition, the other goes to the treasury. The bank has branches in a great number of cities, as Breslau, Königsberg, Dantzic, Stettin, Magdeburg, Munster, Cologne, Memel, Posen, Stolpe, Elberfeld, Treves, Aix-la-Chapelle, Düsseldorf, Coblentz, Minden, Erfurt, Frankfort-sur-

Oder, Stralsund, Kostin, Liegnitz, and Oppeln, and thus forms a vast network of financial operations through all the kingdom.—The private bank of the noblesse of Pomerania was founded at Stettin in 1824, by an association of noble proprietors, with a capital of 1,000,000 thalers. After the crisis of 1830 this capital was carried to 1,534,500 thalers. The operations of this bank embrace discount, loans upon lodgments of merchandise, loans upon public and private securities, current accounts, and deposits with interest. Formerly it issued promissory notes to bearer; but this privilege was withdrawn from it in 1835. There is a circulation of about 90,000,000 thalers of mortgage notes in Prussia. They have been issued at different periods by associations of proprietary nobles in various parts of the kingdom, and carry interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Monies, Measures, and Weights. P. possesses a paper circulation, but not in sufficient proportion to the metallic currency; for the utmost of the sum afloat in promissory notes is about 5,500,000 crowns; while the mass of coined money may be reckoned at 30,000,000 crowns. All money is coined at the three mints of Berlin, Breslau, and Düsseldorf, but the coins vary in different provinces. Bankers' accounts are kept both in imaginary and silver *groschen*. The *gute grosche*—an imaginary coin—is estimated at 3 English halfpence; the silver *grosche* at 5 farthings. The *reichs thaler*, or rix-dollar, is equal to about 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. British currency. The *Frederic d'or*, stamped as being equal to 5 thalers, is now equal to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.—An English inch at 62° Fahr. is equal to .0971140 Prussian inch at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° Fahr. A Prussian mile is equal to 4.68 English miles. The *morgen* is equal to 1.52 English acre. An English pound avoirdupois of 7,000 grains is equal to 31.018012 Prussian *loth*, 32 of which are a Prussian pound. An imperial gallon equals 253.95383 Prussian cubic inches. A *last*, or 4,000 Prussian pounds, is equal to 4,121 English pounds avoird.

Railroads. P., a country admirably adapted by nature for such enterprises, on account of the vast extent of its plains possesses several lines of considerable importance, while daily progress is made in the construction of others. From Berlin four lines diverge. The following list shows the lines that were working in P. in 1851, with the amount of their cost in rix-dollars, and the proportion per cent. which the net revenue, after paying all expenses and providing a reserve fund, bore to the outlay:—

	Cost.	Revenue.
Magdeburg and Leipzig,	2,300,000	16 per cent.
Magdeburg and Halberstadt,	1,700,000	9 "
Oberschlesische,	6,303,100	8 "
Bonn and Cologne,	1,051,200	5 "
Berlin and Stettin,	4,824,000	7 2-3 "
Cologne and Minden,	13,000,000	5 7-12 "
Berlin-Anhaltische,	6,000,000	6 "
Berlin and Hamburg,	8,000,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Düsseldorf and Elberfeld,	1,027,800	3 "
Wilhelmsbahn,	1,200,000	5 1-6 "
Breslau and Freiburg,	1,790,000	3 2-3 "
Munster and Hamuer,	1,300,000	2 "
Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg,	4,000,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Rheinische,	5,750,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Thüringische,	9,000,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Neisse and Brieg,	1,100,000	2 2-3 "
Bergisch-Markische,	4,000,000	1 "
Stargard and Posen,	5,000,000	"
Magdeburg and Wittenburg,	3,650,000	"
Prinz-Wilhelms-Bahn,	1,300,000	"
Niederschlesisch Branch Railway,	1,413,000	"

It appears from a government return for the year 1852, that there were 1,347 m. of single line in P., and 456 m. of double line; together, 1,803 m. of railway in operation. The cost of construction, including £2,805,470 for working stock, amounted to £23,172,160, or about £7,000,000 less than the London and North-Western railway, while the traffic receipts in 1852 amounted to £2,431,674, or about £51,100 less than those on the London and North-Western for the same period. The working expenses on the Prussian lines amounted to £1,148,510 in 1853 m. of railway, while the expenses of the London and North-Western railway amounted to £374,588 on 563 m. of railway leaving £1,558,386 to pay interest on capital and charges in re-

spect to guaranteed lines; the dividend on the ordinary capital being 54 per cent. for the year 1852. The amount available for dividend on the P. lines amounted to £1,333,365, and yielded nearly 54 per cent. per annum on the outlay for the same period. The average receipts on the lines in the United Kingdom for 1852, amounted to £2,200 per m., or about £900 per m. more than on the P. lines; and the working expenses to about £990 per m., or 45 per cent. of the receipts, being £353 per m. more than on the P. lines; leaving £1,210 to pay interest on the outlay of £34,000 per m., or 356 per cent., while the P. lines yielded 5743 per cent. on the outlay of £12,852 per m. The cost of the P. lines is about three-eighths that of the lines in the United Kingdom, while the percentage of working expenses is very little more; being 463 per cent. on the P. lines, and 45 per cent. on the lines in the United Kingdom. *The working stock on the former lines averages £1,550 per m., while on the lines of the latter the working stock averages £2,500 per m.

Population.] The mass of the inhabitants of P. consists of Germans, who form more than 80 per cent. of the whole, and with the exception of the prov. of Posen, are everywhere the preponderant race. They are partly of the Lower, and partly of the Upper German race, and are also distinguished by their different dialects. The Walloons, who live in the neighbourhood of the Ardennes, and in some of the other provinces as colonists, speak a *patois* of mixed French and German. The inhabitants of Slavonian descent amount to about 1,600,000, and are subdivided into Lithuanians, Wendes, Sorabes, Kassubes, Lettes, Cures, and Tscheches or Bohemians. In the district of Saarlouis, and in the Mark-Brandenburg and Pomerania, a considerable number are of French descent, who, although mixed with the Germans, have preserved their native language; and in the centre of Pomerania, small villages are found where most of the inhabitants understand and speak French: their number may amount to about 12,000. There are nearly 134,000 Jews in the kingdom, four-fifths of whom reside in the duchy of Posen. In 1840 the average density of pop. in P. was 180 inhabitants to the sq. m.; in Pomerania it was about 119; in the Rhine prov. 345; in Brandenburg, 165.—The rate at which the pop. of P. has increased of late is about 12 per cent. in 10 years. The ratio, however, varies in the different provinces. In the two provinces of the western division, the increase, from 1822 to 1837 (inclusive), was 20 per cent.; in the Slavonic provs., about 20·6 per cent.; and in the Germanic provs. of the eastern division, 21·6 per cent. According to the census taken at the close of 1846, the pop. of P. at that time amounted to 16,112,948, exclusive of Neufchatel and Valendis, which numbered 68,247 inhabitants. Including that district the whole pop. of P. amounted to 16,181,195. Since 1843, excluding Neufchatel, the pop. had increased to 641,864. The increase from 1840 to 1843 amounted only to 542,583. From 1840 to 1843 the increase was 3·7 per cent.; now it was 4·15 per cent. The increase during the last three years was also greater than it was during the three former. This is the more extraordinary, because the year 1846 was not at all favourable to an increase in the pop., and the greater increase, therefore, must be taken as occurring in 1844 and 1845. Between 1843 and 1846, the pop. of Berlin had increased from 15 to 16 per cent.; on the average it may be calculated that the capital of P. increases, at least, 17,000 annually, of which only 3 or 4,000 will arise from excess of births. Next to Berlin, Stettin had increased most: in three years more than 10 per cent. Elberfeld, rich in factories, increased more than 9 per cent.: then come Breslau and Cologne, which had both increased more than 8 per cent. Two towns in P., Berlin and Breslau, already number more than 100,000 inhabitants; and it is extremely probable that at the next census Cologne will be the third on the list; for Cologne

has already above 95,000 inhabitants. In the agricultural districts of Pomerania, West P., Posen, and Brandenburg, which are not yet very thickly inhabited, the pop. increases in the same degree as the cultivation of the land advances. The pop. in Oppeln is increased from its mines. It is remarkable, however, that in Breslau, and particularly in Düsseldorf, the most thickly peopled district in the whole kingdom, it having 9,028 inhabitants to the German sq. m., the pop. has increased in a greater ratio than the increase in the pop. of the whole kingdom. The districts of Cologne, Magdeburg, and Stralsund, exhibited in 1846, an increase pretty nearly equal to the average increase of 4·15 per cent. in the pop. of the whole kingdom. Merseburg and Königsberg increased in a smaller ratio, somewhat above 3 per cent. Arnberg, Leignitz, Erfurt, Treves, Gunbinnen, and Aix-la-Chapelle, have increased above 2 per cent. A still smaller increase of between 1 and 2 per cent. was exhibited in Coblenz and Minden. In 1816 the proportion of the pop. between the ages of 15 and 60, was 5,820 in every 10,000; in 1837 it was 5,918. The proportional numbers of the sexes in P. are 10,027 females for every 10,000 males; but if persons of between 17 to 45 years of age are alone taken into account, the proportion is 10,214 males to 10,000 females.

Pauperism.] The agricultural districts, with 11,691,000 inhabitants, the field labourers and village mechanics, forming a pop. of 3,745,865 souls, in 1851, counted 312,635 persons, or 8·35 per cent., requiring relief, and receiving on an average 17s. each in the course of a year. In the towns, with a pop. of about 5,000,000, 472,215 persons were relieved. In 1851, with 25s. a head on the average. In Berlin, with 436,000 inhabitants, the maintenance of the poor in 1851, cost £86,600. The number of paupers regularly receiving alms was 7,419, besides 2,927 children wholly supported by the parish; the expense for each pauper was £3 15s., and for each child about £2 8s. In P. the law compels each town and village to take care of its necessitous inhabitants, provided that the latter have no kindred able to succour them. The territorial proprietors are made liable to the same obligation. The towns and villages have their own laws and customs in all that relates to the administration of relief to the poor. These different communities have each a body called the *armen direction* [board of guardians], whose duty is to superintend the collection of the funds, and their distribution to several sub-committees, formed of citizens taken from different districts, called *armen bezirke*. The principal source of funds is private charity. In P. there exists no law imposing the obligation to contribute to the relief of the poor; the customs and spirit of benevolence generally suffice. But when there is a deficiency, the poor-law administration comes upon the funds which were collected for other purposes, as lighting, paving, &c., and from these supplies the deficiency. Each province has its house-of-industry, where the poor are provided with employment suitable to their trade and abilities.

Ecclesiastical affairs.] By an estimate made shortly after the treaty of Vienna, the Protestants, to whom belong the Lutherans, and members of the Reformed creed, who are now united in most of the Prussian provinces, the Moravians, Hussites, and several other sects, amounted in the whole to about 6,500,000; in 1828 they were returned at 7,732,664. Of these, the Lutherans are by far the most numerous; the members of the Reformed church amounted to about 350,000, and the Moravians and Hussites to about 600,000. The Catholics amounted in 1828 to about 4,816,000; and the Jews by a census taken in 1824, amounted to 149,594. Among the 14,907,091 inhabitants of P. in 1840, there were 9,084,481 Protestants; 5,612,556 Roman Catholics; 1,257 members of the Greek church; 14,474 Mennonites; and 194,323 Jews. Of the Mennonites, 12,016 were found in West P., and 1,320 in the Rhine prov. Of the Jews, 26,367 were found in the Rhine prov., but in general they were most numerous in the Slavonian provs.: in Posen alone there were 77,102. In East P. there were 1,217,034 Protestants, and 169,034 Roman Catholics; and in West P. 450,227 Protestants, and 434,002 Roman Catholics. In Posen the Protestants amounted to

372,789, the Roman Catholics to 783,916. Brandenburg and Pomerania, with 2,837,515 Protestants, had only 33,998 Roman Catholics. In Lower Silesia there were 1,366,396 Protestants to 368,983 Roman Catholics; in Upper Silesia, only 108,377 to 988,347. In Saxony there were 1,529,591 Protestants, and 103,354 Roman Catholics. In the Rhine prov. and Westphalia, the Protestants were 1,202,552, the Roman Catholics 2,730,922. In the eastern provs. the varying proportions of Protestants and Roman Catholics have their origin in differences of race; the preponderance of Roman Catholics in the western provinces is owing to the traditional influence of the *ci-devant* ecclesiastical electorates. Of 130,654 marriages contracted in P. in 1840, about 5,545 were what are called 'mixed,' or between parties of different religions. In Lower Silesia, with its 1,747,081 inhabitants, of whom 1,366,396 were Protestants, there were 1,138 'mixed marriages.' In the Rhine prov., with its 2,591,721 inhabitants, of whom 1,953,165 were Roman Catholics, there were 440 'mixed marriages.' The smallest number of 'mixed marriages' took place among the almost exclusively Protestant populations of Pomerania, Saxony, and Brandenburg. The numbers of the different religious denominations composing the pop. of P. in 1849, were returned as follows: Protestants, 10,016,798; Roman Catholics, 6,079,613; Greek church, 1,269; Mennonites, 14,509; Jews, 218,998. There is no established religion in the Prussian states; the professors of all creeds enjoy equal rights, and are equally eligible to every civil dignity. The Lutheran church has two bishops in Berlin and Königsberg; the rest of the clergy are divided into general superintendents, deacons, ministers, and curates. The clergy of every diocese form a synod under the presidency of the superintendent, which watches over church-discipline, and the religious instruction of the schools. These synods stand under a provincial synod, which meets twice a-year, and reports upon church affairs to the consistorium, and through it to the ministry. Every fifth year a general synod meets in Berlin. Every province has a *consistorium*, and a board-of-education. The Moravians have a bishop at Niesky; but are, like the Gichtelianians and Socinians, under the Lutheran consistorium. The Catholic clergy consists of archbishops, bishops, deacons, and curates. The churches and the inferior clergy owe obedience to the archiepiscopal and episcopalian consistories; but the rights of the sovereign, *circa sacra*, are watched over by a councillor, who has a place in the Protestant consistoriums. The Catholics are allowed to appeal to the Roman see in affairs of religion and conscience; but all despatches sent there must first be laid before the bishop, or his vicar-general, who delivers them to the ministry for church affairs, to be forwarded to Rome. An exception is made in affairs of conscience, and matters appertaining to the *forum penitentiale*. The numerous convents and nunneries formerly existing in Silesia, and other Prussian provs., have been secularized, with a few exceptions. The Jews have schools and synagogues, rabbies and teachers.

State of Education. The literature of P. has been noticed in our general sketch of German literature. The great exertions which the Prussian government has made for the advancement of literature and science are well known: Berlin may fairly be considered as one of the principal points from which the light of civilization and knowledge radiates over Germany,—an honour which the liberty of the press, introduced by the great Frederic, mainly contributed to win for this country. Although this liberty has been somewhat restricted by his weaker successors, a very considerable degree of it still exists. In no country has government done more, or perhaps as much, for public instruction as in P.: it employs 2½ per cent. of its revenue in public education. There are 6 universities in P., viz.: Berlin, Breslau, Greifswalde,

Halle, Königsberg, and Bonn. The *gymnasias*, or preparatory schools for the universities, are divided into classes, and have from 4 to 12 teachers in each. The city-schools, divided into high and ordinary schools, serve as preparatory schools for the *gymnasias*; and schools are found in almost every village. In the *gymnasias* are taught Latin, Greek, German, and for Church students the Hebrew language, with a variety of knowledge besides. The pupils of the commercial or *Real Schulen*, learn some of them the Latin, but generally only the English, French, and German languages, mathematics, physics, chemistry, history, geography, natural history, and similar accomplishments. So that, as a man, the P. merchant is much better informed in languages and the sciences than the commercial man of England. In P. every clergyman is *ex officio* an inspector of the school belonging to his religious sect; above him are the inspectors for the union, one a Catholic and the other a Romanist, and both ministers of their respective churches; the county inspector, who is a layman, supervises these, and the Central government controls all. According to a late statistical report, there are at present in the P. dominions 24,605 public establishments of education:—viz. 6 universities, 2 academies, 117 *gymnasias*, 32 pro-*gymnasias*, 41 seminaries for teachers, 100 civic schools for the higher class, 661 intermediate schools [*Mittel Schulen*], and 23,646 elementary schools. The number of teachers employed is 35,304:—of whom 495 are attached to the universities and academies, 450 to *gymnasias*, and 29,631 to the elementary schools. The pupils in these several establishments amount to 2,455,121. Of these, 3,641 frequent the universities and academies, and 26,900 the *gymnasias*, exclusive of foreigners. The number of pupils in the seminaries for teachers is 2,546, and in the elementary schools 2,328,146. The grants made by the state for the learned schools amount to 732,946 dollars = £109,991, and for the other schools to 354,588 dollars = £53,188:—in all, £163,179. Thus assuming 16,000,000 to be the population of the Prussian dominions, the number of individuals under instruction is 153 71-100ths in every 1,000. The proportion of teachers to pupils is about 1 in every 69. Of the 42 training-seminaries, about one-third are Catholic, and the remainder Protestant. The character of the spiritual instruction given in the elementary schools is either exclusively Catholic or Protestant, according to the majority of the locality in which the school happens to be. The children in the minority are allowed to absent themselves from school after the usual secular instruction has been given them; but it is imperatively required that they shall be instructed on spiritual matters by their clergymen in the same manner as the majority are being instructed in schools. The highest branches of education are also provided, and are within the reach of all, high and low, under certain conditions.

In Prussia there was in 1849	
1 primary school for every	653 inhabitants.
1 teacher for every	662 "
1 normal college for every	377,300 "
In France there was	
1 primary school for every	558 inhabitants.
1 teacher for every	446 "
1 normal college for every	356,564 "
In Saxony there was	
1 primary school for every	900 inhabitants.
1 teacher for every	588 "
1 normal college for every	214,975 "

And so on in the same proportion for Switzerland, Baden, and Bavaria. In England we had in 1848 only 12 normal colleges,—those which profess to prepare teachers in six months Mr. Kay designates as caricatures,—and not 400 schools open to the inspection of the government. Yet our pop. was above 17,000,000. Mr. Kay makes the following calculation of what is required for England and Wales; and even this would not place us nearly on an equality with P., France, Switzerland, or Bavaria—namely, 23,531 schools, 26,500 teachers, and 41 normal colleges.

Government. P. is a constitutional monarchy. Although in 1815 a solemn promise was given by the king to grant a constitution, the only step taken was the convocation of the *landstände*. There was no fundamental law for the kingdom, excepting the act of confederacy for the German states, and some particular treaties for different provinces. "The influence of Russia,—the formation of the Northern alliance,—the morbid and malignant dread of liberal institutions which pervaded the courts of Europe,—were nowhere more perniciously felt than at the court of Berlin. Yet even the period of constitutional inaction from 1815 to 1840 was not wholly lost to the advancement of the policy of P. She succeeded in maturing and carrying into execution the scheme for the commercial union of Germany—the most important combination which had been formed in Europe since the peace. A royal ordinance of the 17th of January, 1820, pledged the Crown to the principal

that no future loan should be contracted without the consent of the Estates of the kingdom; and, of course, the existence of that pledge rendered it impossible for the Crown to borrow without that consent. Thenceforward the convocation of the States-general of P. became certain and inevitable at some period or another. On the 5th of June, 1823, a law was promulgated for the organization of the *diets*, or local Estates of the several provinces of the kingdom. That law created an electoral system and a body of electors, exceeding 500,000 voters in the whole kingdom. It provided that 'until the general Estates of the realm should be convoked, general laws, affecting the rights of persons, of property, or taxation, should be laid before these provincial bodies for deliberation, in as far as they affect the province.' It gave the members of these assemblies habits of debate, and it ultimately enabled the Crown to convoke an assembly of 600 members, indisputably representing the community, with less of popular excitement than might have been expected to attend so important an event." Under the law of 1823, and up to 1848, the privileged orders, the proprietary nobles, the clergy, and a middle class comprising the burgesses in towns, and the free peasantry, formed a representative system assembling in provincial diets; but the king at the head of the administration directed the whole machine; he was the supreme lawgiver, and the first judge and bishop. The chancellor-of-state acted as prime minister under the immediate command of the king. The council-of-state was the highest consultative authority in the kingdom; the king was president of this council, and the princes of the royal family became members of it at 18 years of age; the field-marshal and ministers were also members. In this council, all proposals for new laws were discussed, and regulations for the administration enacted. Each of the provinces was divided into districts, and at the head of the administration of each prov. stood a president; while each circle or district had a provincial councillor at the head of its administration. The general code of laws for the monarchy was that promulgated in 1794. In 1847, instead of the 7 provincial diets, a united diet was formed, but this measure rather increased than lessened the influence of the Crown. In 1848, under the pressure of the first successes of the revolutionary party, universal suffrage was proclaimed, and a constituent assembly was summoned to draw up a constitution based on this principle. The national assembly which was dissolved on 10th March 1848 completed a constitution, which was ratified on 5th December 1848, the principal feature of which was the restriction of the suffrage by the census, and the formation of a double chamber system. But the chambers, while employed in revising the new charter, were dissolved, and a new election returned one more obedient to the royal wishes, which at last drew up a constitution, which as satisfactory to the Crown, has been adopted. The most important articles in this constitution are as follows:

8. "Freedom of conscience in religion. Religions societies may choose their own internal government. The state shall remain Christian. State patronage in church is abolished."

10. "Education in the popular schools shall be gratuitous and compulsory."

11. "Tuition is free." But "no one shall teach, or found educational establishments, without having previously been authorized by government after an examination. All public and private schools are under the supervision of the state. The state appoints all public schoolmasters, and in case of inability of the communes, pays their salaries."

12. "The press is free. The censorship is abolished. The law will fix the limitations." The law alluded to appeared in Feb. 1851. The partial suppression by means of the old censorship has been therein superseded by confiscation through the police,

whenever government thinks any paper objectionable. The penalties are severe.

13. "The right of public meeting in doors is guaranteed. Political meetings are excepted."

14. "The free right of petition is granted." Corporations only are allowed to petition collectively!

17. "All men are liable to military service. The troops shall act against the people, whenever directed so to do by the civil magistrate. The soldier has no right of petition or public meeting."

18. "All property shall become free, by abolition of '*fidei-commisse*.' The princely and imperial nobles are exempted from the operation of this law."

19. "All property may be divided and disposed of as the proprietor thinks proper. All feudal burdens shall be abolished, and the feudal administration and police is abolished."

The royal person is inviolable. The ministers are responsible. All decrees must be countersigned by the ministers. The executive power is vested in the king. The king disposes of the army; appoints all civil and military officers; declares war and concludes peace. For commercial treaties the sanction of the chambers is required. The king exercises the prerogative of mercy. But even the king cannot pardon a minister, who has been condemned by a lawful tribunal. The king summons and prorogues the chambers, either both together, or successively, according to his good pleasure. The chambers, however, shall not be prorogued for more than 30 days, without their own consent. And, in case of dissolution, new writs must issue on or before a lapse of 90 days. The succession to the throne is guaranteed according to the Salic law. The king is of age at 18. A regency is provided in cases of minority. Ministers have a right to speak in both chambers; and can be placed in accusation before the chief court of judicature by the chambers for breaches of the constitution, bribery, treason, etc. The king and the two chambers possess all legislative power between them. The concurrence of these three powers is requisite for every law. The budget is submitted to the second chamber first. If, at a period when the chambers are not sitting, extraordinary measures are required by the public safety, the ministers may enact such on their own responsibility, and submit them afterwards for the sanction of the chambers. Each of the three powers above named can take the initiative in legislation. Projects of laws that have been negatived by the king, or by one of the chambers, cannot be re-introduced during the same session.

The *First chamber* consists of: *a*. The princes of the first grade. *b*. The heads of the former nobles of the empire. *c*. One-tenth of *a* and *b*. nominated by the king. *d*. 90 deputies of Class No. 1, according to the classifications of taxation. *e*. 30 deputies from the municipal council. The *First chamber* sits for a period of six years, and then a new election takes place.

The *Second chamber* consists of 350 members. Every citizen 25 years of age, who possesses the electoral right in his parish, shall vote for a member to the Second chamber. But the election is indirect; and the electors are divided into three classes, according to the census. Each class elects one-third of the 350. Every Prussian is eligible who is 30 years of age, and has enjoyed the rights of citizenship during 5 years. The Second chamber is elected for 2 years.

Both chambers are to be regularly convoked in November of every year. No one can be member of both chambers at the same time. Functionaries do not require leave of absence. The debates are public, but the president of the chamber, or 10 members, suffice to enforce the secrecy of the debates whenever they think proper. The rights of members are verbally the same as those contained in the French constitution. The members of the First chamber receive no salaries; those in the Second receive both salaries and travelling expenses.

The king appoints the judges for life. The judges are irremovable, but may be suspended or removed in accordance with judicial sentence, and with the law. Judges shall not hold any other salaried functions. Exceptions are provided for by law. All courts of justice, both civil and criminal, shall be public, whenever the court likes. All those accused of crimes to which heavy penalties are affixed, shall be tried before juries formed according to the census of taxation. A particular court shall be appointed to try political offenders. A municipal law shall give the provinces, 'circuits,' and parishes the means of self-government, under the supervision of the state. The proceedings of the municipalities shall be public. All laws and ordinances shall be published by the king. The army swears allegiance to the king, not to the constitution. All public liberties can be suspended whenever necessary. The Diet of the Germanic confederation will enact laws, and the king alone make any changes in the constitution thereby rendered requisite.

Revenue. Under the elector Frederic William, the revenues of the house of Brandenburg were estimated at £750,000. Before the second, and after the first partition of Poland, the revenue of P. was 23,000,000 dollars, or £4,025,000. After the second and third partitions of Poland, the revenue was estimated at more than £5,000,000. By Hoeck in 1804, when the P. territory was farther extended by the indemnities of 1803, the revenue was estimated at 36,000,000 dol-

lars, which at 3s. 6d., would amount to £6,300,000. By Hasselt, who wrote at a still later period, and quotes Hoeck, and many other writers on the subject, it was computed at 40,000,000 rixdollars, or £7,000,000. The provinces acquired by the treaty of Vienna and the second treaty of Paris must yield a much greater revenue than those parts of the duchy of Warsaw which were given up to the emperor Alexander, as they are equally fertile and far more populous. It is certain also that the taxes must have been greatly augmented to pay the interest of the national debt created by the surprising efforts which P. made in 1813 and 1814 to throw off the yoke of France. Previous to the battle of Jena, and its disastrous consequences, the revenues of P. exceeded her expenditure, and she had no state debt; but the enormous contributions levied by Bonaparte in 1807, amounting to 300,000,000 livres, = £12,500,000,—the maintenance of a French army of 150,000 men, who lived for 18 months after the peace of Tilsit, at discretion upon the inhabitants,—the havoc made by the passage of French armies to the Russian war,—the advance of 94,000,000 livres, or nearly £4,000,000, made by the Prussian monarch in 1812, and which was never re-paid,—besides other contributions and requisitions, along with the total annihilation of commerce, concurred to weigh down this country. Even in 1807, about the time of the battle of Eylau, the Prussian monarch was obliged to supply his imperial brother of Russia with the last remnant of the funds of the bank of Berlin which had been carried off on the approach of Bonaparte. Balbi estimated the total debt in 1826, at 726,680,000 francs, = £30,278,333 6s. 8d. In the report on the state of the public debt, in December 1842, the highest figure the debt ever reached, is stated to have been 206,733,170 dollars, or, in round numbers, about £30,000,000. This debt had been reduced by the operation of a well-managed sinking fund to 150,103,434 dollars, by the year 1843. The reports of the commissioners are made only once in ten years, consequently no official notice of what has been redeemed since 1843 has been given. The above sum includes the paper currency of P., amounting to 25,742,347 dollars, against which state-debentures to the value of 14,500,000 dollars are deposited as a reserve in the exchequer. It would not be easy to produce a more satisfactory financial statement, to all appearance than the above. One-third of an enormous debt has actually been redeemed within twenty-five years. This period included, moreover, two armaments against expected attacks from France, on a scale suited to the emergencies. In 1842, the government was strong enough to propose a conversion of the whole debt bearing interest at 4 to 3½ per cent. All this was moreover effected without any other increase of taxation than that of the import duties, which was demanded by the manufacturers, and which of course diminished the revenue from customs' dues. The budget of P. for 1849 was about £14,000,000. Of this sum, £750,000 was appropriated to the interest, and £375,000 to the sinking-fund of the national debt. This debt is stated to have amounted in 1820, when the whole was consolidated, to £31,000,000. According to documents laid before the parliament in 1849, it amounted to £18,500,000, at an interest of 3½ per cent. The year 1849 added £2,000,000 to this debt. This sum was raised by a voluntary loan at an interest of 5 per cent. The national debt is mortgaged on the state-domains and crown-lands, the value of which, according to a moderate official calculation, is £55,000,000. A new loan of £3,000,000, at 4½ per cent., was raised in the course of 1849 to meet the demands which the eventual-

ties of the German question were likely to make upon the War-office. The budget of 1850 states the cost of the army at £3,100,000, less than a quarter of the revenue.

Military force.] P. being a kingdom of comparatively modern date, her strength as a military state was not apparent till the era of the great Frederic. The foundation of her warlike power was laid by Frederic William I., the immediate ancestor of Frederic II. In 1783, the whole military force of P. amounted to 296,666 infantry, and 42,496 cavalry. In 1806, the army amounted to 234,000 infantry, and 34,000 cavalry. In the campaign of 1813 and 1814, P. sent 200,000 warriors from her wasted territories to the field, exclusive of the *landwehr*, or militia, and the *landsturm*, or reserve; and in 1815, 250,000 Prussians entered France. The total effective of guards and line (infantry, cavalry, artillery, and sappers), under arms in 1853 amounted to 126,147; of these 16,594 were guards. Of the vast mass of field-pieces which P. could bring into the field in case of war, within fourteen days or three weeks, only 406 or 99 demi-batteries are horsed, that is, 11 demi-batteries of 4 guns each for the nine army corps, including the guards, which have a few pieces more horsed than the eight line army-corps. The infantry battalions of the whole army are reduced to nearly half their war strength, that is, 590 instead of 1,000; but the 38 cavalry regiments are maintained at nearly their full amount, that is, about 590 sabres or lances, giving a total of 22,439, including 3,559 guards, but exclusive of *landwehr* depots. By calling in the guard and line reserves of infantry and artillery, and by what is termed mobilising the *landwehr*, the effective force can be augmented, in less than three weeks, to 333,000, of which 43,000 are cavalry, with 792 field-pieces, exclusive of fortress artillery, reserves, and second class *landwehr* horse and foot, which latter, if required, would augment the defensive force to at least 450,000 well-drilled and, for the most part, veteran soldiers.—At the present day the Prussian army contains in its ranks neither mercenaries, nor yet soldiers for life; it is composed solely of natives of the soil, and is divided into four parts or divisions, namely, the standing army, properly so called; the first ban of the *landwehr*; the second ban of the *landwehr*; and the *landsturm*. The standing army is composed of all men capable of bearing arms, each of whom is obliged to serve three years, from the age of twenty. The first ban of the *landwehr* comprises all the men from 20 to 32 years of age who do not form part of the standing army. It is called out twice a year for military instruction, and may be considered in the light of an efficient reserve force capable of acting in time of war either externally or internally. The second ban of the *landwehr* is composed of all the men from 32 to 40 years of age who do not form part of the acting army as paid volunteers; its duties are to occupy fortified posts in event of war, and to serve in case of need as a corps of support for the standing army. The *landsturm* is the general levy of the whole country, and cannot, by the law of the land, be convoked save in case of an invasion of the national territory or other extraordinary circumstance; it comprises all the men not included either in the standing army or in the two bans of the *landwehr*, from the age of seventeen to fifty. It has been calculated that the standing army, along with the two bans of the *landwehr*, make up altogether an effective total of about 500,000 men. The uniform of the common soldier is seen at the tables of princes, in the houses of field-m Marshals, ministers, and of the most distinguished personages of the kingdom; and no one born

after 1796 is capable of holding any office in the kingdom who has not worn it, unless the state of his health had unavoidably prevented it. With a view to his military education, every individual is in duty bound to serve: if he can prove that he has previously received suitable instruction, his time of service, according to the different departments of the army in which he may be placed, is reduced to one-half, or one-third, the usual term. When his period of instruction is over he belongs to the corps, liable to be called out only in time of war; in peace he is restored to his ordinary occupations, and is called upon to exercise only 14 days every year. The officers of the line, as well as of the landwehr, are examined, to ascertain whether they have acquired the knowledge requisite to their rank. The officers of the landwehr, chosen by their comrades among the most deserving, lead the life of plain citizens in time of peace, in the same manner as the privates. Whoever chooses to devote himself for life to the profession of an officer, is at liberty, independently of all considerations of birth, fortune, or connexions, after a suitable period of service, to submit to the practical and theoretical examinations prescribed by the state, and having passed through these examinations, he receives an appointment, and may then advance to the highest military rank, according to his services and usefulness.—The only fortresses of the Prussian provs. on the W frontier on the Vistula, were until recently, Thorn, Grandenz, and Dantzig; whilst on the E frontier, with the exception of the feeble ramparts of Memel and Pillau, there was no place of any strength. This is why so much attention has been turned to the fortifications of Königsberg, which, within the last few years, has become a fortress of the first class. The fortifications of Lobsenz, the capital of the district of the same name, in the circle of Bremberg, will complete the Prussian line of defence on the W frontier. Lobsenz is important in a military point of view, being situated between two lakes which have an extent from S to N of $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., and are only 1,500 yards distant from each other, being connected by a canal. It would be difficult to turn this point.

Marine force.] P. is at present attempting the formation and development of a navy. By a treaty with Oldenburg, signed on the 20th July 1853, she has acquired a piece of territory on the W bank of the mouth of the river Jahde, near to Heppens, for the construction of a naval port of war, and the necessary fortifications for a naval station. The territory conceded is about 600 or 700 acres in extent. P. is to pay half a million of dollars for it, and engages herself to protect the coast and the sea-trade of Oldenburg, and to construct a railway from the new port, by Varel and Oldenburg, to Minden. According to a plan elaborated by the ministry in 1853, in addition to the vessels already existing, the following are to be constructed within the next 10 years: 12 frigates of 60 guns each, armed with Paixhans's; 10 steam-corvettes of from 8 to 12 guns, Paixhans's; 14 despatch-steamers of from 4 to 8 guns; 5 schooners of from 3 to 4 guns; 5 transports, 36 gun-boats, and 6 other small craft; in all 94 vessels, the cost of which is estimated at 14,000,000 dollars. Moreover, there are the expenses of the establishments at Dänholm, at Stralsund, and at Dantzig, of 5,500,000 dollars, and 1,500,000 dollars for reserve expenses. It is estimated that the maintenance of the vessels and crews will cost during the first ten years, 3,000,000 dollars annually, and afterwards 2,000,000 dollars.

History.] The historical epochs of this country are not deserving of much notice. The *Pruzzi*, or ancient Prussians were

a Slavonic race, who lived in a state of complete barbarism, and who, previous to the arrival of the *Sudini*, or *Sudavians*, a Sarmatian tribe more civilized than themselves, were totally destitute of any form of religious worship. After the incorporation of the Sudini with the Pruzzi, some appearance of a regular government obtained; cities, towns and villages, were built; and, under the direction of certain chiefs, they successfully united to defend themselves against external attacks. In the latter end of the 12th cent., Bolislaus, king of Poland, attempted to subdue the Prussians, under the pretence of converting them to the Christian faith. The Polish princes unable to establish Christianity, and drive the Prussian pagans from their idolatry, called in the Teutonic knights to their assistance, who, after a war of fifty years, accomplished the arduous task of Christianizing the country by the utter extermination of the ancient inhabitants. But their wars with Poland were less fortunate. About 1446, the four chief cities of P., Elbingen, Thorn, Königsberg, and Dantzig, renounced their subjection to the order, and claimed the protection of Poland. In 1466, they were forced to abandon Eastern P. to Casimir, king of Poland, and to do homage for Western P. Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the order, obtained from his maternal uncle, Sigismund of Poland, the hereditary investiture of all the possessions of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, and embraced the Lutheran religion. The last grand master of this order, Gothofred Kettler, abdicated his dignity, and received the duchies of Courland and Semigallia, as an hereditary sovereignty, from Sigismund II. of Poland. From this time we hear no more of the Teutonic order, either in P. or Poland. In 1569, Joachim II., elector of Brandenburg, obtained from the Polish monarch a grant of succession to ducal or Eastern P. But this addition of power and territory did not take place till 1618, when John Sigismund, elector of Brandenburg, acquired this duchy; and in 1621, his successor received the solemn investiture from the Polish monarch. John renounced the Lutheran creed for that of the Reformed church, which has since that time been professed by the royal family of P. His son and successor, John George William, who succeeded him in 1619, wished to remain neutral in the Thirty years' war; but could not prevent his lands from being plundered and laid waste by the belligerents. He was at last forced to unite with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and subscribed to the peace of Prague, without, however, greatly benefiting his country, which, upon his death, near the close of the war, came into the hands of his son, Frederic William, who reigned from 1640 to 1688, with much firmness and wisdom. Involved in a war between Sweden and Poland, he obtained, after several reverses of fortune, the entire sovereignty of the dukedom of P., which had hitherto been held in fief only by the house of Brandenburg. Frederic III., who succeeded his father in 1688, and reigned till 1713, was, in every feature of his character, wholly unlike his illustrious father; the father had shaken off his dependence on Austria, the son again submitted to it. He assisted the emperor against the Turks, in 1690; and by another alliance with Austria, Spain, England, and Holland, obliged himself to furnish 20,000 men for the war against France. The elector of Saxony at this moment wore the crown of Poland, and the elector of Hanover was in expectation of mounting the throne of England; to Frederic III. also the royal title became an object of choice, and he obtained the wished for honour in a treaty concluded at Vienna on the 16th of November, 1700. On the 18th of January, 1701, he placed the royal crown on his own head at Königsberg, and declared the duchy of P. raised to the rank of a kingdom, although, on account of Poland, he assumed only the title of king in Prussia, being in possession of Eastern P. only. He was succeeded by his son Frederic William I. who reigned from 1713 to 1740, and who laid the foundation of the military power of P.

Frederic the Great.] Frederic William I. was succeeded by Frederic II., who, in a reign of 46 years, from 1740 to 1786, by a combination of high talents, and restless activity of mind, seconded by good fortune, a well-disciplined army, a wise government, and good laws, raised his kingdom from the rank of a dependence of the house of Hapsburg, to that of a vigorous opponent and rival of its ambitious plans. When Frederic II. mounted the Prussian throne, the pop. of his kingdom did not exceed 2,200,000 individuals; at his death, more than 6,000,000 obeyed his sceptre. He mounted the throne on the 31st of May, 1740. The death of the emperor Charles VI. was a favourable moment for Frederic opening his political career. Without absolutely maintaining the claims of the house of Brandenburg to the Silesian principalities of Jägerndorf, Liegnitz, Brieg, and Wohlau, he demanded from Maria Theresa, the duchies of Glogau and Sagan, and promised on the other hand to support her against all her enemies, to give his vote to her husband in the election of an emperor, and to pay her 2,000,000 of crowns. These proposals being rejected, he opened the first Silesian war in 1740, and defeated the Austrians at Mollwitz, on the 10th of April, 1741. This victory decided the fate of Silesia; and France and Bavaria having united with P., the war of the Austrian succession began. Austria's only ally, George II. of England, strongly advised peace with P., considering Frederic as the most active and dangerous enemy a neighbouring nation could have; and this peace was concluded at Berlin in 1742, after Frederic's victory at Cholutitz. Frederic now obtained by treaty the whole of Upper and Lower Silesia, and the co. of Glatz, with the exception of Troppau, Jägerndorf, and Teschen; and on his part, renounced all other claims, took upon him the payment of a debt of 1,700,000 crowns.

with which Silesia was burdened, and promised to maintain inviolable the rights of the Catholics in that province. Saxony joined this peace, of which England and Russia were the guaranties. Frederic made use of this peace in organizing his newly-acquired territories, and increasing his military strength. He also acquired East Friesland by the death of the last count of Friesland in 1743, Brandenburg having an ancient claim upon that prov. By the peace of Dresden which was concluded on the 25th December, 1745, Frederic's right to Silesia was recognized by the one party, while he recognized Francis I. as emperor, and Saxony agreed to pay 1,000,000 of crowns to Prussia. Frederic made use of the eleven years of peace which followed this war, in improving the internal condition of his kingdom. Dreading a new attack upon Silesia, he anticipated the designs of his enemies, and entered Saxony with 60,000 men. This invasion was regarded by the other powers as an infraction of the general peace; and on the 17th of January, 1757, the German empire declared war against Frederic. Sweden also joined his enemies; but an army, consisting of Hanoverian, Brunswick, and Hessian troops, collected to his aid upon the Rhine. The principal weight of this war fell upon Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia. Frederic was victorious in the battle of Prague, fought on the 6th of May, 1757, after which he besieged the capital of Bohemia, but was obliged to retreat, after having lost the battle of Collin, on the 18th of June, 1757. Whilst the Prussian monarch retired into Saxony, the Russians invaded Prussia, and the Swedes Pomerania, and a part of the Mark; but the war at the Rhine was carried on with alternating fortune. On the 5th of November 1757, Frederic gained a complete victory over the French under Soubise, and the troops of the empire under prince Joseph of Hildburghausen, at Rossbach; and then hastened into Silesia, where he defeated the Austrians at Leuthen, on the 5th of December. On the 15th of August, 1758, he defeated the Russians at Zorndorf, near Cüstrin; but the Austrian general, Daun, surprised the Prussian camp at Hochkirchen, on the 14th of October, 1758; and Frederic also lost the battle of Kunersdorf against the Russians. On the 15th of August 1760, Frederic defeated the Austrians at Liegnitz. The Russians and Austrians, who had in the meanwhile taken possession of Berlin, imposed a contribution on the citizens, but retired on Frederic's return, who again entered Saxony, and gained the decisive battle of Torgau, on the 3d of September, 1760. However effectually Frederic had hitherto resisted all the attacks of his enemies, his resources were now nearly exhausted; and in this situation, the death of his ally, George II., on the 23d of October, 1760, was a serious loss to him. But the death of the empress Elizabeth of Russia, on the 5th of January, 1762, and the accession of Peter III., his own friend and admirer, to the throne of that kingdom retrieved his fortunes. Peter gave the first public proof of his attachment to the Prussian king, by concluding a treaty of peace with him on the 6th of May, 1762. The peace with Sweden, of the 22d May 1762 followed, and soon afterwards an alliance between Peter and Frederic. Catharine II. dissolved this alliance in 1762, and declared the neutrality of Russia; but after two more victories over the Austrians, the peace of Versailles, on the 10th of February, 1763, finished the maritime war, and that of Hubertsburg, on the 15th of February, 1763, terminated a war of eight campaigns, in the course of which Frederic's narrow and unconnected dominions—applied compared by Voltaire to a pair of garters—were repeatedly overrun, Silesia twice laid waste, and himself more than once brought to the brink of destruction,—a war in which upwards of 30 pitched battles were fought, and 19 of them by Frederic in person, who lost, before the year 1761, 46 of his best generals, and was reduced at one time to such distress, as actually to contemplate suicide. The partition of Poland will ever remain a foul blot on Frederic's glory. Which of the three partitioning powers first conceived the iniquitous scheme, it is now impossible to say with precision to say: yet it is generally believed, that the odium of the whole contrivance was due to Frederic, who suggested it first to Catharine. By this partition, in terms of the negotiation at St. Petersburg of the 5th of August, 1772, Frederic obtained the whole of Polish Prussia, and of Great Poland to the Netz, with the exception of Dantzic and Thorn; and from this period the kingdom of Prussia has been divided into Eastern and Western Prussia. After the death of the elector Maximilian Joseph, negotiations with Austria having failed, P. in league with Saxony, began the war of the Bavarian succession in July, 1778. The emperor Joseph kept himself in his fortified camp behind the Elbe at Jasmir, and would not venture a battle, but Catharine II. of Russia, having threatened to send 60,000 men to support P., the peace of Teschen was concluded on the 13th of May, 1779, without any battle having been fought. Frederic died at Sanssouci, on the 17th of August, 1786, in the 75th year of his life, and the 47th of his reign, leaving to his nephew a kingdom enlarged by an augmentation of territory not less than 28,000 sq. m., a full treasury, a well-disciplined army of 200,000 men, and a high political influence in Europe.

His nephew Frederic William II. succeeded him in 1786, and reigned till 1797. He was the first to take the field against republican France; but he was soon cured of his mistake in the barren plains of Champagne, where more than a third of his army perished of hunger and disease, and the rest were compelled to make an inglorious retreat. In 1792, the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, resolved to divide the remainder of the unfortunate kingdom of P. among themselves. The king of P., after having issued a manifesto declaring that the late revolution in this country had been effected without his consent, and contrary to his in-

clination, and that the tranquillity of his own territories required him to lead an armed force into Poland, for the purpose of suppressing opinions and motives to action which were subversive of the good order of society, in the beginning of 1793 advanced against Thorn, which immediately fell into his hands. Dantzic lay convenient for his purposes, and had long been coveted; it was therefore next attacked. Two-thirds of the Polish territories were now for ever alienated, and it was not probable that the remaining third would long be allowed to maintain its independence. The Poles, however, made a gallant stand for their national independence. In May 1795, the Polish army amounted to upwards of 22,000 men; under the command of Kosciusko; 18,000 under Koehowski; 6,000 under Jatinski; 12,000 stationed at Wilna; and 8,000 stationed at Warsaw. The Russian empress ordered 40,000 Russians to advance into Poland from the Ukraine, and 16,000 from Livonia. In several unimportant engagements the Poles were generally victorious; but Elsnor, with a Prussian army, attacked Cracow, and Kosciusko, by the dread of placing himself between two hostile armies, being prevented from relieving it, it surrendered at discretion. On the 25th of June, the king of P. joined the Russian army; and the combined troops directed their march towards Warsaw, intending to take it by storm. Kosciusko, who had long by the celerity of his movements avoided the attack of the Prussians, now encountered the body of forces by which he was opposed, and forcing them to give way, threw himself into Warsaw. On the 13th of September, Suvarof entered Poland with 20,000 men; and engaging the Poles near Brzesc, defeated them with great loss. Kosciusko no sooner heard of this defeat, than he hastened to oppose Suvarof. Being informed, however, that Suvarof's army was about to be re-enforced by that under Fersen, he left his main body and advanced with 6,000 men to attack the latter. On the 10th of October the armies met, and after a severe engagement, in which the Poles were at first successful, Kosciusko's forces were defeated, and he himself made prisoner. Suvarof now advanced to the siege of Warsaw, and summoned the inhabitants to surrender. The Poles made a noble resistance, but were at length driven from their works, and the city was soon after obliged to yield unconditionally. Frederic died on the 16th of November 1797, and was succeeded by his son, Frederic William III., to whom he left a kingdom considerably enlarged by his share in the spoils of Poland, and by the two principalities of Anspach and Baireuth; but encumbered with a debt of 28,000,000 crowns.

The new prince obtained possession of the indemnity which had been agreed upon in a secret article in the peace of Basel, of 5th April 1795, by which France guaranteed the bishopric of Munster, the principality of Hildesheim, and Paderborn, and several other districts in Westphalia and Lower Saxony, to the Prussian monarch, in return for the cession of his Rhenish provinces, and by which P. gained an increase of territory exceeding 3,700 sq. m., with an increase of pop. not below 400,000. In the third coalition against France, between England, Russia, and Austria, in 1805, Frederic William endeavoured to remain neutral; but several circumstances, particularly the visit of the emperor Alexander to Berlin, operated a change in his opinion, and he was about to join the coalition, when the battle of Austerlitz put an end to his negotiation, and a treaty was concluded between France and P., in which the latter, in consideration of the cession of Anspach, Cleve, and Neuchatel, was to take possession of Hanover, then occupied by the French, which drew forth a declaration of war from England against P. The formation of the Rhenish confederation by Napoleon, gave occasion to new negotiations between France and P., and suggested to the latter power the idea of forming a similar league in the north of Germany. This, and several other circumstances, upon which the limits of our present sketch do not permit us to enter, led to a war with France, which was decided almost as soon as begun by the battle of Jena, in consequence of which Napoleon occupied Berlin; and the Prussian fortresses, with a few honourable exceptions, surrendered without resistance. In another attempt, with the aid of the Russians, to resist the French arms, the battle of Eylau remained undecided; but that of Friedland, in which the Russians were completely defeated, led to the peace of Tilsit, in which Frederic William—who actually had lost his whole kingdom, which almost, without the exception of a single village, was in the hands of the French—received the half of it back from Napoleon. After this misfortune, the king set himself to improve the internal condition of his remaining territories, and founded the university of Berlin on a very extensive plan. In 1810, P. concluded a new alliance with Napoleon; and when the war between France and Russia broke out in June 1812, the king of P. sent a corps of 30,000 men to join the French army. In the retreat of December 1812, General York, commanding this corps, capitulated; and in March 1813, the king of P. declared war against France by joining the Russians. After the peace of Paris, P., according to treaties previously concluded with Russia and Austria, was to be re-established on the *status quo* of the year 1805; but Russia demanded for herself the whole of Poland, for which P. required to be indemnified by the whole kingdom of Saxony. After long negotiations, P. obtained more than half of the Saxon territory, with a pop. of 845,000 souls, under the name of the duchy of Saxony. Those countries which she had lost in the peace of Tilsit, several circles of Western P. which had been given to the grand-duchy of Warsaw, the towns of Dantzic and Thorn, the Altmark, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, and several other towns with the surrounding dis-

tricts, Cleve, Munster, and Wesel, were reunited with P., which also received as new acquisitions the grand-duchy of Posen, the grand-duchy of Berg, Wiltzar, Dortmund, Corvey, and considerable parts of the French departments on the L. banks of the Rhine. Soon after the end of the congress of Vienna, Napoleon's return from Elba caused a new war, in which P. again took part, and contributed by her arms—after having suffered a severe defeat on the 16th of June at Ligny—to gain the decisive victory of Waterloo. At the second peace of Paris, P. obtained a farther accession of territory, by some parts of France near the Saar and the Mosel, and joined the 'Holy alliance' Frederic William IV., the reigning monarch of P., born in 1795, ascended the throne in 1840. He has no children. His brother Frederic William Louis is prince royal.—The principal events in the recent domestic policy of P. are noticed in our paragraph upon the government of this country.

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PRUSSIA PROPER, a great division of the Prussian dominions beyond the limits of Germany, comprising the two provinces of Eastern and Western P.; and embracing an area of 1179 German sq. m., being nearly equal to that of Scotland.

I. EASTERN PRUSSIA, forming the NE portion of the kingdom, is bounded on the E and NE by Russia; on the S by Poland; on the W by Western P.; and on the NW by the Baltic. Its surface, according to Hoffmann, amounts to 702,80; and according to Stein, to 703 German, or 15,115 British sq. m. Its surface is an immense plain, having only a few hills on the SW. Towards the sea, it is so flat, that the coast would everywhere be exposed to inundation, if the downs of sand did not protect it. The want of fall causes most of the rivers near the sea to run into stagnant lakes. About two-thirds of the soil are a rich mould; the remaining third is sandy. The highest hills do not exceed 506 ft. above the level of the sea. On the S angle of ancient Prussian Lithuania, no less than 200 lakes are found within a radius of 420 m. The chief of these is the Spirdling, which, with its numerous creeks, extends 20 m. in every direction; the next in size are the Mauer, and the Lerantien. In addition to these inland lakes, the rivers Vistula and Niemen present singular inland sheets of water at their mouths or estuaries, called in the German language *haffs*; that of the Vistula being called the *FRISCHE-HAFF*; and that of the Memel, or Niemen, the *CURISCHE-HAFF*. See these articles. The N part only of the Curische-haff belongs to Eastern Prussia. The forests which cover Eastern and also Western P. are of immense extent. In general, it is computed that in Eastern P. there are 4,821 acres of wood to every German sq. m., or nearly a third of the whole superficies.—The principal rivers of Eastern Prussia are the Memel, with its two arms the Russ and the Gilge, and its tributary rivers the Scheschuppe and the Jur, the Tange, the Pregel, with the Alla and Deine, and the Passarge. The Memel or Niemen, rises in the Palatinate of Minsk; and not far from its source receives the stream of the Berezina, famous for having absorbed in its cold and icy bosom so many thousands of hapless victims in the disastrous retreat of Napoleon. Proceeding farther in a NW course, it receives at Kowno the Vilja, and afterwards discharges itself into the Curische-haff by several mouths. Its comparative course is upwards of 400 m. The Pregel originates in a number of small lakes in the SE quarter of Eastern Prussia. Being joined by the Inster below Insterburg, it proceeds due W; and after receiving the large stream of the Alla near Wehlau, it dis-

charges itself into the Frische-haff below Königsberg. The Passarge rises in a number of small lakes, and after a course of 80 m. discharges itself into the Frische-haff, below Braunsberg.—The climate is healthy, though cold, changeable, and damp, as the country is everywhere exposed to the winds. The neighbourhood of the sea diminishes the cold. The productions of Eastern P. are horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, game—among which, on the heath of Kaporasch, the elk is still found—fowls, seals, fish, bees, corn, vegetables, fruit, flax, hemp, tobacco, and wood. The soil is more uniformly fertile than that of Western P. Potatoes are cultivated here to as great an extent as in Ireland, and serve as the principal food of the inhabitants. In the forests the *kermes*, here called the Russian cochineal, is gathered. Eastern P. is the only country in Europe which produces in abundance that curious substance called amber. The quantity of amber found in P. is estimated by Hoeck at 200 tons annually; and as it is a royal commodity, the sovereign derives from it a revenue of £5,000 sterling per annum. The line of coast whence the amber is generally taken is 8 leagues in extent—from Pillau to a little beyond Polangen. It is chiefly thrown upon the beach by the strong N and NE gales; sometimes they find it in the small hillocks and sand-hills near the sea, in regular strata, which are worked like a mine. It is also found in the interior of the country; but the pieces are very small, and the quantity trifling. As an article of commerce, amber is divided into five classes: pieces of 3 ounces weight are sold separately; the rest is sold by the ton, and forms an object of export trade from Memel and Königsberg. The price varies from 20 to 234 rix-dollars the ton. In the time of Pliny and Tacitus, the Estians, who inhabited the maritime coast now called Prussia, carried the amber as far as the shores of the Rhine. From them it received the appellation *glæs*, which in Gothic denotes a glassy and shining substance. Tacitus has given a very curious account of it, and how it was gathered by the Estians. An embassy was sent by the emperor Nero to the king of the Estians, in order to buy it upon the spot. The embassy took its route from Carnuntum on the Danube, near the site of the modern Vienna; and crossing the Hercynian forest, arrived at the Vistula; and embarking on that river where it first begins to be navigable, sailed down the stream, till they arrived at the Amber islands at its mouth, now the Delta of the Vistula, and met with a kind reception from the prince and his subjects. They bought and brought away about 13,000 lbs. of this commodity, amongst which there was one piece which weighed 13 lbs.—The population of Eastern P. in 1817, was 919,580; in 1849, 1,441,499. The primitive inhabitants were Slavonians, branched out into Lithuanians, Poles, and Lettes, who, were in the middle ages partly exterminated, and partly blended with the Germans, who now form the principal part of the nation. The Lithuanian language is spoken only in the district of Gumbinnen, and a few other places.—This prov., which contains 67 towns, 11 boroughs, and 7,276 villages, is divided into the two districts of Königsberg and Gumbinnen.

II. WESTERN PRUSSIA is bounded on the N by the Baltic; on the E by East P.; on the E and S by Poland; on the SW by Brandenburg; and on the W by Pomerania. Hoffmann estimates the surface at 465.9, and Stein at 454 German, or 9,761 sq. m. The surface is almost level; but rises in the Thurnberg near Dantzic to an alt. of 1,105 Parisian ft. The coast is quite flat, but protected by the shallowness of the sea, and by the Nehrung. The soil along the banks

of the rivers, particularly along the Vistula, is very rich and fertile; but one-third consists of sand and morasses. The Baltic forms on the W a bay called the Putziger-Wyk, bordered on the coast side by a sand-bank.—The Vistula, or which one arm falls directly into the sea, and the other passes through the Frische-haff, is the principal river. Among the other rivers, the most remarkable are, the Drewenz, the Sorge, the Motlau, the Braa, and the Schwarzwasser, or Black Water. There are a number of inland lakes, but none of the size of those of Eastern P. The climate and productions are nearly the same as those of Eastern P. Flights of locusts occasionally appear here, and lay waste the crops. This province was very much neglected under the Polish government, and though it has been greatly improved under the Prussian, much still remains to be done to bring it to a level with many of the German provinces. Agriculture is carried on in some parts in an improved manner, and the province produces much more corn than supplies its own consumption. The situation of the prov. is very advantageous for commerce, having on the N the sea; in the interior, a large navigable stream; and on the S an easy communication with the canal of Bromberg. The population in 1817 was 581,971; in 1826, it amounted to 634,000; in 1849, to 964,881. The majority are of Slavonish, or rather Polish descent, and Polish is almost everywhere spoken. But at least one-third of the pop. is now German, and the German language is likely soon to supersede the Polish altogether. Western Prussia is divided into the two districts or governments of Dantzic and Marienwerder.

PRUSZKA, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 11 m. N by E of Trencschin, near the r. bank of the Waag. Pop. 1,950.

PRUTH, a large river which rises in the Carpathian mountains in Galicia, 40 m. SW of Kolomea; flows first N, and then E, through the Bukowina; bends SSE and forms the boundary since the treaty of Bucharest in 1812, between Russian Bessarabia and Turkish Moldavia; and falls into the Danube at Reni, 12 m. by the stream below Galatz, after a course of 500 m. Its affluents are the Cseremosz, the Elan, and the Kagarloui, on the r.; and the Tchugur, Beghirla, and Lapushna, on the l. It is the *Porata* of Herodotus.

PRZASZNITZ, a town of Poland, on the small river Walbusch, an affluent of the Orsic, 55 m. N of Warsaw. Pop. 1,400.

PRZECLAW, a town of Galicia, 27 m. NE of Tarnova, on the l. bank of the Wisloka.

PRZEDBORZ, a town of Poland, 18 m. E of Radomsk, on the r. bank of the Pilica. Pop. 600.

PRZELAUTSCH, a town of Bohemia, 52 m. E of Prague, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,600.

PRZEMISLAU, a town of Bohemia, 7 m. SE of Deutsch-Brod, on the r. bank of the Sazawa. Pop. 1,500.

PRZEMYSL, a central circle of Austrian Poland. Area 1,420 sq. m. It consists of a vast plain traversed nearly throughout its whole extent, from S to N, by the river San, and also watered by the Wisznia and a number of smaller streams. The surface is occasionally diversified by gentle elevations. The only manufacture of consequence is coarse linen.—The cap., which gives name to the circle, stands on the r. bank of the San, 57 m. W of Lemberg, on an eminence. It is the see both of a Catholic and of a Greek bishop, and has a gymnasium. The tanning of leather is almost the only manufacture. Pop. 4,000.

PRZEMYSLANY, a town of Austrian Poland, 21 m. NW of Brzezany, on the r. bank of the Lipa.

PRZEROSL, a town of Poland, 27 m. SSE of Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,200.

PRZESTITZ, a town of Bohemia, 12 m. N of Klattau, on the l. bank of the Bradawka. Pop. 1,200.

PRZEWORSK, a town of Austrian Poland, 9 m. WNW of Jaroslav, on the r. bank of the Miezka, an affluent of the Wisloka. Pop. 2,900, chiefly linen-weavers.

PRZIBISLAW, a town of Bohemia, on the Sazawa, 8 m. E by S of Deutsch-Brod. Pop. 1,400.

PRZIBRAM, a town of Bohemia, 19 m. S of Beraun, on the r. bank of the Litauka, an affluent of the Beraun. Pop. 4,300. It has manufactures of woollens and of potash. In the vicinity are mines of lead and silver.

PRZICHOWITZ, a village of Bohemia, 32 m. NE of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,900.

PRZIPIEC. See *PRIPET*.

PRZYBISZEW, a town of Poland, 54 m. N by W of Cracow, near the l. bank of the Pilica. Pop. 600.

PRZYLIK, a town of Poland, 12 m. NW of Radom, on the l. bank of the Radomka. Pop. 500.

PRZYSUCHA, a village of Poland, 22 m. W by S of Radom, on the l. bank of the Radomka.

PSARA. See *IPSARA*.

PSATHO, a small port of Greece, at the inner extremity of the gulf of Lepanto, near the ruins of *Page*.

PSILORATI, **PSILORITI**, or **IDA**, a mountain in the centre of the island of Candia, 24 m. SW of Candia, in N lat. 35° 13', E long. 24° 46'. It is the summit of a range of mountains so high as even in this warm latitude to be covered with snow during the greater part of the year. It has an alt. according to Sieber of 7,674 ft.

PSIOL, **PSIOL**, or **PSLA**, a river of the S of Russia, which rises to the NE of Oboian, in the gov. of Kursk; traverses the NW part of the gov. of Charkof, and the S part of that of Poltava; and flows into the Dnieper, on the l. bank, at Vinoukov, after a generally SSW course of 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Khorol on the r., and the Goltva on the l. It is navigable, and communicates with the Don by a canal.

PSKOV, a government of the NW of European Russia, lying between the parallels of 55° 55' and 58° 10' N; and bounded on the N by the gov. of St. Petersburg; on the NE by that of Novgorod; on the E by Tver; on the SE by Smolensk; on the S by Vitebsk; and on the W by Livonia. Its length from NW to SE is 200 m.; its greatest breadth 110 m. Its area is 39,160 sq. versts, or 809·36 German sq. m. Pop. in 1846, 775,800, almost all of Russian descent. The surface is in general level, but on the SE is traversed by the Valdai ridge; it is wholly in the basin of the Baltic, and is traversed on the SE by the Southern Dwina, which falls into the gulf of Livonia; all the other streams flow into the gulf of Finland. The soil, often clayey or sandy, but tolerably fertile, produces flax and hemp, which, along with timber, is largely exported to Narva and St. Petersburg. The manufactures are few and inconsiderable, being limited in a great measure to the weaving of linen, and the preparation of leather.—It contains on the NW a large lake called the lake of Pskov, to the SE of the Peipus lake. This sheet of water is 26 m. in length from NW to SE, and 14 m. in breadth; and receives the river Velikaja at its SE extremity.

Pskov, or Pleskov, the capital of the above government, and the see of a Greek archbishop, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Velikaja and Pskov, in N lat. 57° 49', 170 m. SSW of St. Petersburg. It is divided into three parts, the Kremlin

or citadel, the Middle town, and the Greater town, all surrounded with an earthen mound. Pop. 8,000. It is mostly built of wood, but has two good edifices belonging to the archbishop and the consistory. It has a cathedral, and a number of churches, two convents, and a high school. Its only manufacture is leather; but it has a considerable trade in exporting the produce of the surrounding country.

PTCHAMSKOE, a lake of Asiatic Russia, in the NW of the gov. of Yenesei. It is about 30 m. in length, and 12 m. broad; and discharges itself by a stream which, after a course of 120 m., falls into the Arctic ocean.

PTITZ, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, near Rakov, which falls into the Pripet, on the l. bank, after a SE course of 200 m.

PUANLLABQUEN, a river of Chili, which runs S, and enters the Valdivia.

PUANTE (GRANDE), a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, on the r. bank, near Trois-Rivieres, after a NW course of 96 m.

PUBB MOUNTAINS, a chain in Beluchistan, extending between the territories of Lus and Sind, and terminating in Cape Monze.

PUBLOW, a parish of Somersetshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Bristol. Area 1,335 acres. Pop. in 1851, 810.

PUBNA, a town of Bengal, on the N bank of the Ganges, 63 m. E of Murshedabad. It carries on a considerable trade.

PUCH-DE-GONTAUD, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 14 m. S by E of Marmande. Pop. 1,400.

PUCHACAY, a prov. of Chili, bounded on the N by the prov. of Itata; on the S by the river Biobio, and on the W by the sea. It is watered by the Itata. It has suffered much from the invasions of the Araucanians, and its inhabitants do not amount to more than 13,000.

PUCHPURI, a town of Siam, on the W coast of the gulf of Siam, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 45'$.

PUCKELY, a mountainous district of Hindostan, situated on the E side of the river Indus, on the NW of the prov. of Lahore. Its capital, thought to be the *Poucelatis* of the Greeks, which sustained a month's siege against the forces of Alexander, is situated in N lat. $33^{\circ} 46'$.

PUCKINGTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. N of Ilminster. Area 320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1851, 231.

PUCKLE-CHURCH, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. S of Chipping-Sodbury. Area 2,428 acres. Pop. in 1831, 796; in 1851, 931.

PUCKO, or Puckow, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag, 22 m. N by E of Trentschin. Pop. 3,000, a considerable proportion of whom are employed in woollen manufactures.

PUCOULOE, a town of Bengal, in the district of Dacca-Jelalpur, 36 m. NNW of Dacca.

PUCULLEN, a small river of Chili, which runs NNW, and enters the Tolten.

PUDDINGTON-WITH-HINWICK, a parish in Bedfordshire, 12 m. N of Bedford. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 563; in 1851, 612.

PUDDINGTON, a parish in Devon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Crediton. Area 1,361 acres. Pop. in 1851, 215.

PUDDLESTONE-WITH-WHILE, a parish in Herefordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Leominster. Area 1,743 acres. Pop. in 1831, 268; in 1851, 316.

PUDEWITZ, or POWIEDZISKO, a town of Prussian Poland, 16 m. ENE of Posen. Pop. 1,500.

PUDLEIN, or PODOLINSK, a town of Hungary, on the l. bank of the Poprad, 9 m. NNE of Kesmark. Pop. 2,200, partly of German, and partly of Polish descent. It has some traffic in hemp and

linseed oil; and is one of the privileged towns of the county of Zips.

PUDMENNY, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 26 m. NE of Presburg. Pop. 1,076.

PUDOSCHA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Olonetz, on the Vodla, a river which runs into Lake Onega, 65 m. E of Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1,200.

PUDSEY, a chapelry and township, 6 m. W of Leeds, in Calverley p., Yorkshire. Area 2,342 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,460; in 1851, 11,603, many of whom are employed in the numerous woollen factories which are scattered over the chapelry.

PUDUCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 32 m. SSW of Tanjore. It is a well built place, and was formerly the capital of the polygar of a considerable district, celebrated in the early wars of the British in the Carnatic.

PUEBLA-DE-LOS-ANGELES, or **LA PUEBLA**, one of the twelve intendancies into which Mexico was divided under the Spanish regime, and now forming a dep. of the confederation. It has a coast of about 78 m. on the Pacific, and extends from $16^{\circ} 17'$ to $20^{\circ} 30'$ of N lat. It is bounded on the NE by Vera Cruz; on the E by Oaxaca; on the S by the ocean; and on the W by Mexico. Its greatest length from NNE to SSW is 118 leagues; its greatest breadth, along the parallel of Tehuacan, is 100 m. Its area is estimated at 18,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1793, 508,099; in 1842, 661,902. It is intersected from NW to SE by the high cordilleras of Anahuac; and is traversed nearly throughout its entire length by the river Nasca. Beyond the 18th parallel the whole country is a plain fertile in wheat, maize, agave, and fruit trees, and elevated from 5,900 to 6,560 ft. above the level of the sea. The pop. is chiefly concentrated on the plain which extends from the E declivity of the snowy Andes, to the environs of Perote, especially on the high and beautiful plains between Cholula, La-Puebla, and Tlascala. Almost the whole country, from the central table-land towards San-Luis and Ygualapa near the coast, is desert, though well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and other productions of the tropics. The principal towns are La Puebla, Tlascala, Tehuacan, and Cholula. The table-land of La-Puebla exhibits remarkable vestiges of ancient Mexican civilization. See **CHOLULA**.

PUEBLA (LA), the capital of the above dep., and one of the small number of American towns founded by European colonists, is finely situated at an alt. of 7,381 ft. above sea-level, 76 m. ESE of Mexico, and 150 m. W of Vera Cruz. Pop. in 1846, 90,000, said to be "the most vicious and demoralized in the republic." [*Rushton.*] It is, after Mexico, Guanajuato, and the Havannah, the most considerable city of the Spanish colonies in the New world. Its streets are wide, and drawn in straight lines from E to W, or from N to S; many of the houses are three stories in height with iron balconies; and there is a general "air of neatness and tidiness observable everywhere." The principal square in the centre of the city is very magnificent, and is adorned on three sides with uniform porticoes, containing shops filled with all kinds of commodities. On the N side of this square is the governor's palace, and on the opposite side is the cathedral, which has a beautiful front, and two lofty towers. It is built of blue basalt and has an appearance of great solidity. Its interior is very rich and splendid. The church of San Felipe is likewise a splendid edifice. Besides the cathedral, there are 69 other churches and convents, and several colleges and charity schools, both for male and female pupils. A small stream skirts the E side of the town, affording good water-power. P. was formerly celebrated for its fine deli-

ware, and coarse woollen cloths, and its soap. The manufacture of hard soap and of glass is still a considerable object of local industry. It is also famous for its manufactures of iron and steel, particularly swords. The great volcanic mountains of Iztaccihuatl and Popocatepetl bound the horizon on the W side of the city. A hill clothed with wood rises to the N; and the plain of Cuicatlancoapan in its vicinity is well cultivated, and produces a vast quantity of wheat and maize.

PUEBLA (SAN JULIAN-DE-LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Lugo, in a fine valley near the l. bank of the Neyra. Pop. 250.

PUEBLA (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 46 m. N of Palencia, in the valley of the Valdivia. Pop. 380.—Also a town in the island of Mallorca, 7 m. SE of Alcudia. Pop. 3,200. It is a well-built place.

PUEBLA-DE-ALCOCER (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 76 m. E of Badajoz. Pop. 3,100. There is a palace of the duke of Bexar here. Some linen is woven in the town. The vicinity is fertile.

PUEBLA-DE-ALMENARA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. SW of Cuenca, at the foot of the Sierra-Jaramena. Pop. 958. It has manufactures of coarse earthenware.

PUEBLA-DE-ALMURADIEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. SE of Toledo, near the l. bank of the Gigueta. Pop. 3,400. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, and flour and fulling-mills.

PUEBLA-DE-ARENOSO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NW of Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the r. bank of the Millares. Pop. with the suburb of Campos, 2,158.

PUEBLA-DE-ARGANZON (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Vitoria, near the l. bank of the Zadorra. Pop. 550. The battle of Vitoria, fought in June 1813, was begun upon a height about 1 m. to the N of this village.

PUEBLA-DE-CAZALLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Seville, near the l. bank of the Corbonas. Pop. 3,100, chiefly engaged in agriculture.

PUEBLA-DE-DON-FADRIQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 81 m. NE of Granada, between the Sierras of Castrie and the Sagra. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and linen; and conducts a considerable traffic in timber.—Also a town in the prov. and 45 m. SE of Toledo, near the l. bank of the Rianzares. Pop. 3,500. It has a trade in corn and wool.

PUEBLA-DE-DON-RODRIGO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. WSW of Ciudad-Real, on the l. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 180.

PUEBLA-DE-ECA (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. S of Soria. Pop. 305.

PUEBLA-DE-FANTOVA (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. E of Huesca. Pop. 315.

PUEBLA-DE-GUSMAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Huelva, near the source of the Cubica. Pop. 3,900, a considerable proportion of whom find employment as muleteers on the Portuguese frontier.

PUEBLA-DE-LA-BARCA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 7 m. NW of Logrono, on the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 450.

PUEBLA-DE-LA-CALZADA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. E of Badajoz, near the r. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 2,000. It has woolen factories and tanneries; and conducts a trade in grain and pigs.

PUEBLA-DE-LA-MUGER-MUERTA (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. NW of Guadalupe. Pop. 380.

PUEBLA-DE-LA-REYNA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SE of Badajoz. Pop. 2,173. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

PUEBLA-DEL-DEAN (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. SSW of La Coruna, near the N coast of the bay of Arosa, with a harbour at the mouth of the Piedras. Pop. 1,600. It is a well-built place, and has an active fishery of sardines.

PUEBLA-DEL-DUQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. SE of San Felipe. Pop. 1,600. It has a trade in corn, brandy, and fruit.

PUEBLA-DE-LILLO (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Villafranca. Pop. 600.

PUEBLA-DEL-MAESTRE (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. SE of Badajoz, on a small affluent of the Viare. Pop. 1,480. It has manufactures of soap, of oils, and linen stuffs.

PUEBLA-DE-LOS-INFANTES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. NE of Seville. Pop. 1,050. It has soap and brick works. In the vicinity are mines of lead and iron.

PUEBLA-DE-LOS-VALLES (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNW of Guadalupe, near the l. bank of the Jarama. Pop. 300.

PUEBLA-DEL-PRINCIPE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. SE of Ciudad-Real, on the flank of the Sierra-Morena. Pop. 600.

PUEBLA-DEL-PRIOR (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. SE of Badajoz. Pop. 480.

PUEBLA-DE-MONTALBAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. W of Toledo, near the r. bank of the Tagus, over which there is here a bridge of 11 arches. It is a well-built town of 4,000 inhabitants, and contains a palace of the dukes of Uceda, a fine hospital, and two handsome churches. The environs are fertile in corn, oil, and wine.

PUEBLA-DE-NAVJA-DE-SUARNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. E of Lugo, on the r. bank of the Nervia. Pop. 2,350. There are numerous oil-mills in the vicinity.

PUEBLA-DE-OBANDO (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Badajoz, in a valley of the Sierra-de-San-Pedro. Pop. 370.

PUEBLA-DE-SANABRIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. NW of Zamora, on the l. bank of the Tera. Pop. 950.

PUEBLA-DE-SANCHO-PEREZ (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SE of Badajoz. Pop. 2,060. It has woollen and linen manufactures.

PUEBLA-DE-SAN-MIGUEL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSW of Teruel. Pop. 390.

PUEBLA-DE-SAN-SALVADOR, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 66 m. SE of Cuenca. Pop. 750.

PUEBLA-DE-TRIBES (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. E of Orense, near the source of the Navia. Pop. 480.

PUEBLA-DE-VALVERDE (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Teruel. Pop. 1,100.

PUEBLA-JUNTO-A-CORIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SSW of Seville, on the r. bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1,200.

PUEBLA-NUEVA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. W of Toledo, near the l. bank of the Pusa, an affluent of the Tagus. Pop. 2,300.

PUEBLICA-DE-VALVERDE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. NNW of Zamora. Pop. 250.

PUEBLO VIEJO, a town of Mexico, in the dep. of Vera Cruz, 6 m. SE of Tampico, on Lake Tampico. Pop. 1,500.

PUELCHES, an Indian nation, scattered over the S part of the La Plata confederation, and N of Patagonia. They have been nearly extinguished in their constant warfare with the Araucanians.

PUEBLO-BLANCO, a village of New Granada, in the prov. and 60 m. SSE of Santa-Fe-de-Antioquia, on the r. bank of the Cauca.

PUEBLO-NUOVO, a settlement of New Granada, in the prov. of Merida.—It is also the name of numerous settlements in S. America, mostly inconsiderable.

PUEBLO-PINTADO, a curious and well-preserved group of ancient ruins in New Mexico, on the l. bank of the Rio-de-Chaco, in about N lat. $35^{\circ} 56'$, and W long. $107^{\circ} 46'$. Lieut. Simpson, in his *Journal*, [Philadelphia, 1852, 8vo.] has described them, and given various sketches of them, and other similar ruins which present themselves in the canon or valley of the Chaco.

PUEGOS, or **Siquor**, one of the Philippine islands, 50 m. NW of Mindanao.

PUNTE-DEL-ARCOBISPO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 58 m. WSW of Toledo, on the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 1,200. It receives its name, signifying 'Archbishop's Bridge,' from an old bridge over the Tagus. It has glass and pottery works, and tanneries.

PUNTE-AREAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. ESE of Vigo. Pop. 750.

PUNTE-DEL-CONGOSTO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SSE of Salamanca, on the l. bank of the Tormes. Pop. 2,000.

PUNTE-DE-DON-GONZALO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Cordova, 21 m. ENE of Osuna, on the r. bank of the Genil. Pop. 6,800.

PUNTE-D'EUME, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. E of La Coruna, on the river Eume, which is here crossed by a long and handsome bridge. Pop. 1,800. The tide, from the bay of Betanzos, flows up to this place, from which active fisheries are conducted.

PUNTE-D'ORBIGO (La), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SW of Leon, on the l. bank of the Orbigo. Pop. 500.

PUNTE-LA-REYNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SSW of Pampeluna, on the l. bank of the Arga. Pop. 2,680. It has flour and oil-mills, and brandy distilleries.

PUNTES-DE-GARCIA-RODRIGUEZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ENE of La Coruna, on the r. bank of the Eume. Pop. 1,500. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

PUERCO (Rio), a river of Texas, which takes its rise a little to the SE of Santa Fé; and flowing S, and in a nearly parallel course to the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, joins that river on the l. bank, about 100 m. below the Presidio-del-Norte, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$. It has no traces of cultivation on its banks, which are inhabited by the Apaches and Comanches Indians.—There is another river of the same name, on the W side of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, which rises in the Sierra-Madre, and flowing SSE, is joined by the San Jose, at a point 30 m. SSW of Albuquerque.

PUERCOS (Morro-de), a lofty mountain of New Granada, at the extreme point of land formed by the coast, in the prov. of Veragua, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 13'$.

PUERS, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 11 m. SW of Antwerp, on a small affluent of the Ruppel. Pop. 4,000. It has extensive breweries.

PUESTA (La), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. E of Guadalajara.

PUERTO-BELO. See **PORTO-BELLO**.

PUERTO-DE-LAS-AQUILAS, a town and port of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. SW of Murcia. The shipping-business of the town of Lorca, about 16 m. to the SSE, is carried on here.

PUERTO-CABELLO. See **CABELLO**.

PUERTO-DE-CABRAS, a village and port on

the E coast of the island of Fuerteventura. Pop. 1,000. Barilla, orchilla, grain, honey, and goat-skins are exported from this place.

PUERTO-DEL-CANAVERAL, a harbour of Pitt's archipelago, in the Canal-de-Principe, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 32'$.

PUERTO-CARNERO-DE-TUCAPEL, a harbour on the coast of Chili, in S lat. $37^{\circ} 40'$.

PUERTO-CORDOVA, a bay on the E coast of Prince William's sound, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 37'$.

PUERTO-DE-LA-CRUZ. See **OROTOVA**.

PUERTO-DESEADA. See **DESIRE** (Port).

PUERTO-DE-ESPANA. See **PORT OF SPAIN**.

PUERTO-DEL-GOVERNADOR, a harbour on the coast of Chili, at the mouth of the Longotoma, in S lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$.

PUERTO-GRAVINA, an inlet on the W coast of N. America, in Prince William's sound, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 44'$, which runs parallel to the neighbouring inlet of Port-Fidalgo, and reduces the intervening land to a narrow strip. At its entrance it is from 4 to 6 m. wide.

PUERTO-DE-LOS-INNOCENTES, a harbour on the W coast of the island of Madre-de-Dios, in the Pacific, in S lat. $50^{\circ} 44'$.

PUERTO-LLANO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSW of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3,500. It has numerous oil-mills, and a large portion of its female pop. is employed in the manufacture of lace.

PUERTO-LOPE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Granada, on the r. bank of the Moelin.

PUERTO-MAGNO, a small port on the W coast of the island of Ivica, 7 m. N of Ivica.

PUERTO-DEL-MARIEL, a harbour on the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, and W long. $82^{\circ} 46'$, 24 m. W of the Havannah.

PUERTO-MARIN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Lugo, intersected by the river Minho, over which is here thrown a bridge of 10 arches. Pop. 600.

PUERTO-MINGALOV, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. E of Teruel.

PUERTO-DE-MOTA, a harbour on the S coast of the island of Cuba, in N lat. 20° .

PUERTO-DE-LA-NATIVIDAD, a harbour on the coast of Chili, in S lat. $55^{\circ} 27'$, and W long. $69^{\circ} 48'$.

PUERTO-PRINCIPE (Santa-Maria-de), a town of Cuba, the cap. of its central department, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, and W long. $77^{\circ} 57'$, 40 m. SW of Las-Nuevitas, which forms its port. Pop. 14,000. It was originally founded on the coast by Velasquez, but was removed inland on account of the frequent descent of buccaneers upon it.

PUERTO-REAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Seville, 7 m. E of Cadiz, at the head of the Trocadero. Pop. 4,800. Its streets are straight and clean. It is the great depot of the salt made in the tanks which surround the isle of Leon and the bay of Cadiz on the SE side. It has also manufactories of pottery, coarse linen, and starch.

PUERTO-RICO. See **PORTO-RICO**.

PUERTO-DE-SANTA-MARIA, a port of Spain, in the prov. and 7 m. NE of Cadiz, and 8 m. SSW of Xerez, near the mouth of the river Guadalete, which is here crossed by a suspension bridge. Its streets are broad and well-paved, and are carefully kept clean. The Calle-Ancha, or Broad-street, is about 1 m. in length, and resembles an English town in its bustle and the number of its shops. The houses on the W side of the town have a fine prospect of the bay and town of Cadiz, and of the romantic country in the neighbourhood. The quay is good, but large ships cannot come up on account of some sand-banks before the mouth of the river.

The town contains 18,000 inhabitants, who are employed partly in the manufacture of linen, printed cottons, soap, starch, and liqueurs, and partly in preparing bay-salt procured by evaporation from the adjoining salt-pits. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was the *Portus Menesthei* or *Portus Astæ* of the ancients. See article CADIZ.

PUERTO-DE-VALDES, an inlet in Prince William's sound, which extends into the continent in a NE direction for 17 m., to the parallel of $61^{\circ} 7'$.

PUFFIN'S ISLAND, a small island on the coast of co. Kerry, 4 m. S of Brea-head, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 57'$.

PU-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu and div. of Hing-e-fu, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 44' 24''$, and E long. $104^{\circ} 39' 10''$.

PUGENA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. W of Granada. Pop. 500.

PUGET, a town of France, in the dep. of Var, 18 m. NE of Toulon. Pop. 950.

PUGET (CAPE), a cape on the W coast of N. America, at the W point of entrance into Port-Bainbridge, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 55'$.

PUGET'S ISLAND, an island about 5 m. in length, in the Columbia river, 24 m. from the mouth.

PUGET'S SOUND, an inlet of several branches, on the NW part of Oregon, containing several islands, and communicating with the Pacific by the straits of San-Juan-de-Fuca. The land on its shores is well adapted for cultivation and pasturage, and in many places is covered with fine timber, particularly cedar and fir. There are no bars to cross at the entrance of the sound, and good anchoring-grounds are found throughout. The towns of Olympia and Steilacoom have been recently founded on its coast: and it has been proposed that the great Pacific railroad should have its W terminus on this sound. It appears, from a survey executed in 1853, that the distance from Fort Snelling in Minnesota, is about 1,800 m.; that the general character of the country is a level open prairie; that on no part of the route need stations for wood and water be more than 15 m. distant from one another. The grade or rate of ascent, even in crossing the Rocky mountains, need not exceed 40 ft. to the mile; and on the whole line but one tunnel would be required, which will be only $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. It is presumed that the snow will be no formidable obstacle, because the Indians of Oregon and Washington territories habitually cross the mountains late in the fall, to hunt the buffalo in the Eastern plains, and do not return until the first or the middle of January. Besides, there is little doubt that the apprehension in regard to snow is a fanciful objection. This is proved by the fact, that the trains are rarely impeded by snow on the roads of Vermont, Maine, and Canada, where the cold is far more intense, and the snows deeper than in the interior of the continent in the same latitudes. The line thus indicated would cross the Rocky mountains by Cadotte's pass, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 30'$, which is 700 m. from Olympia, and 1,225 m. from the Mississippi. That part of the line, to the W of the pass, must cross the N forks of the Columbia, and traverse a very rough district.

PUGET-THENIERS, or **POGGETTO-THENIERS**, a town of Piedmont, 22 m. NW of Nice, on the l. bank of the Var.

PUGGEROLA, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 9 m. WSW of Salerno. The inhabitants, 1,000 in number, manufacture large quantities of nails.

PUGHMAN MOUNTAINS, a range in Afghanistan, to the S of the Hindu-kush, and running parallel to that range for about 100 m., between the

valley of Ghorbund on the N, and the district of Cabul on the S.

PUGLIA. See **APULIA**.

PUGLIANO, a village of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 12 m. E of Salerno.

PUGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 4 m. NE of Bourg. Pop. 600.

PU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se and div. of Sih-chu, 270 m. SSW of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 46'$, and E long. $111^{\circ} 6'$.

PUIBRUN, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 3 m. W of Bretenoux, near the Dordogne. Pop. 800.

PUICELEY, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Castelnau-de-Montmirail. Pop. 1,500.

PUIG, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Valentia, near the coast of the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,000. The vicinity is celebrated for its fine melons.

PUIGPUNENT, a town of the island of Majorca, 6 m. W of Palma. Pop. 1,600.

PUIKA. See **POYK**.

PUILAURENS, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 7 m. NE of Roquefort, on the Boulzane. Pop. 860.

PUINIRMAND, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Lussac. Pop. 400.

PUIS (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. and 1 m. NNW of Giromagny, on the r. bank of the Savoureuse, in the midst of the Vosges. Pop. 1,200, several of whom are employed as cotton-weavers.

PUISEAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, 9 m. E of Pithiviers, on a small affluent of the Essonne. Pop. 1,000. It has a trade in wine, saffron, honey, poultry, and cattle.

PUISSET (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 1 m. NW of Janville. Pop. 600.

PUISSET-DORE (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SW of Montrevault. Pop. 1,100.

PUISSERGUIER, a village of France, in the dep. of Hérault, cant. and 3 m. N of Capetang, near the l. bank of the Liron, an affluent of the Orb. Pop. 1,250.

PUITS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. of Saint-Sauveur. Pop. 690.

PUIVERT, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Chabalen, near the r. bank of the Blau. Pop. 1,870. Wooden and turnery ware are made here.

PUJET-LES-CROTTEES (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. and 4 m. NE of Cuers. Pop. 1,480.

PUJIN, a river of Mandshuria, in the district of Eirin, which has its source in the mountains which run parallel to the coast; runs WNW; and after a course of about 100 m., joins the Ousouri on the r. bank, at a town of the same name.

PUJOLS, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 6 m. S of Podensac, on the l. bank of the Ciron. Pop. 900.—Also a village in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. SE of Libourne. Pop. 1,000.

PUKANZ, or **PUKANEK**, a mining-town of Hungary, in the com. of Honth, 9 m. SW of Schemnitz, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. 2,400.

PU-KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang and div. of Kin-wha-fu, 66 m. S of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, and E long. $119^{\circ} 49'$.

PU-KEANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen and div. of Kung-chu, 54 m. SW of Ching-lu-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, and E long. $103^{\circ} 35'$.

PU-KHI, a town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan and div. of Ju-chu, in N lat. 29° 42', E long. 113° 43'.

PULA, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 14 m. SSW of Cagliari.

PULAJI, a town of Beluchistan, in N lat. 29° 31', at the S base of the Kahun mountains.

PULALUK, a town of Afghanistan, 150 m. NW of Nushkie, on the l. bank of the Helmund.

PULASKI, a central co. of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area of 1,151 sq. m., intersected by Arkansas river, and several of its branches. It has a diversified surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 5,350; in 1850, 5,658. Its cap. is Little Rock.—Also a central co. of the state of Georgia, containing a superficies of 758 sq. m., drained by Ocmulgee river, and by some of its tributaries.

The surface is hilly, but it is generally productive, especially in cotton. Pop. in 1840, 5,389; in 1850, 6,627. Its cap. is Hawkinsville.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Illinois, containing an area of 162 sq. m., bordered on the SE by an affluent of the Ohio, and intersected by the Illinois central railway. It has a generally level surface, and is tolerably fertile. Pop. 2,255. Its cap. is North Caledonia.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of Indiana, comprising a diversified surface of 432 sq. m., drained by Tippecanoe river and its branches.

Pop. in 1840, 561; in 1850, 2,595. Its cap. is Winamac.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Kentucky, intersected by Cumberland river and several of its branches. It is generally level and fertile. Pop. in 1840, 9,620; in 1850, 14,195. Its cap. is Somerset.—Also a central co. of the state of Missouri, containing an area of 1,332 sq. m., drained by Gasconade river and its branches, and by several tributaries of Osage river. It has a rugged surface, but possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1850, 3,998. Its cap. is Haynesville.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Virginia, containing an area of 363 sq. m., drained by New River, and intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee railway and junction branch to Covington and Ohio railway. It is generally hilly but fertile. Pop. in 1840, 3,739; in 1850, 5,118. Its cap. is Newbern.—Also a township of Jackson co., in the state of Michigan, 46 m. S by W of Lansing, drained by the S branch of the Kalamazoo. Pop. 760.—Also a township of Williams co., in the state of Ohio, 128 m. NW of Columbus. It has a diversified surface, and is drained by Lick creek, and other affluents of Tiffins river.

Pop. 760.—Also a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on Shenango creek and the Erie and Beaver canal, 192 m. WNW of Harrisburg.—Also a village of Oswego co., in the state of New York, on Salmon river, 4 m. from Lake Ontario, and 108 m. W by N of Albany, intersected by the Watertown and Rome railway. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village of Giles co., in the state of Tennessee, on Richland creek, a branch of Elk river, and 64 m. S by W of Nashville.

PULAWAN. See **PALAWAN**.

PULAWY, a town of Poland, 30 m. NW of Lublin, on the r. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 3,000. It is a well-built and agreeable place; and contains a superb chateau, once the seat of the patriotic Prince Czartoryski.

PULBOROUGH, a parish in Sussex, 9 m. N of Arundel. Area 6,398 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,825.

PULCA, or **PRINZA-PALKA**, a river of central America, in the Mosquito territory, which throws itself into the Caribbean sea by several deltoid branches, between 13° and 13° 25' N lat., and after an E course of above 100 m.

PULFORD, a parish in Cheshire, 5 m. S of Chester. Area 2,567 acres. Pop. in 1851, 335.

PULGAR, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Toledo, and partido of Nava Hermosa, at the foot of the Toledo mountains. Pop. 480. The locality is unhealthy.

PULHAM, a parish and town of Norfolk, 3 m. NW of Harleston. Area of p. 5,955 acres. Pop. in 1831, 831; in 1851, 2,340.

PULHAM (EAST), a parish in Dorset, 7 m. SE of Sherborne. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. in 1851, 288.

PULHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle and 8 m. NW of Cologne. Pop. 1,610. It has several mills.

PULICAT, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 24 m. N of Madras, on the S side of a lake of the same name, in N lat. 13° 25', and E long. 80° 24'. It is defended by a square fortress. It was formerly noted for the manufacture of handkerchiefs. Vessels anchor at the distance of about 2 m. from the shore. A factory was established here by the Dutch in 1609, which was taken by the English in 1795, and finally ceded by the Dutch in 1823.—Lake P. runs N to the town of the same name, along the gulf of Bengal, with which it communicates by two openings, at the N and SE extremities. It has a total length of 48 m., and is in one part 12 m. in width. It contains several islands, of which Damroty, Vanad, and Ircam are the largest.

PULIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. E of Nolay. Pop. 1,122. The locality is noted for its wine.

PULKAU. See **BELKAU**.

PULLA (ALTO-DE), a mountain of New Granada, in the dep. of Assuay, near Loxa. It has an alt. of 1,564 toises, or 3,333½ yds. above sea-level.

PULLAUCHEE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. and 18 m. S of Coimbatour, district and 33 m. W of Daraporam. It contains a Hindu temple, a fort, and about 300 houses.

PULLNA, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz, near Brux. It is noted for its mineral springs.

PULLOXHILL, a parish of Bedfordshire, 1½ m. SW of Silsoe. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. 611.

PULLY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 1½ m. E of Lausanne, on the lake of Geneva. Pop. in 1851, 1,113.

PULO, a Malay word signifying 'island,' and frequently prefixed to the names of islands in the Asiatic archipelago.

PULSANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 12 m. SE of Tarento, cant. and 6 m. S of San Giorgio. Pop. 1,000. It has a convent. Cotton is cultivated in the vicinity.

PULSNITZ, or **POLSNA**, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Lusatia, and 15 m. N of Dresden. Pop. 1,775. It has mineral baths, manufactories of linen and parchment, and a brewery.

PULTAWA. See **POLTAVA**.

PULTNEY, a township of Steuben co., in New York, U. S., 173 m. W of Albany, on the W side of Crooked lake. Pop. 1,800.

PULTUSK, or **PULTOWSK**, a town of Russian Poland, cap. of the obwodie of the same name, in the gov. and 65 m. ENE of Plock and 33 m. NNE of Warsaw, partly on the r. bank, and partly on an island of the Narew. Pop. 3,830. It possesses a suburb, three churches, a synagogue, a convent, and a school, and has a distillery and some trade. It was formerly the residence of the bishop of Plock. In 1703, the Saxons were here conquered by Charles XII.; and in 1806 the Russians were here defeated by the French.

PULUQUI, or **POLOQUE**, an island off the coast of Chiloe, having its S point in S lat. 41° 51', and W long. 73° 06'. It is thickly wooded, and rises to a ridge 300 ft. in height.

PULVERBATCH-CHURCH, a parish in Salop, 7½ m. S of Shrewsbury. Area 4,063 acres. Pop. in 1831, 557; in 1851, 574.

PULVJA. See ENARA.

PULWI, an extensive marsh of Poland, in the gov. of Plock and obwodzie of Pultusk, extending to the E of the town of that name, along both banks of the Narew. It is about 5 m. in length.

PULWUL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 33 m. S of Delhi.

PUMARON, a river of British Guayana, which descends from the Sierra-Imitaca; runs ESE, and then NNE; and flows into the Atlantic, near Cape Nassau, after a course of 120 m.

PUMENENGO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Bergamo, on the r. bank of the Oglio. Pop. 1,200.

PUNA (POINT), a headland on the coast of Zanguebar, in S lat. 6° 53'.

PUNA. See PANNAH.

PUNA, an island of Ecuador, in the gulf of Guayaquil, in S lat. 2° 50', opposite the embouchure of the river Guayaquil. It is 30 m. in length from NE to SW, and 10 m. in breadth. On its N coast is a village of the same name. In 1530, when Pizarro landed here, the pop. of the island was reputed to be 20,000; in 1734, it was only 96. At one period, cocoa, to the extent of 1,200 quintals, was annually grown on this island; but all cultivation has for many years been suspended, chiefly on account of the scarcity of rain.

PUNAH, or **POONA**, a city of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapor, the capital of the Deccan, situated in N lat. 18° 30', and E long. 74° 2', 78 m. direct distance ESE of Bombay, in the centre of a plain, 30 m. E of the Ghauts, at an alt. of 1,800 ft. above the level of the sea, and surrounded by hills of trap formation, with singularly scarped forms, rising from 1,500 to 2,000 ft. above the plain. The plain is arid and bare of trees; and though there are some gardens immediately around the city, yet both these and the city itself are nearly concealed in a small hollow on the banks of the Mula, an affluent of the Bimah. The city is without walls, and is irregularly built, with mean bazaars, and deep ruinous streets. The houses are of pukka-masonry, and from two to three stories high. It has numerous pagodas, a Hindu college, an hospital, an English church, and a palace formerly belonging to the peishwa. The Mula is about 200 yds. broad on the N side of the city, but in the dry season is very shallow. It joins the Mula about 1½ m. below the town. P. is a military station, usually occupied by at least 3,000 European troops. The cantonment is on an elevated situation a little to the W of the city, and a native pop. of 7,000 or 8,000 is connected with the camp bazaar. The city itself has a pop. of about 70,000. From the time that the peishwas, or head of the Mahrattas, became the real masters of Sattarah, P. was their capital, and under them it enjoyed much prosperity.—Colonel Grant strongly urges the pushing forward of the Grand Trunk Bombay railway to P., which is on the direct road to Ahmednuggur, the head-quarters of our artillery and principal depot for guns and military stores; and in the direct line to the valuable districts of Sholapur and the Southern Mahratta country, and onwards to the Madras presidency, also to the Nizam's dominions and the Calcutta dawk line. By completing a line at once to P., "leaving the Ghauts for the present to a system of portage, until the expense of carrying a rail of some kind up it can be better afforded, the advantages of steam locomotion would be at once exhibited." The saving that would be effected on the transport of military stores,

ammunition, and commissariat supplies of all kinds, to meet the demand of the European troops, including those at Ahmednuggur, would be immense. The economy in moving an European regiment from Bombay to P., on its first arrival in the country, and whenever required for immediate service, would be equally remarkable. P. might be made almost a suburb of Bombay, with all the advantages of a healthy climate, and to be reached by a journey of 4 hours' duration, even allowing one hour for the passage of the Ghauts. P. would also be equally efficient as a terminus for merchandise and the produce of the country with Alleh, the proposed point of bifurcation of the lines N and S; for, suppose the line of rail to be carried from Bombay to P., thence by Serur to Ahmednuggur; thence to Aurungabad; and thence, by the pass at Adjunta, to Burhampur; by this line the distance to Burhampur on the N, and Serur on the S, whence the southern line would be continued, would be about 356 m.; whereas, by the proposed Malsej-Ghaut line, the distance to Burhampur on the N, and to Serur on the S, is about 330 added to 36, equal to 366 m. By the Aurungabad route the 356 m. of railway would connect Bombay with P., the city and artillery depot of Ahmednuggur, and the large city and station of the Nizam's army, Aurungabad; thus opening up the whole of the Nizam's dominions.

The district or collectorate of P. has an area of 5,298 sq. m., with a pop. of 605,000. It extends from 45 to 50 m. along the Western Ghauts; is 65 m. broad towards the centre; and is 95 m. in length from E to W, or 68 m., exclusive of a narrow strip, only 12 m. in breadth, at its E extremity. The surface is mountainous, and is intersected by numerous rivers and streams descending from the Ghauts. The principal rivers are the Bimah, the Gerah, the Baum, the Muta, the Pauna, the Indurani, the Kurrah, and the Nerah. Excellent pasture-land is found on the skirts of the hills. The mountains are bare of wood in proportion to their distance from the great range.

PUNAMALLI, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 18 m. SW of Madras.

PUNARHISSAR, a town of Turkey, in the sanj, and 9 m. WNW of Viza, 60 m. E of Adrianople.

PUNCH, a town of the Punjab, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Jelum, in N lat. 33° 51', at an alt. of 3,280 ft. above sea-level, at the foot of a pass of the same name, leading to the valley of the Jelum, and to Cashmere, and attaining under the parallels of 34° 5' an alt. of 8,500 ft. The path on the summit of the pass winds over a flat covered with firs for the space of a ½ m. and then descends through the jungle to the village of Hyderabad, and thence to Uri. It is never entirely shut for foot-passengers, and rarely for horses.

PUNCH, or **PIR-PANJAL**, a river of Northern India, which rises on the SW flank of the Pir-Panjal range of mountains circling Cashmere on the W and SW, and flows first SW to Baramgula, in N lat. 33° 31'. E long. 74° 15'; then turns NNW, and after skirting the W base of the Pir-Panjal, for above 30 m., bends round to the W, and passes the town of Punch, a little below which it receives a tributary flowing S from the Punch pass; it then flows S to Korli, below which it receives the Bangunga; and then SSW to the Jelum, which it joins on the l. bank 20 m. above the town of Jelum. Its entire course is about 130 m. in length.

PUNCHESTON, a parish in Pembrokeshire, in the district of Haverford West. Area 1,725 acres. Pop. in 1831, 326; in 1851, 245.

PUNCHNOWLE, a parish of Dorset, 6 m. ESE of Bridport. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. 467.

PUNCHSHIR, **PUNJSHIR**, or **PANSHIR**, an extensive valley of Afghanistan, intersected by a river of the same name, which, rising on the SE declivity of the Khawak-pass, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 40'$, flows SW for about 80 m., and then turns SE, and joins the river of Cabul, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 38'$, after a further course of 35 m. The length of the valley, sinuosities included, is 70 m., its general direction being SW and NE. In most places it is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, but nowhere exceeds twice that breadth. The general scenery is soft and beautiful. It is said to contain 7,000 families, all of whom, except a few at Khawak, are resident within 45 m. of its entrance. It is naturally sterile, but the little land fit for cultivation is most industriously cultivated. The orchard and mulberry plantations furnish the staple support of its inhabitants. The Punchshiris are Tajiks, and Sunni-Mahomedans.—*Wood*.

PUNCKNOLL, a parish in Dorsetshire, 5 m. SE of Bridport. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. in 1851, 467.

PUNDA, or **PUNDY**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$.—Also a town in the Northern Circars, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 43'$.

PUNDERPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, on the l. bank of the river Bimal, 110 m. SE of Puna, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 42'$. It is well-built, with wide streets, and a good market. Pop. estimated in 1820 at 25,000. The country in the vicinity is well-watered, but indifferently cultivated.

PUNGANUR, a fortress of Hindostan, in Golcondah, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 21'$, 47 m. NW of Vellore.

PUNGO ISLANDS. See **PONGOS**.

PUNGO-ANDONGO, or **PRESIDIO-DAS-PEDRAS**, a Portuguese station in Angola, on the Coanza, 4 days' journey above Masingano; but native couriers run from Loanda to this place in 6 days, and the distance between the latter places probably does not exceed 150 m.—See Cooley's *Inner Africa*, p. 5.

PUNHETE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 12 m. SE of Thomar, on the r. bank of the Tagus, at the junction of the Zézere. Pop. 1,674. It has an hospital, an almshouse, and three chapels, one of which, situated on the highest part of the town, is an extensive edifice, constructed of fine marble. It has a small port, the trade of which consists chiefly in oil, fruit, wine, and raisins. This town occupies an important position at the head of the navigation of the Tagus.

PUNITZ, or **POKICE**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 48 m. S of Posen, circle and 8 m. WSW of Kröben. Pop. in 1843, 1,717.

PUNJ-DEEN, or **PUNJ-DEE**, a group of hamlets, 5 in number, in Afghanistan, near the l. bank of the Murgab, and near the frontier of Khiva, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 4'$, and E long. $62^{\circ} 41'$, 130 m. NNE of Herat. It forms a Turcoman station, and comprises about 300 tents, constructed of felt, and provided with the articles of furniture suitable for a people of nomadic habits.

PUNJAB (THE), a region in the extreme NW of Hindostan, lying between the parallels of 29° and 34° N, and the meridians of 71° and 76° E, and having an area estimated at 85,000 sq. m., or, excluding the Cis-Sutledge and Trans-Sutledge provinces, of 50,400 sq. m. It was annexed in 1849 to the presidency of Bengal.—The political boundaries of this territory are the Eusufzye territories, and the dist. of Suwat or Sewad on the NW; Little Tibet or Bultistan on the NE; Middle Tibet or Butan, Lahul, and Garwhal on the E; Sirhind and Bhawalpur on the S; and Afghanistan on the W. Near the spurs of the Himalaya a broad plateau extends; below this lie what are called the doabs. Five magnificent rivers descending from the Himalayas, and flowing in a general direction from NE to SW, divide this

region into four districts or *doabs*, and confer upon the whole territory the name of Punj-ab, which, in Persian, signifies 'the Five rivers.' These rivers, which were all known to the Greeks, are the Jelum or *Hydaspes*, the Chenab or *Acesines*, the Ravi or *Hydraotes*, the Beas or *Hyphasis*, and the Sutledge or *Zaradrus*, called after its junction with the Beas the Ghara. All these rivers join a little above the town of Mittunkote, and contribute to swell the mighty Indus. The Indus on the W, the Sutledge on the E and S, and the mountain frontier of Cashmere on the N, form the natural boundaries of the P.; but in the administrative arrangements, the W frontier has been carried beyond the Indus to Peshawur. Four of the doabs are named after the rivers between which they are situated. The Sindsagar doab lies between the Sind or Indus and the Jelum; the Jenhat or Chenat doab, between the Jelum and the Chenab; the Ketsna doab between the Beas and the Ravi; and the Beit-Jullindur or Jhelunder doab, which is the smallest, but richest and best-cultivated division, between the Beas and the Sutledge. The Sind doab, which lies immediately to the l. of the Indus, is the largest division, and contains an inexhaustible supply of rock salt; but the Bari doab is the most important, and contains the three great Sikh cities of Lahore, Amritsar, and Multan. The Derajat is a productive district beyond the Indus.—The entire surface of the P. slopes from NE to SW in the direction of the great intersecting rivers. Its once richly-watered levels are still deeply intersected in various quarters by *nullahs* or dry watercourses.—In the plains, observes Major Lawrence, the Sutledge runs through a line of country 6 m. broad, and from 20 to 100 ft. lower than the general surrounding level: this tract is called *khadir*, as the high adjoining lands are called *bangur*. Through any portion of this bed of 6 m. the river is liable to force a new channel; and every year it does more or less change its course. This tendency to desert their channels is a property of most, if not all, of the P. rivers. Bands of sand traverse the country, N and S, indicating the old beds of rivers. The Ravi, which twenty years ago washed the city of Lahore, runs now in a channel 3 m. to the N; the Chenab, which formerly ran close to the town of Ramnuggur, is now 4 m. distant; and the same remark applies to the Jelum. Though water lies deep under the surface, yet it is abundant, and always repays the labour of digging wells.

Climate and productions. The soil varies from a stiff clay or loam, to a very light grey sand; but its canals having been for ages neglected, the greater part of the country is now a barren waste of sand-hills.—The climate is hot and dry, especially in the S. Hugel describes it as "dreadful." Towards the higher country, and when the monsoon is felt, the rains are sometimes heavy. In winter, however, the weather is cold, and the temp. sometimes falls to within a degree or two of the freezing-point.—Few trees ornament the landscape; but much of the country is covered with stunted thorny shrubs and plants which thrive on an arid soil. When irrigation can be commanded, indigo and sugar crops are rich, wheat and maize produce an abundant harvest, and two crops are annually yielded to skilful labour. Dates and mangoes are grown in some districts; the apple, peach, apricot, pomegranate, quince, orange, lime, guava, grape, and almond, all thrive well. The inexhaustible pasturages feed cattle, camels, goats, and sheep, in great numbers.—The animal kingdom is rich and varied. Lions, tigers, panthers, leopards, and hyenas are numerous in the jungles; and herds of deer, antelopes, buffaloes, and nylgaus roam over the plains. Eagles, vultures,

falcons, parrots, jungle-fowl, quails, and pigeons, are numerous. Serpents of various species occur, and the rivers abound with alligators.

Population.] The pop., estimated at from 3,500,000 to 5,000,000, is composed of various races, Tibetans, Cashmerians, and in the plains, Patans, the descendants of Afghan conquerors, and the progeny of Hindus, are mixed with Jats and Cathis who compose the bulk of the Punjab properly so called, besides pastoral Gajurs, trading Khattrees, and Dogras, famous for their horticultural skill. The Khalsas or Sikhs, do not amount to much more than a fourth part of the entire pop.; there are none westward of the Jelum. "It is astonishing," says Major Lawrence, "how seldom a Sikh is met in what is called the Sikh territory." The Jat race is widely disseminated throughout India, under the names of Jit, Jut, and Jat; by the latter they are known on the Jumna and Ganges; by that of Jut, on the Indus and in Saurashtra, and as Jits in the P. There is reason to regard them as the modern representatives of the Scythian *Getae*, as they are called by classical authors, or Yue-chie, or Yue-te, as they are denominated by the historians of China, whose original seat was in Central Asia, and who, after extending their authority over the modern Afghanistan, invaded India in the fifth century, and established themselves in the P. and in Rajpootana. Their chief location in the P. is in the centre of the Bari doab. In respect of religion, the pop. may be divided into Hindus, Mahomedans, and Sikhs. The Hindus are in the proportion of 3 to 1 as compared with the Mahomedans. Previous to the close of the 15th century, the whole of the people inhabiting the P. were either followers of Hinduism or disciples of Mahomet. But in the early part of the 18th century, Nanak Shah, the son of a salt merchant, and from his childhood a devout Hindu, became a faquir wandering over India and teaching doctrines which professed to reconcile the conflicting faiths of the Hindu and the Mahomedan. The new disciples of Nanak called themselves *Sikhs*—a term derived from the Sanscrit, and applicable to the followers of any particular teacher. See article *Sikhs*. From the Beas to the Chenab, the Hindu race predominates; and from the Chenab to the Indus we again find this race predominating, but professing the religion of Mahomet. To the W of the Indus, the pure Mahomedan race prevails. When Ranjit Singh overthrew the independence of the several Sikh chiefs, the only misals which did not come under his yoke were those between the Sutledge and the Jumna, which spontaneously placed themselves under the protection of the British government. The rise and progress of Ranjit Singh's power is detailed in the historical paragraph of the article *LAHORE*.

Commerce and manufactures.] The principal commercial towns in the P. are Amritsir, Leia, Multan, and Lahore. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, shawls, leather, and fire-arms. Immense camel caravans, escorted by armed traders, conduct a trade from W to E, between Tartary, Cabul, Tibet, and the English ports. The exports are grain, glue, hides, tobacco, indigo, cotton, woollen and silk fabrics, carpets, shawls, horses, and falcons. The imports consist chiefly of British cotton and piece goods, the shawls and woollens of Cashmere, and dried fruits and furs from Afghanistan. See article *LAHORE*. Since a British administration undertook, in March 1849, to reorganize this country, vast improvements have been effected; dead currencies have been withdrawn; customs and transit duties abolished; and large sums expended on works of public utility. A grand trunk-line of road has been established from Lahore to Peshawur; a main highway has been completed from Lahore to the river Beas; another is open from Amritsir to Sealkote, with a branch to Wuzirabad; and two noble roads have been carried from Lahore to Multan and Ferozepur. Up to 1852, 1,349 m. of good road had been opened, and 853 m. were in course of construction. An immense new canal, consisting of a central line 247 m. in length, and 3 branches amounting to 219 m. more, is now being carried through the entire length of the Bari doab.

Government.] Under the head *LAHORE* will be found a sketch of the history and administration of the P. under the Sikhs, and of the progress of events by which it was ultimately placed under British authority. The Bengal government has published a report on the administration of the P. for the years 1849-50, and 1850-51, from which it appears that in 1849-50, the P. yielded a revenue of

£1,348,000, while the civil expenditure was only £828,000; and that in 1850-51, the revenue was £1,519,000, and the cost of administration £872,000. This calculation was, however, exclusive of the cost of 60,000 soldiers quartered in the P.; their pay alone amounting to £1,650,000 per annum; but a very small portion of this frontier-defence of the empire could fairly be charged on the P. The land-tax contributes three-fourths of the whole revenue. An admirably organized police force has been established, the military classes disarmed, and a civil judicature introduced.

PUNJAN-GUSHT, a range of mountains in Afghanistan, on the E side of the valley of Furrah, and about 220 m. NW of Candahar. They are supposed to have an alt. of about 12,000 ft. above sea-level.

PUNJGUR, a town of Beluchistan, capital of a small district of the same name, in the prov. of Mekran, on the l. bank of the Bhegyor, 90 m. NNE of Kedje, and 225 m. SW of Kelat. The territory consists of a valley watered by the Budur or Dustee, and is remarkable for its fertility, producing dates, raisins, grain, and esculents.

PUNJNUD, a river of the Punjab, in the S part of Multan, formed, a little to the N of Uch, by the confluence of the Ghara and the Chenab, in N lat. 29° 21', and E long. 71° 6'. It flows SW; and after a course of about 60 m., joins the Indus on the l. bank, nearly opposite Mittankote, and in N lat. 28° 57', and E long. 70° 30'. Immediately below the confluence of the Ghara and the Chenab, the united stream has a breadth of about 1,500 ft., and a depth of 15 ft., which increases as it approaches the Indus to 20 ft. The current is rapid, but tranquil, and although some sand-banks occur, the P. is navigable by zohruks, or flat-bottomed boats, in the entire length of its course.

PUNNAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, capital of a small state of the same name, in the district of Bundelcund, 39 m. ESE of Chatterpur, and 120 m. WSW of Allahabad, on an affluent of the Ken. It is supposed to be the *Panassa* of Ptolemy. In the vicinity is a chain of mountains, 24 m. in length and 6 in breadth, famous for their diamond mines.

PUNNAILAH, or **PUNMALLA**, a village of Afghanistan, in the Daman, 35 m. N of Dera-Ismail-Khan, at the S entrance of the Largi valley, in a locality remarkable for its fertility.

PUNNAIE. See **PUNAU**.

PUNO, a department and town of Peru. The dep. is bounded on the N by that of Cuzco; on the E by Bolivia; and on the S and E by the dep. of Arequipa. Pop. in 1848, 156,000. It is nearly enclosed by cordilleras of the Andes, and comprises the NW part of Lake Titicaca. It affords excellent pasturage, and produces some grain, and exports considerable quantities of wool and bark. Its chief towns are Puno, Chucuito, and Asangero. Its mines, formerly productive, are now unwrought. The town of P. is in S lat. 15° 15', W long. 70° 21', 90 m. E by S of Arequipa, at an alt. of 12,870 ft. above sea-level. It has a pop. of 7,000. The surrounding district presents hills composed chiefly of a porphyritic rock reposing on sandstone, similar to the red marl and sandstone formation of the British islands, and to the great sandstone formation of Continental Europe. In its general disposition, as in its mineralogical character, the porphyry of P. corresponds exactly with those metalliferous porphyries which have produced the immense wealth of the Real-del-Monte, the Bolanos, and partly of the Guanaxuato mines in Mexico; and with those of Hungary and Transylvania; and, like them too, it abounds in veins containing the precious metals.

The hills of Cancharani, Laycaycota, and San-Pose, are one continuous range of porphyry nearly to their bases, and in this range are situated the rich veins of silver ore which have rendered these several mines so celebrated. One of the mines on the summit of Laycaycota produced in a few years such immense wealth to Salcedo, as to collect round him a great number of adventurers from Spain; and in the year 1669, disturbances of a serious nature having broken out at P., in which Salcedo acted a conspicuous part, the viceroy proceeded thither in person, arrested him, carried him to Lima, and executed him as a public traitor. His mines were then seized by the government, and were worked until near the commencement of the present century, when water got in upon them at a moment when, according to local tradition, pure silver was being cut in solid masses from the solid rock. From a document, furnished by the provincial gov. of P., it appears that in the space of 12 months, 163,569 marks of silver, or 1,389,336 dollars = £311,925 were registered at the provincial treasury; and this was considered as a very ordinary year. In another 12 months the amount of duties paid into the treasury amounted to more than 1,000,000 dollars, which, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., supposes the produce of the mines to have been 1,240,000 marks of silver, equal to 10,540,000 d., or £2,108,000, exclusively of what was carried away without paying duty. This produce finds a parallel only in that of the rich Mexican mine of Somburete. It has been asserted that the mines of San-Jose and Laycaycota might in a short period be made to produce a quantity of silver as much superior to that which they yielded in the time of Salcedo, as the present system of working is superior to that practised when that unfortunate individual obtained such enormous wealth from them. The P. mining-district, surrounded by arid mountains, is almost destitute of wood, the only fuel used being the dried dung of domestic animals chiefly of the lama kind; consequently here as elsewhere the process of amalgamation has been followed on nearly as rough and unscientific a plan as when introduced in 1571. The richness of the ores of P., and their frequent associations with those of lead and copper, render them well adapted for fusion, yet the only method of extracting the silver from the argentiferous sulphurets of lead and copper is still by amalgamation. A smelting establishment cannot be supported in the vicinity of P. from the want of a fall of water and of fuel, but it might be erected on the E shore of the Titicaca lake, near to which, in the district of Larecaja, timber of all dimensions for building and fuel may be had in abundance. The ores might be picked and separated at the mining hacienda, and thence carried to the lake, and conveyed in boats across it.

PUNSK, a village of Poland, in the woiwode of Augustowo, 13 m. NW of Seyny. Pop. 580.

PUNTA-ARENAS, a port of Costa-Rica, in the partido of Alajuela, on the gulf of Nicoya, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 55'$. Its harbour is good and well-sheltered, but large vessels must anchor about 2 m. from the landing-place. Its trade is active and increasing, particularly in the export of coffee.

PUNTA-DAS-BAXAS. See BAXOS.

PUNTA-DEL-GADA. See DELGADA PUNTA.

PUNTA-DE-PIEDRAS. See PIEDRAS.

PUNTA-DE-PIEDRAS, a town of Venezuela, at the bottom of the gulf of Paria, 70 m. E of Cumana.

PUNTA-DURA, an island of the Adriatic, off the Dalmatian coast, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 18' 10''$.

PUNTA-LLANA, a village on the E side of the island of Palma, in the Canary group.

PUNTAS (CABO-DE-TRES), a headland on the Cumana coast of Venezuela, 50 m. W of the Morro point, between which and the cape lies a high clean shore.

PUNTE, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, on Lake Macquarie.

PUNTOLBA, a summit of New South Wales, in the co. of Durham.

PUNUKKA, a fort of Bhotan, at the confluence of two rivers which form the Maa-chu. It is the capital of a considerable province, and is the residence of the temporal and spiritual chiefs of the country during the winter season.

PUÓZZUOLO, or Pozzuoli, a town of Naples, delightfully situated on a point projecting into the sea, nearly in the centre of the fine bay of Puozzuolo, 6 m. SW of the city of Naples. Its prominences form a natural port, admirably covered by the surrounding coast, and so divided into creeks and havens as to afford perfect security to vessels. It was, accordingly, in ancient times, under the name of *Puteoli*, the chief seaport and mart of the inhabitants of Cumæ, and a rendezvous for merchants from Italy, Sicily, and Greece; while the attraction of the town and its baths allured the more opulent Romans to its vicinity. But commerce has long since forsaken this place; war and earthquakes have alternately ravaged it; and its pop., though still amounting to 8,000, is now confined to the little prominent point which enclosed the ancient port. On a hill behind the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, which must have been of vast extent, but only the gates and portions of its vaults now remain. The temple of Jupiter Serapis is still conspicuous from its three massive pillars, and fragments of capitals, cornices, and friezes; but the most striking relics of the ancient city are the remains of the mole that formed the ancient port. From the end of this mole Caligula's bridge of boats extended across part of the bay to Baiæ, no less than 2 m. in a straight line. P. is still the see of a bishop, and the cathedral of St. Proculus, formerly the temple of Augustin, stands in the centre of the town. In the neighbourhood is the singular plain of Solfatara. A considerable change appears to have taken place in the level of the Mediterranean in relation to the land at this point of the gulf of Naples. Portions of roads recently in use are now some feet under water. In 1819, the floor of the temple of Jupiter Serapis was elevated about 6 inches above sea-level, but in 1845 it was covered to the depth of 18 inches at low water, and 28½ inches at high tide.

PUPPINUS-FORT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Bunsbeek. Pop. 118.

PUPSTAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Thienen. Pop. 155.

PURACE, or PUSAMBIO, a village of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Cauca, prov. and 12 m. E of Popayan, above the valley of that name, in a plateau of the Andes, at an alt. of 10,000 ft. above sea-level. The houses, which are earthen-built, are remarkable for their uniformity. Each is enclosed by a garden, carefully cultivated and adorned with a fountain. The streets are also remarkable for their regularity, and the principal of them are watered by limpid streams. Its inhabitants, who are chiefly Indians, find their chief employment in agriculture. They profess Christianity. In 1827, the village was totally destroyed by an eruption of the adjacent volcano of the same name. Volumes of dense and fetid smoke issue constantly from this mountain, and with the idea of giving easier egress to its exhalations, and so preventing the recurrence of local earthquakes, the Indians are in the habit of frequently breaking the lining of sulphu-

reous incrustation which forms in its crater.—The Pusambio or Rio-Vinagre of the Spaniards, takes its rise in this mountain. It is warm towards its source, and is so strongly impregnated with the oxide of iron, and sulphuric and muriatic acids, that for 4 leagues below its confluence with the Cauca, the latter river is destitute of fish. It forms near the plain of Corazan three cataracts remarkable for their beauty.

PURBACH, or FERELEVDES, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 18 m. NNE of Oedenburg, and 27 m. SE of Vienna, on the NW bank of Lake Neusiedel. Pop. 1,375.

PURBECK (ISLE OF), a peninsular district of Dorsetshire, forming the SE extremity of the co. It is about 11 m. in length, and 7 m. broad, and terminates in St. Alban's head. The prevailing rock is limestone.

PURCELL ISLAND, an island off the W coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 46° 55' 30", and W long. 74° 39' 55", and is separated from Foret's peninsula, by a channel 2 m. broad, and from 18 to 22 fath. in depth. It is about 6 m. in circumf.; rises to a considerable height, and is covered with wood.—*King*.

PURCHENA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Almería. The partido comprises 20 pueblos.—The town is 33 m. N of Almería, near the source of the Almanzor, at the foot of a ramification of the Sierra-de-Filabres. Pop. 1,596. It has a parish-church, a chapel, a custom-house; and on the adjacent hill are the ruins of a castle, apparently of Arabic foundation. It possesses several manufactories of saltpetre, and flour-mills, and has a celebrated annual fair.

PURDIE ISLANDS, a group of islets and rocks in Nuyts archipelago, S. Australia, to the E of Denial bay, in S lat. 32° 30', and E long. 133° 12'.

PURDY'S ISLANDS, a group of islands, three in number, in the S. Pacific, in the group of the Admiralty islands, in S lat. 3°, and E long. 146°.

PUREG, a village of Persia, in the prov. and 150 m. SE of Kerman, on the site of *Pura*, the ancient capital of *Gedrosia*.

PURFLEET, a village of Essex, on the l. bank of the Thames, 15 m. E of London. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed at the numerous chalk pits in the neighbourhood. Government has here a bomb-proof magazine for gunpowder.

PURGATORIO (RIO-DEL), a river which rises near the Raton pass, in the Indian territory, to the NW of Texas, and flows NNE to the Arkansas, which it joins on the r. bank, a little below Bent's fort.

PURGEROT, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, cant. and 6 m. NE of Cambean-Fontaine. Pop. 950.

PURI, a town of Hindostan, on the Orissa coast, on a sandy flat, 1½ m. from the sea, 21 m. N of the Chilka lake, and 300 m. SW of Calcutta. It is irregularly built, and, with the exception of one broad and straight street, its lanes are narrow and filthy in the extreme. The houses are about 5,000 in number, and contain a pop. of about 30,000. Many of these houses are *shalas* or sheds, for the accommodation of travellers; but the larger number consist of endowed *moths* or dwellings for devotees and the reception of indigent pilgrims. The endowments by which they are kept up, consisting of valuable landed estates, were made from time to time by rich Hindus, and put into the hands of a religious order of mendicants, called *rāmāths*, who profess to have made a vow of perpetual ebscacity and poverty. The clear amount of annual revenue proceeding from these estates—which pay no tax to government—is not less than two lacs and 10,000

rupees. The intentions of the donors are, however, seldom carried into effect. The *mothdhāris*, or head-devotees, too frequently appropriate the income of these lands to their own use; and though professing to spend life in poverty, they have become some of the wealthiest men in India, and are now living in comparative luxury. A large source of revenue to the priests is the sale of holy food, called *bhog*, *prosad*, or *mohā-prosad*, and consisting of rice, vegetables, fruits, pease, and spices, which is prepared daily in vast quantities in the temple, without much regard either to cleanliness or nicety. The food is first cooked by the *suar pānds* or temple cooks, and then presented in the *bhōg mondop* before the idol: after which it is sold as holy. The priests take care to explain to the pilgrims that it is sinful for them to cook their own food as long as they remain in Puri, and immense profits are made during the Roth festival from the food which is daily sold to supply the wants of more than 100,000 pilgrims. P., in the estimation of the Hindus, is one of the most sacred places in the world. All the land within 5 *kros*, or 10 m. of the city, is considered holy, but the city itself is peculiarly so. Among its sacred spots are five large tanks, with flights of stone stairs all round them, in which the pilgrims bathe. But the most sacred spot of all is the temple of the idol itself, which stands in the centre of the town, within an enclosure, measuring 620 ft. by 600 ft., and is surrounded by a stone wall 20 ft. high. On each side of the enclosure is an entrance, the most celebrated of which is a gate on the E side, opening into the Boro Dāndo, or large wide street above noticed. It is flanked by colossal figures of lions, and thence called *Singh dūār*, or 'Lion-gate.' Within the sacred area are more than 50 temples, dedicated to the principal deities of the Hindu Pantheon; but the most conspicuous building is a lofty stone tower, 200 ft. high and 42 ft. square, called the *boro dewāl*, or Great temple. See article JUGGERNATH.

PURICOSA, a river of Quito, in the prov. of Jaen-de-Bracamoros, which enters the Santiago.

PURIFICACION (NUESTRA - SENORA - DE - LA), a town of New Granada, in the prov. of Neiva, near the l. bank of the Magdalena, 70 m. SW of Bogott. Large herds of cattle and swine are reared here.—Also a settlement of Mexico, about 3 m. E of the city of Mexico, containing 280 families of Indians.—Also a town of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, 150 m. SW of Guadelajara. Pop. 500.—It is the name of several other inconsiderable settlements in South America.

PURITON, a parish of Somersetshire, 4 m. NE of Bridgewater. Area 1,632 acres. Pop. 451.

PURKASSA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, 82 m. ENE of Surat.

PURLEIGH, a parish of Essex, 4 m. S by W of Waldon. Area 5,578 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,184.

PURLEY, a parish of Berks, 4 m. NW of Reading. Area 877 acres. Pop. in 1851, 220.

PURLIS, a village on the W coast of the peninsula of Malacca, 15 m. NNW of Quedah.

PURMEREND, a walled town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 10 m. N by E of Amsterdam. Pop. 3,000. The traffic of the town is in cattle and cheese. Between P. on the NW, Edam on the NE, and the W coast of the Zuyder-zee, lie extensive pasturages occupying what was formerly the marsh of Purmer.

PURNEAH, or PURANIYA, a district in the NW of Bengal, between Nepal and Sikkim on the N, and the Ganges on the SW. Area 7,460 sq. m. Pop. 1,362,165. It is watered by several rivers, besides the Ganges, amongst which are the Kosi,

the Hiran, and the Saongra; and it abounds with luxuriant pastures, in consequence of which it produces remarkably fine cattle. It exports a large quantity of clarified butter, and is celebrated for its sugar and indigo. The mountains also produce valuable timber, which is floated down the rivers in the rainy season. The revenue in 1839-40 was £146,170. In 1722, the nabob Sief-Khan, was appointed *foujedar*, or governor of P., with permission to conquer from the bordering rajahs as much territory as he could accomplish, which was to be exempted from any increase of revenue to the state. This officer held the government on these terms for 27 years, and made considerable additions to the district; and while other parts of Bengal were over-run by the Mahrattas, P. continued in a state of perfect tranquillity. In 1760, an attempt was made by Ali Gohier, afterwards the emperor Shah Alum, to take possession of the provs. of Bahar and Bengal, and on this occasion he was supported by Khadem-Hussein, governor of P. After peace was effected, Khadem-Hussein retired to Oude, from which period P. has been placed on the same footing as the other districts of Bengal. Its principal towns are Purneah and Tajepore.

PURNEAH, the capital of the above-mentioned district, is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Saongra, 230 m. NW of Calcutta. It occupies a space of about 3 sq. m., and is one of the best country towns in Bengal. Pop. 40,000. It carries on a considerable trade in indigo, cattle, and timber.

PURNODE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and arrond. of Dinant, watered by a small stream named the Boc. Pop. 199.

PURPENANGADY, a small town of Hindostan, in N lat. 11° 4', and E long. 75° 54', on the coast and 17 m. NNW of Ponany.

PURRANVILLE, a creek of New South Wales, in the SE part of Liverpool plains, which has its source in the Liverpool range; runs first WSW, and then NNW, and joins the Condilly.

PURRENBUDEN, a mountain of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool plains, to the N of the Cockburn, one of the head-streams of the Peel.

PURROY, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Zaragoza, partido and 11 m. NE of Calatayud, on a height, on the r. bank of the Xalon. Pop. 220.

PURRUAH, PERUYA, or PANDUYA, a town, now in ruins, of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal and district of Dinajpur, 9 m. N of Maldeh, and 72 m. N of Murshedabad. About the middle of the 14th century this town was a royal residence, the capital of Hyas, the second independent sovereign of Bengal, when in 1353, it was taken by the emperor Feraze. Towards the end of the same century it was greatly extended and improved by Raja Cansa. On the accession of that monarch's son, the seat of government was removed to Gour. Among the ruins still existing in and around P. are numerous mosques, this town having long been the focus of the Mahommedan faith in this quarter of India. Of these structures, the Adeena mosque, erected in the 14th century, is one of the finest in Bengal.—Also a town of the same prov., in the district and 36 m. ESE of Burdwan, and 39 m. N by E of Calcutta. It contains an ancient mosque and tower.

PURSAH, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal and prov. of Bahar, 126 m. NNW of Patna. It was formerly a fortress of considerable importance from its situation on one of the routes to Nepal.

PURSAUMMA, a town of Hindostan, in the

presidency of Bengal and prov. of Bahar, near the l. bank of the Dhymora, and 99 m. ENE of Patna.

PURSTEIN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 23 m. WNW of Saatz, and 4 m. W of Klösterle, in the mountains of the Erzgebirge. It has a paper and two wire-mills.

PURTON, a parish of Wiltshire, 4½ m. WNW of Swindon, on the Great Western railway. Area 7,878 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,141; in 1851, 2,087.

PURULLENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 33 m. ENE of Granada, partido and 5 m. W of Guadix, on the r. bank of the Fardes, an affluent of the Guadix. Pop. 720.

PURUS, or PURU, a comarca of Brazil, in the W part of the prov. of Para, between the Amazon, on the N, the Madeira on the E, and the Peru on the W, and extending on the S to Peru. It is about 600 m. in length from NE to SW, and 150 m. in breadth, and is inhabited chiefly by Indians and Creoles. Its chief town is Crato.—Also a river of the same prov., which has its source near the NE extremity of Peru, probably between the cordillera of Vilcanota, and the mountains of Carabaya; runs NE, and, under the 4th parallel of S lat., throws itself by four mouths into the Amazon, between the confluence of the Cuari or Coary and the Madeira. Its banks are extremely fertile, producing sugar, rice, coffee, tobacco, mandioc, cacao, and copaliba.—It is sometimes known as the CUCHIVARA.

PURUVESI, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, and S part of the gov. of Kuopio, to the S of Lake Orivesi, and to the NW of Lake Ladoga. It is 24 m. in length from NE to SW, and 15 m. in breadth.

PURWAN, a village of Afghanistan, in N lat. 35° 9', on the S flank of the Hindu-Kush.

PURWUTTUN, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras and prov. of Balaghaut, district and 60 m. NNE of Ghazipur, near the r. bank of the Krishna, on a mountain, at an alt. of 1,563 ft. above sea-level. It contains several Hindu temples, the revenues accruing from the resort of pilgrims to which form the chief support of the town. In the neighbouring mountains are diamond mines.

PUSA, or Pousa, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, and district of Hajypore. In the vicinity of this place, the East India company had a very extensive stud for the breeding of horses for their cavalry.

PUSAMBIO. See PURACE.

PUSEY, a parish of Berks, 5 m. E of Great Far rington. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1851, 152.

PUSHAW, a lake of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., discharging itself into the Penobscot. It is 8 m. in length.

PUSHING, a town of Khorassan, a little to the N of Herat, on the banks of the Herirud, celebrated for the beauty of the cypress trees which grow in its vicinity.

PUSHWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 10 m. SW of Saatz. Pop. 500.

PUSIANO, a village of Austrian Italy, 10 m. E of Como, on the N bank of a small lake of the same name, which has a length of about 3 m., and a breadth of 1 m., and is elevated 259 metres = 283 yds. above the level of the Adriatic.

PUSIGNAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Meyzieux. Pop. 700.

PUSPOKY, a town of Hungary, 6 m. SE of Presburg, at the NW extremity of the island of Schult, in the Danube. Pop. 1,218.

PUSPOKY (VARAD), a town of Hungary, in the com. and 4 m. S of Bihar. Pop. 2,500.

PUSTERTHAL, a district of the Tyrol, on the borders of Carinthia, 50 m. long, and 18 m. broad. Its

chief produce is flax, and the chief manufactures linen and lace. See BRUNECK.

PUSTONURZ, a village of Moravia, 21 m. ENE of Brunn. Pop. 700.

PUSTOSERSK, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, on Lake Pustosero, where it is joined by the river Petshora.

PU-TAE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung and div. of Wu-ting-fu, 90 m. NE of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 37° 26', and E long. 118° 10'.—Also a group of islands, 2 in number, in the gulf of Canton, of which one is in N lat. 21° 59', and E long. 113° 42', and the other in N lat. 22° 10', and E long. 114° 12'.

PUTANGES, a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, 12 m. W of Argentan. Pop. 900.

PUTAO, a town on the S coast of the island of Lucon, in S lat. 13° 6'.

PUTBUS, a town of Prussia, in the island of Rügen, 4 m. SSE of Bergen. Pop. 500.

PUTEAX, a town and village of France, in the dep. of Seine, 6 m. W of Paris. Pop. 3,625. It has dye-works, and calico printing works.

PU-TEEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen and div. of Hing-wha.

PU-TEON-SHAN, a small island of the Yellow sea, near the coast of the Chinese prov. of Che-keang, and a little to the E of the island of Chushan. It is a fine and very fertile island, and contains about 400 temples.

PUTFORD (EAST), a parish of Devon, 9 m. SW of Great Tarrington. Area 2,380 acres. Pop. in 1851, 194.

PUTFORD (WEST), a parish of Devon, 9 m. W of Great Tarrington. Area 2,620 acres. Pop. 424.

PUTIGNANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 26 m. SE of Bari. Pop. 8,200. It has manufactures of cottons and woollen stuffs.

PUT-IN-BAY, a bay in the SW part of Lake Erie, 10 m. WNW of Sandusky-bay. It is nearly of a circular form, and the entrance to it is not more than a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide.

PUTIVL, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 110 m. WSW of Kursk, on the river Sem. It has a number of churches and chapels, a monastery, several public buildings, and 10,000 inhabitants, who carry on a traffic chiefly in woollens and silk, and the agricultural produce of the vicinity.

PUTLAM, or POTALAMA, a district and town on the W coast of Ceylon. The town lies on the E coast of the gulf of Calpentyn, and is environed by a flat country, the soil of which is strongly impregnated with salt. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, and was resorted to by coasters for cargoes of areca nuts and pepper. It is connected with Colombo and Chilau by a line of internal navigation formed by taking advantage of various streams. Tradition places the site of the landing of Wijaya, the first in the list of the kings of Ceylon, near P.; and this is now rendered certain by the discovery of ruins about 10 m. to the NE of P., in a deep forest called Kandu-Kuli-Maley. The country around the ruins for many miles presents an unvaried scene of jungle, and is the resort of elephants and other wild beasts. The ruins consist of thirteen groups of granite pillars, the remains of a *dogope*, a well, some tanks, two headless Buddhas, and fragments of pedestals, bricks, potsherds, &c., scattered over a space of less than half-a-mile in extent, at a small distance from the river Mecooya, which runs through the forest. The pillars are supposed to be the remains of buildings appropriated either to religious worship or to the residence of the king and his court. No remains of private buildings are to be seen; and this fact has been ascribed to the prohibition by Cin-

galese sovereigns of building houses of stone, except by persons of the royal blood, all other parties being compelled to live in thatched houses built of mud, and this prohibition was kept up till a recent period. The *dogope* is built of layers of brick and mud.

PUTLEY, a parish of Herefordshire, 4 m. W of Ledbury. Area 589 acres. Pop. 182.

PUTNAM, a county in the NE part of the state of Florida, U. S., comprising an area of 437 sq. m., bounded on the E by St. John's river, and on the S by Octawaha river, and drained by branches of these rivers. It has an undulating surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1850, 687. Its capital is Pilatka.—Also a central co. of the state of Georgia, comprising an area of 273 sq. m., bounded on the W by Oconee river, and drained by its branches. It has a highly productive soil. Pop. in 1840, 10,260; in 1850, 10,794. Its cap. is Eatonville.—Also a central co. of the state of Illinois, comprising a superficies of 268 sq. m., bordered on the N by the Illinois, and intersected by its branches. It has a diversified but generally fertile surface. Pop. in 1840, 2,131; in 1850, 3,924. Its cap. is Hennepin.—Also a central co. of the state of Indiana, containing a surface, generally diversified, of 488 sq. m., drained by Deer and Big Raccoon creeks, and the Walnut fork of Eel river. It is extremely fertile, and contains quarries of excellent limestone. Pop. in 1840, 16,842; in 1850, 18,615. Its cap. is Greencastle.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Missouri, containing an undulating surface of 317 sq. m., drained by head branches of Chariton river. It is highly productive, and contains some beds of coal. Pop. in 1850, 1,657. Its cap. is Putnamville.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of New York, containing an area of 216 sq. m. It is generally mountainous, and is drained by the head branches of Croton river, Peekskill and other small streams. It possesses considerable fertility, and has extensive beds of iron, plumbago, and other minerals, and contains the largest foundry in the United States. It is intersected by the Hudson river and Harlem railways. Pop. in 1840, 12,825; in 1850, 14,138.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of Ohio, containing an area of 486 sq. m. It has an irregular surface, and is drained by Anglaize river and its affluents. It has a fertile soil, and possesses excellent timber. Pop. in 1840, 5,189; in 1850, 7,221. Its cap. is Kalida.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Virginia, containing an area of 313 sq. m., drained by Great Kanawha river and its tributaries. The surface is hilly, but the soil is generally fertile. It is intersected by Maysville and Big-Sandy, and Covington and Ohio railways, by James's river and Kanawha canal, &c. Pop. in 1850, 5,335. Its cap. bears the same name.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of New York, on the neck of land between lakes George and Champlain, and 69 m. N of Albany. It is intersected by the Palmerstown range, and possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 784; in 1850, 753.—Also a village of Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio, on the W bank of Scioto river, at the mouth of Licking river, opposite Zanesville, with which it is connected by a bridge, and 50 m. E of Columbus. It is intersected by the Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,071; in 1850, 1,674.—Also a township of Livingston co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 597.

PUTNAM-VALLEY, a township of Putnam co., in the state of New York, U. S., 67 m. S by E of Albany, drained by Peekskill and several other streams, and studded with numerous lakes. It is generally mountainous. Pop. in 1850, 1,626.

PUTNAMVILLE, a village of Putnam co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., on Deep creek and the New Albany and Salem railway, and 38 m. W by S of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1840, 250; in 1850, 500.—Also a village of Putnam co., in the state of Missouri and 136 m. N by W of Jefferson city.

PUTNEY, a township and village of Windham co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., on Connecticut river, 92 m. S by E of Montpellier. It has a diversified surface, and possesses some good soil. It is intersected in the E by Vermont Valley railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,383; in 1850, 1,425.

PUTNEY, a parish in Surrey, 7 m. W of St. Paul's, London, on the Thames, opposite Fulham. Area 2,176 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,811; in 1851, 3,280. The village of P. consists principally of one street, connected with Fulham by a wooden-bridge across the Thames. There is here a college of civil-engineers. West, Cromwell Earl of Essex, and Gibbon, were natives of P.

PUTNOK, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Gomor, on the l. bank of the Sajo. Pop. 2,400.

PUTRID SEA. See **SIVASH**.

PUTTE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 16 m. SE of Antwerp. Pop. 2,760.

PUTTELENGE, a town of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 7 m. NW of Sarrebourg, on the Niederbach, a small affluent of the Albe. Pop. 2,400. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

PUTTEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Guelderland, 23 m. NW of Utrecht. Pop. 964.—Also a small island in the Maese, 8 m. SW of Rotterdam, belonging to the prov. of S. Holland.

PUTTENHAM, a parish in Hertfordshire, 3½ m. NW by W of Tring. Area 690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 130; in 1851, 142.—Also a parish in Surrey, 4½ m. W of Guildford. Area 1,896 acres. Pop. in 1831, 372; in 1851, 358.

PUTTERSCHOEK, or **PIETERSHOCK**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, on the l. bank of the Old Meuse, 10 m. S by E of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,500.

PUTTI, a town of India, in the Punjab, 38 m. SE of Lahore. Pop. 5,000.

PUTTIALAH. See **PATTIALAH**.

PUTTLITZ, a town of Prussia, in the gov. of Potsdam, on the l. bank of the Stepnitz, 9 m. NNW of Pritzwalk. Pop. 1,500.

PUTTNA, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 36 m. SSW of Tshernowitz, near an affluent of the Suczawa.

PUTTUN. See **SOMNAUTH**.

PUTUMAYO, also called **Iça**, a river of S. America, which has its rise under the parallel of 1° 10' N lat., on the E flank of the Sierra Nevada, about 80 m. to the S of Popayan; runs easterly, a little inclining to the S, about 300 m., when, being joined by a branch of the Caquet, it takes the name of Iça; and after a further course SE of about 200 m., joins the Amazon, in S lat. 3°. It washes down considerable quantities of gold from the mountains.

PUTZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 19 m. WNW of Cologne. Pop. 2,000.

PUTZIG, or **PUTZKO**, a town of Prussia, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 26 m. NNW of Dantzic. Pop. 2,159.—The gulf of P. forms a small embayment on the NW side of the gulf of Dantzic, and is separated from the Baltic by a narrow spit of land. It is 16 m. in length, by 9 m. in greatest width.

PUTZLEINDORF, a village of Austria, in the Muhl circle, 2 m. NW of Lembach.

PUXTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. N of Axbridge, in the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 613 acres. Pop. in 1851, 151.

PUY (LE), a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Haute-Loire, situated on the Borne, on the declivity of a hill, 68 m. SW of Lyons, in N lat. 45° 25'. Pop. in 1846, 13,552. It is an ill-built town. Its embellishments are limited to some gardens in the form of terraces, and a public walk in the lower part of the town. It is the see of a bishop, and has a large cathedral, less remarkable for its architecture, than for a miraculous image of the Virgin, still resorted to by numbers of pilgrims in this part of France. The manufactures consist of blankets, linen, lace, silk, and stoneware. The environs are interesting to the naturalist from the volcanic rocks with which they abound. The arrond. of P., comprising 13 cants., has an area of 221,989 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 135,753.

PUY (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 4 m. E of Valence. Pop. 2,100.

PUY-BELIARD, a village in the west of France, in the dep. of La-Vendee, 23 m. NW of Fontenay, on an affluent of the Grande-Lay. Pop. 400.

PUY-CALVARY, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. E of Penne. Pop. 1,800.

PUYCASQUIER, a village of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 9 m. SSE of Fleurance. Pop. 850.

PUYCERDA, or **PUGGERDA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Barcelona, 30 m. NW of La Seu-d'Urgel. Pop. 2,300. It stands on the r. bank of the Segre, and the frontiers of the French province of Roussillon, and was a frontier fortress until dismantled in 1678.

PUY-CORNET, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 2 m. SW of Molières. Pop. 1,350.

PUY-D'ARNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of La Corrèze, cant. and 4 m. NW of Beaulieu. Pop. 1,100.

PUY-DE-DOME, a mountain of France, near the centre of the dep. to which it gives name, and about 2 m. W of Clermont-Ferrand, in N lat. 45° 46'. It has an elevation of 4,846 ft. above the level of the sea. It is composed almost entirely of a rock with a felspar base allied to trachyte, and differs considerably in mineralogical character from the *puys* on either side of it.

PUY-DE-DOME, a dep. in the SE of France, comprising the northern part of Auvergne, and bounded on the N by the dep. of Allier; on the E by the dep. of the Loire; on the S by Haute-Loire and Cantal; and on the W by Corrèze and La Creuse. It lies between the parallels of 45° 18' and 46° 16' N, and the meridians of 2° 27' and 3° 57' E; and has an area of 795,836 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 587,566; in 1851, 596,897. Its surface is mountainous, and is almost wholly covered with mountains of volcanic formation, the highest of which are the Puy-de-Sauzy [alt. 6,225 ft.], and the Puy-du-Dôme. The greater portion of the surface belongs to the basin of the Loire. Its soil, in the high grounds, is dry and stony; but, in the beautiful valley of Limagne, watered by the Allier, a fertile vegetable mould. It is watered by the Allier, the Dore, the Sioule, the Couze, the Dolore, the Veyre, and several inferior streams; it has also a number of small mountain-lakes. The productions, after rye, oats, and wheat, are hemp, flax, vines, chestnuts, and fruit. The forests are extensive, and bees form an object of rural economy. The mineral productions are lead, iron, marble, basalt, and coal. The quantity of iron procured annually is about 300 tons; of coals, 12,000 tons. The wine is of an inferior quality. The elevation of a great part of the surface is favourable to pasturage in a latitude which would otherwise be too

warm; the exports of cattle and of cheese are consequently considerable. Of the manufactures of the dep. the chief are linens, woollens, paper, and hardware.—The dep. is divided into 5 arrondissements, viz. Clermont, Riom, Thiers, Ambert, and Issoire, which are subdivided into 50 cantons, and 443 communes.

PUY-GUILLAUME, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 7 m. N of Thiers, on the r. bank of the Dore. Pop. in 1841, 1,673.

PU-YIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih and div. of Wu-chang-fu.

PUY-LA-GARDE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. of Cay-lux. Pop. 1,278.

PUY-LAURENS, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, situated near the source of the Girou, at an alt. of 380 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1846, 6,094. It has manufactories of woollens.

PUY-L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot, on the river Lot, 18 m. W of Cahors. Pop. in 1846, 2,351.

PUYLOUBIER, a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 12 m. E of Aix. Pop. 2,700.

PUYMAURIN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, on the r. bank of the Save, 18 m. N of Saint Gaudens. Pop. 1,130.

PUYMICLAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 6 m. E of Marmande. Pop. 2,800.

PUYMIROL, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 7 m. E of Agen. Pop. 1,590.

PUY-SAINTE-REPARADE (Le), a town of France, dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 7 m. W of Peyrolles. Pop. 1,462.

PUY-LA-ROQUE, a town of France, dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, near the river Caude, 18 m. SE of Cahors. Pop. in 1846, 433.

PUYO, or **Le Puyo**, a village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. of Villeneuve-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,050.

PUYSEGUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Haut-Garonne, cant. of Cadours. Pop. 302.

PUY-VALLADOR, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, cant. of Mont-Louis, on the Galba, an affluent of the Aude. Pop. 532.

PUZOL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NNE of Valencia. Pop. 2,900. The archbishop of Valencia has a palace here.

PUZZA-MAYOR, a village of the island of Sardinia, 21 m. ESE of Alghero. Pop. 3,500.

PWLLHELLI, a sea-port in Denis parish, Carnarvonshire, 20 m. SSW of Carnarvon, on the N side of Cardigan bay. The town is well built, and has of late years been extended. It is an agreeable watering-place. The harbour is good, but admits vessels of only 60 tons burden: it forms, however, the chief depot for the supply of the SW district of the county. The port is subject to Beaumaris. P. unites with Carnarvon in returning a member to parliament. The borough boundaries coincide with those of the parish of Denis. Its pop. in 1851, was 2,709.

PWLL-Y-CROCHAN, a parish in Pembroke-shire, 5 m. W of Pembroke. Area 3,016 acres. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1851, 2,114.

PYBUS POINT, a point on the W coast of King George Third's archipelago, in N lat. 57° 18'.

PYCHMA, or **PISHMA**, a considerable river of Russia, which rises in the Ural mountains, in the gov. of Perm, in a lake to the N of Isatzk, and flowing E past Kamishlov, joins the Tura below Timmas, after a course of 300 m.

PYCHMINSHALA, a town of Russia, in the gov.

of Perm, 24 m. E of Kamishlov, on the I. bank of the Pychma.

PYECOMBE, or **PIECOMBE**, a parish in Sussex, 6 m. N of Brighton, intersected by the Brighton railway. Area 2,249 acres. Pop. in 1851, 300.

PYE'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the N. Pacific, near the W coast of North America. The southernmost forms a very conspicuous peak, in N lat. 59° 20'.

PYHA-JÆROI, a large lake of Finland, 30 m. ENE of Nyestad, and to the NE of that of Saima, with which it communicates. It discharges itself by a small stream flowing NW to the Baltic.

PYLE-AND-KENFIG, a parish in Glamorgan-shire, 6 m. W by N of Bridgend. Pop. in 1851, 991.

PYLESVILLE, a village of Harford co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 7 m. W of the Susquehanna, and 49 m. N by E of Annapolis. In its vicinity are quarries of asbestos and slate.

PYLEVOBUR, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, 24 m. NNW of Casbin, on the Kizil-Ozan.

PYLLE, a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. S of Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,055 acres. Pop. in 1851, 184.

PYLSTART, an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 22° 24', W long. 176° 4'; and the most southern of the Friendly group. It is about 6 m. in circumference, and was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Maurelle calls this island La Sola. It is fertile in yams, bananas, and sugar-canes.

PYNACKER, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 7 m. NNW of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,200.

PYRAMIDS. See **GIZEH**.

PYRAMID-CIRCLE, a district of the Oregon Territory, U. S., at the junction of the Great Salt lake and California roads, 1,208 m. from Council-Bluffs. It comprises a level area 5 m. long and 3 broad, and studded with stones varying from 60 to 150 ft. in height.

PYRAMID-LAKE, a lake of the Utah territory, in the Sierra Nevada, in N lat. 40°, and W long. 119° 50', at an alt. of 4,890 ft. above sea-level, or nearly 700 ft. higher than the Great Salt lake. It is 35 m. in length, and near its centre is a pyramidal-shaped eminence, 600 ft. in height, which has given name to the lake. It receives the waters of Mud lake and Salmon-Trout river, and has no outlet. The ascent of the Californian mountains begins at this lake. The distance to the Emigrant pass over the ridge at an alt. of 7,200 ft., is 65 m. On the W side of the ridge, the emigrant trail leads along Bear-creek, a tributary of the Feather river, and thence into the valley of the Sacramento.

PYRENEES, a range of lofty mountains in the south of Europe, which extend ESE and WNW, along the isthmus uniting the Spanish peninsula to the continent of Europe, between the parallels of 42° 26' and 43° 23' N, almost in a straight line from St. Sebastian on the bay of Biscay, to Port-Vendres on the Mediterranean; or, more definitely, from the port or pass of Goritzy, at the sources of the Arizco, an affluent of the Orla on the W, to Cape Cerberus, on the Mediterranean, on the E. The French departments of Pyrenées-Orientales, Ariège, Haute-Garonne, Hautes-Pyrenées, and Basses-Pyrenées, are divided by this chain from the Spanish provinces of Catalonia, Aragon, and Navarre. The little state of Andorra lies upon its S flank.—The chain has been divided into the Eastern and Western P., taking as the culminating and dividing point, the Maladetta, [alt. 11,392 ft.] and the country near the source of the Garonne—a tract nearly equidistant from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The whole chain, however, is formed by two ridges which have a parallel direction, though they are but the continua-

tion of each other, and become blended with each other in the central nucleus, near the sources of the Garonne. If the range were divided into two halves, the half towards the W would be considerably more to the S than the eastern half. From the two chains proceed, under various names, a number of inferior ramifications along the French territory to the N, and the Spanish to the S: some parallel to, others at right angles with the main chain. On the N side, the Canigou extends from SW to NE, between the Tet and the Tesh. Another ramification runs between the Ariège and the Aude, and unites the system of the P. to that of the Cévennes. A third ramification runs between the Ariège and the Salat, affluents of the Garonne. Still farther to the W, a branch runs between the Gave-de-Pau and the Seaux; another separates the Gave-de-Pau from the Gave-de-Ossau; and another directs its course between the Bedouze and the Nive, the Nive and the Bidassoa, and the latter stream and the Arizeo. On the S flank, one branch runs SE to Cape Creux on the Mediterranean; another divides the basins of the Llobregat, the Ter, and the Segre; another runs between the Segre and the Cinca; and another between the Cinca and the Gallego. All the great valleys of the P. are transversal, running almost directly N and S, at right angles with the direction of the chain. The largest of these valleys, that of the Garonne, is found in the Central P. On the S side or that of Spain, the acclivity of the P. is often extremely steep, presenting a continued succession of rugged chasms, abrupt precipices, and huge masses of naked rock; on that of France, the ascent is generally gradual, and the mountains are of more pleasant aspect. The eastern P. are seen at a great distance from the N, the intervening ground being level. Viewed from the mountain of Cette, nearly 100 m., they seem like a vast promontory rising from the water, and exhibiting a succession of sharp and rugged summits. The Central P. are obscured by detached groups of mountains; and the traveller coming from France, arrives within 40 m. before discovering this noble barrier. Under very favourable circumstances, they can be described from as far N as Agen, "lying like a shadowy range of saw-shaped clouds, along the verge of the southern horizon." The mean height of the Central P. is 7,000 ft. The highest points are:

The Canigou,	9,116 ft.
Montcalm,	10,633
The Vignemale,	10,971
Mont Perdu,	11,137
Pic-de-Ias-Posets,	11,245
Maladetta or Pic-Nethou,	11,392

In an extent of 270 m., there are necessarily many passes. The total number of these defiles, called *ports* in the main chain, and *cols* in the transverse ridges, including paths for pedestrians, exceeds 70; but the routes which admit of the passage of wheeled carriages are only 7 in number. Of these, the most frequented are from Jonquera to Perpignan on the east; from St. Sebastian to St. Jean-de-Luz on the west; and at some distance inland, from Pampeluna to St. Jean-de-Pied-de-Port. The passes in the interior are over very high ground: that of Pineda is 8,248 ft. above the sea; Gavarnie, 7,640 ft.; Laverze, 7,350 ft.; and Tourmalet, 7,195 ft. Only two regular roads for four-wheeled carriages lead from France to Spain, one skirting the Mediterranean, the other lying along the shores of the bay of Biscay. At 15 leagues from the Mediterranean, the P. elevate themselves to a height of 2,984 yds.; whereas, on the coast of the Atlantic, they do not reach this alt. under a distance of 22 leagues from the shore.

The snow-line on the P. is stated by Ramond to

be between 8,100 and 8,400 ft.; but other writers fix it at 9,000 ft. The climate of the N side is milder towards the Mediterranean than near the Atlantic. The vegetation is rich and varied. The chestnut extends from the plain to about 1,400 ft. in alt.; the oak to about 5,000 ft.; the beech from 2,000 to 6,000 ft.; the birch is rare. The wolf, the bear, and the izzard or chamois, occur in the higher regions. The lynx, the wild boar, the roebuck, and the wild cat, are occasionally but rarely seen. Pine-martins, ermines, and squirrels, are numerous in the western P. Among the birds of the P. are eagles, vultures, ptarmigans, and capercaillie. The rural economy of the P. is very similar to that of Switzerland. The productiveness of the soil depends on irrigation; and much ingenuity is displayed in conducting the water of springs from one patch of land to another. The cattle are inferior to those of the Alps.

Clay-slate is the most important rock in the structure of the P. Transition limestone constitutes a considerable proportion of the surface, especially towards the W. Some of the more striking escarpments are of oolitic limestone. Although the granitic chain, as it may be called, extends nearly the whole length of the P., it does not form the crest or central chain, and only occasionally falls in with it. Of metallic productions, iron has been found chiefly towards each end of the P.; lead and copper predominate in the centre; cobalt and zinc are likewise found.

The general scenery of the P. is thus sketched by an intelligent tourist: The whole range of the P. is seamed by valleys running deeply into the bowels of the hills. Some of these terminate in a vast, round, pit-like abyss, from which inaccessible precipices arise upon every side, cloven only by the chasm by which the head-waters of some sparkling *gave* descend from their birth-place among the rocks and glaciers, and by patches of slowly melting snow. The greater number, however, possess some wild foot-path, leading from their more accessible portions through rifted rents in the rock-screen, or climbing the burly shoulders of some high-heaving hill, up to the summit of the ridge, and thence descending into the desolate ravines of Spain. The general aspect of these valleys is tolerably uniform. They may each be divided into two portions—the broader 'strath,' as they would call it in Scotland, towards the open country,—and the higher and wilder 'glen' further up among the central peaks and ridges. The strath is bordered by deliciously-coppiced and wooded hills, with vineyards frequently clothing them to the summit. In the glen, mountains take the place of hills, pines replace the vineyards, and lady-fern and box-wood are seen instead of maize and wheat fields. In the 'strath,' the whole aspect of the landscape is luxuriantly and softly beautiful. Once in the 'glen,' you find no more vineyards, and very few wheat fields. Excessively steep as are the slopes of the hills, the flat bottom of the valley frequently affords a broad strip of level land, cut in two by the river, and which in most mountain-countries would form the bottom of a lake. With the exception, however, of some scattered sheets of water—mere tarns or mountain ponds—the P. are quite deficient in this respect; and the rivers, though rapid and occasionally mischievous enough, are behind the Alpine streams both in volume and impetuosity. The low-lying land in question is tolerably equally divided between meadow ground and maize fields. On the slopes of the hills the maize fields predominate, sprinkled here and there with carefully fenced crofts devoted to the cultivation of flax. Now and then a patch of potatoes intermingles with scattered fields

of stunted and miserable-looking barley and black oats. The larger villages—which are, as might be expected, built upon the bottom level ground—are almost invariably cold clusters of stone houses, with roofs almost flat, crowded round a rude, square-towered church. The slopes of the hills, however, are occasionally dotted with small colonies of dismal, lonely-looking groups of cottages—approached by zig-zag paths, which serve alternately as roads and as beds for winter torrents—and generally surrounded by irregular patches of cultivated or grass land. Isolated huts, not so picturesque as, but otherwise resembling, the chalets of the Swiss valleys, straggle far up the mountain side; and where there is a steep wooded gorge, the light grey smoke of the charcoal-burner's furnace may usually be seen rising up into the clear blue sky. The still higher regions of the hills are more picturesque, perhaps, than sublime. They bristle with ridges, rock-pinnacles, and splintered-looking jags, rifts, and notches. Ascending above the region of soft sweeping hollows, clad in silent forests of pines, you find yourself in a savage wilderness of desolation, among broken masses of cliff and precipice, dismal chasms, rents and ravines, and piled up sierras of frozen rocks. There is seldom anything rounded or lumpish in the outline of the Pyrenean hills,—their almost unvarying characteristic being bold abruptness and peaked ridginess of form; and to this peculiarity, and to the extent of their slopes, which are covered with forest oak, hardwood, beech, and fir, the mountains owe much of their picturesque glory. The P. certainly want the majesty of bulk displayed by the Alps. Everything is mapped out on a smaller scale, and, owing to the comparatively greater clearness of the atmosphere, the distances seem less than they really are. The pop. appear to be on the whole superior to that inhabiting the valleys of the Alps,—certainly superior to the mountaineers of German Switzerland. Both men and women are better looking and better developed. Cretinism and goitre, where they exist, appear in less revolting and conspicuous forms than in the valleys of the Bernese Alps.

The Montagne-Noire, and the chain of the Cevennes, appear to link the P. with the system of the Alps; while on the W, a branch strikes off into Galicia, which is only terminated by Cape Ortégal.

PYRENEES (BASSES), or LOWER PYRENEES, an extensive department of France, including the ancient provs. of Bearn and Navarre, and the country between them and the Bay of Biscay. It is situated between the parallels of $42^{\circ} 45'$ and $43^{\circ} 35' N$; and is bounded on the N by the depts. of Landes and Gers; on the E by Hautes-Pyrenees; on the S by the Pyrenean chain; and on the W by the Bay of Biscay. Its superficial extent amounts to 755,934 hectares. Pop. in 1801, 355,573; in 1841, 451,683; in 1851, 446,997. The face of the country is mountainous, with the declination to the NW, and chiefly within the basin of the Adour. A portion of its surface towards the W belongs to the basins of the two small coast-rivers, the Nivelle and the Bidassoa; the scenery is extremely diversified and romantic. It is watered by the Adour, the Nivelle, the Nive, the Bidouze, and a number of mountain-streams called *gaves*, all flowing westward from the Pyrenees to the sea. The climate is temperate, the great heat of summer being moderated by the breezes from the mountains and the neighbouring ocean. Not above one-fifth of the surface is under cultivation. The principal productions are wheat, rye, barley, maize, flax, wine, chestnuts, and other fruit. The minerals are salt, copper, lead, iron, coal, cobalt, marble, alabaster, and granite.—The cultivation of vines, as

well as of flax, is extensive. The land is in general cultivated by the proprietors, each property or farm consisting of from 20 to 40 acres. The size of the largest farms which are rented seldom exceeds 40 acres; and the rent is paid in kind, that is, by the equal division of the produce, besides a tithe or tenth part of the whole for the proprietor. Taking into account the frequent destruction of the crops by hail storms, the average annual produce in revenue per hectare is as follows, viz.: Wheat, Indian corn and other grain, 30 f.; vineyards ditto, 30 f.; garden land, 49 f. 50 c.; meadow land, 31 f.; pasture, 5 f. 50 c.; waste land, 2 f. 32 c.; chestnut wood, 15 f. 57 c.; coppice wood, 5 f. 50 c.; forest grown wood, 10 f. 56 c.; verge wood (rods), 20 f. The proportions of the different kinds of grain cultivated in the dep. are wheat, 620,000 hectolitres; Indian corn, 700,000 hect.; rye, 16,000 hect.; barley, 36,000 hect.; oats, 16,000 hect. Beans, haricots, &c., in small proportions. Wheat, rye, barley, and oats, are imported from other departments. The average quantity of grain produced on a hectare, or on $2\frac{1}{2}$ English acres, is, on land of the first quality, viz.: wheat, 10 to 12 hectolitres; Indian corn, 25 to 30 hect.; rye, 12 to 15 hect.; oats, 15 to 18 hect. On land of an average quality, viz.: wheat, 4 to 5 hect.; Indian corn, 8 to 10 hect. As the climate and situation are favourable to pasturage, the rearing of cattle is carried on with success.—The manufactures are woollen, linen, leather, cottons, iron, and paper. The articles of export are wine, brandy, timber, salt, iron, horses, cattle, salt meat, linens, woollens, and wool.—The two principal ports are those of Bayonne and St. Jean-de-Luz. The department belongs to the jurisdiction of the *cour royale* of Pau. It is divided into the five arrondissements of Pau, Oleron, Mauleon, Bayonne, and Orthez, which are subdivided into 40 cantons, and 560 communes.

PYRENEES (HAUTES), or UPPER PYRENEES, a department of France, less extensive than the preceding, and formed of a portion of the Pyrenees about 70 m. from the Bay of Biscay, and of the tract of country to the N, as far as the frontier of the dep. of Gers. It lies between the parallels of $42^{\circ} 42'$ and $43^{\circ} 38'$; and has an area of 450,346 hectares. Pop. in 1801, 174,741; in 1841, 244,196; in 1851, 250,934. Its surface—which belongs to the basins of the Adour and the Garonne—is mountainous. The dep. receives its name from its containing, on its S frontier, some of the highest peaks of the French portion of the Pyrenean chain; and is remarkable for its picturesque views and diversity of scenery. About one-half of the dep. is covered with mountains; the other and northern half, "embraces one of the fairest and most thickly-peopled plains in France. The vast rural pop. dispersed over these well-watered expanses of corn land is, indeed, very remarkable. Between Tarbes and Bagnères-de-Bigorres, a distance of about 14 or 15 m., the road passes through not fewer than eight squalid-looking but populous villages. The amount of pop. per sq. m. over the whole of the cultivated soil of the dep. is about 1,300—nearly double the proportion we find in the teeming plain of the Beauce. In the valley of the Adour, the principal stream of the district, the proportion of pop. is, however, considerably greater, amounting to more than 2,000 inhabitants per sq. m.—a number very far exceeding that inhabiting the basin of the Seine, including Paris; and nearly equalling that domiciled in the valley of the Thames, including London and Middlesex. With this dense pop., however, established upon a soil of vast productive powers, the dep. of the Hautes-P. is nevertheless

miserably backward in agricultural knowledge and resources." [*Morning Chronicle*.] Several of its valleys, such as those of Azun, Barrèges, Bastan, Campan, Caunterets, and Gavarnie, penetrate into the very heart of the Pyrenees. The soil in the elevated regions is stony, and little fit for cultivation; but in the valleys, and on the sides of the mountains, it is fertile. This dep. is watered by the Adour, and its affluents the Gave-de-Pau and the Arros, and by the Gaxonne, the Gimone, the Lonzon, the Save, the Baise, the Neste, the Gers, and a multitude of inferior streams. Its mineral waters, particularly those of Bagnères, Barrèges, Caunterets, are celebrated. The climate is variable, but seldom subject to extremes of either heat or cold.—Little more than a fifth of the whole surface is arable. The principal productions are corn, flax, vines, figs, and other fruit; also copper, iron, lead, calamine, marble and other minerals. The numerous marble quarries among the mountains afford employment to many hands. Knitting into fabrics of different degrees of delicacy the finer wools, employs a considerable proportion of the female pop., and handloom weavers are numerous. The forests are extensive. Cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are reared in considerable numbers.—This dep. belongs to the jurisdiction of the *cour royale* of Pau. It is divided into the three arrondissements of Tarbes, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, and Argelès, which are subdivided into 26 cantons, and 480 communes.

PYRENEES-ORIENTALES, or **EASTERN PYRENEES**, a department of France, comprising what formerly constituted the provs. of Roussillon, and Cerdagne, and part of Languedoc. It lies between the parallels of $42^{\circ} 20'$ and $42^{\circ} 57' N$; and is bounded by the Mediterranean on the E; by Spain on the S; by the dep. of Ariège on the W; and by the dep. of Aude on the N. It has a superficial extent of 413,558 hectares. Pop. in 1801, 110,732; in 1841, 173,592; in 1851, 181,955. The surface is mountainous, but with not so great a degree of elevation as in the centre of the Pyrenees; on the coast of the Mediterranean there is an extensive plain. The chief rivers, the Tet, the Tech, the Gly, the Aude, and others, are large and rapid torrents during winter and spring, but fall off greatly in the summer months. The climate varies with the elevation, but is in general by no means cold, admitting even of the culture of the pomegranate and mulberry in the sheltered valleys. Winter here resembles the

spring of a more northern latitude; and the heats of summer are sometimes excessive even on the mountains. Nearly one-half of the whole surface is uncultivated. The principal productions are corn, wine, olive oil, millet, flax, and hemp. In grounds which, from their situation, admit of being watered, two or three crops—one of corn and two of maize—are sometimes raised in the course of the year. The fruit is excellent; but plantations of wood are rare, and the heat and drought are unfavourable to pasturage. The mineral productions are iron, copper, lead, and alum. The manufactures are trifling; but a considerable trade is carried on in raw produce, wines, brandies, woollen and linen stuffs, cattle, salted and cured meat, and iron, both with Spain and the interior of France.—This department belongs to the jurisdiction of the *cour royale* of Montpellier. It is divided into three arrondissements, viz. Perpignan, Ceret, and Prades, which are subdivided into 17 cantons, and 228 communes.

PYRGO, or **PYRGOS**, a town of Greece, in the Morea, situated on a moderate eminence between Mount Olenos and the Alpheus, about 8 m. NW of the village of Phloka, and 17 m. SSE of Gastuni. It contains a good church. The inhabitants are chiefly Albanians, and formerly carried on an extensive trade in wine; but the only traffic now subsisting is the supply of sheep and cattle to the Ionian islands. The port is about 2 hours' distance from the town.

PYRGOS, a town of Greece, in the island of Santorin, 6 m. SW of Scavo. It is agreeably situated, and commands a fine view both by sea and land.

PYRITZ, a walled town of Prussia, 15 m. S by W of Stargard. Pop. 4,650.

PYRMONT, a district in the NW of Germany, situated between Hanover on the N, and the Prussian government of Minden on the S. It has the title of a county, but has an area of only 36 sq. m. Of the prince's income—about £10,000—the larger half arises from the mineral springs of the capital, which gives name to the principality, and is in great repute for its mineral springs. It is situated in a pleasant valley, 33 m. SSW of Hanover, on the l. bank of the Emmer; and has public walks and houses adapted to the accommodation of visitors.

PYWORTHY, a parish in Devon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Holsworthy. Area 5,021 acres. Pop. in 1851, 663.

PYZDRY. See **PEISERN**.

Q

QUA, an isolated mountain of Guinea, in N lat. $5^{\circ} 15'$, and E long. $8^{\circ} 51'$, 7 leagues NW of the Rumby mountains, and 64 m. NW of Camaroens.

QUACHA, a lake of Louisiana, U. S., 7 m. W of New Orleans.

QUACKENBRUCK, a town of Hanover, 26 m. N by W of Osnabruck, on the river Hase, which traverses it in seven branches that unite in two below the town. Pop. 2,200. It forms an entrepot for the salt of Rothenfeld.

QUACO, a village on the S coast of New Brunswick, in the co. and 25 m. E of St. John, on a head-

land of the same name. It presents peculiar advantages for ship-building.

QUACOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. NNE of Cáceres, at the foot of the Jaranda mountain. It has manufactories of woollen stuffs, and of pottery ware.

QUADE (POINT), a cape on the SW coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 22'$.

QUADRA. See **VANCOUVER'S ISLAND**.

QUADRELLE, a village of Naples, in the Terra-de-Lavoro, 6 m. ENE of Nola.

QUADRING, a parish of Lincolnshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.

NNW of Spalding. Area 4,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 858; in 1851, 993.

QUAEDMECHELEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 15 m. NW of Hasselt. Pop. 1,125.

QUAETYPÉE, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Bergues. Pop. 1,900.

QUAHU, a district on the Gold coast of Africa, in the kingdom of Aquamboe.

QUAICHA, a watering place in Abyssinia, near the frontier of Sennaar, 38 m. ESE of Giesim.

QUAIL ISLAND, a small islet on the W side of Port-Praya, off the island of Saint-Jago, in the Cape Verde group, in N lat. 14° 53', and W long. 23° 30'.

—Also an island on the N coast of Australia, in S lat. 12° 30', and 1° 42' W long. of Port-Essington.

QUANTON, a village and parish of Buckinghamshire, 6 m. NW of Aylesbury. Area 5,368 acres. Pop. in 1851, 945.

QUAIR, a stream of Peebles-shire, which, after a rapid course of above 5 m., falls into the Tweed, opposite the village of Inverleithen.

QUAKER-HILL, a village of Duchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., 76 m. S by E of Albany.

QUAKER-SPRINGS, a village of Columbia co., in Georgia, U. S., 71 m. ENE of Milledgeville.

QUAKERTOWN, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 33 m. NNW of Philadelphia. Pop. 300.

QUALABSHEH. See KALABSHEH.

QUALISHT, a village of Bohemia, 16 m. NNE of Königgratz. Pop. 1,053.

QUALLA-MORBA, a river and port situated on the W coast of Malacca, in the kingdom of Quedah. The river is large, deep, and rapid; but a dangerous sand-bank extends across its mouth.

QUALO, a town on the NE coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 2° 45'.

QUALQUI, a town of Chili, on the Biobio, 20 m. ESE of Concepcion.

QUALUGA, a small port of Whidah, in Africa, 18 m. NW of Sabi.

QUAMAMYL. See KAMAMYL.

QUAMBY, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in Westmoreland co., between Exton p. on the W, and Adelphi p. on the E.—Quamby's Bluff, in this p., has an alt. of 3,500 ft.

QUANAMORA, a town of Western Africa, on the banks of the river Sherbro, in N lat. 7° 45'.

*. QUANG. For Chinese names beginning with this syllable see under KWANG.

QUANGSEE. See KWANG-SI.

QUANO, or KAFANA, a town of Japan, on the NW coast of the island of Nifon, 60 m. E of Meaco.

QUANTICO, a river of Prince-William co., Virginia, U. S., which runs into the Potomac, 4 m. below Dumfries.

QUANTICO, a village of Somerset co., Maryland, U. S.

QUANTILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 2 m. NE of Saint-Martin-d'Auxigny. Pop. 800.

QUANTOCK HILLS, a range of hills in the county of Somerset, extending from Taunton NW to the Bristol channel. They slope gently on the E, towards the district of the Marshes; but sink rapidly on the W into a cultivated vale of some extent. Their highest point is elevated 1,428 ft. above the level of the sea.

QUANTOCKSHEAD (EAST), a parish of Somersetshire, 11 m. WNW of Bridgewater. Area 2,582 acres. Pop. in 1851, 281.

QUANTOCKSHEAD (WEST), a parish adjoining the above. Area 1,491 acres. Pop. 250.

QUANTUCK BAY, a bay on the coast of Suffolk

co., in the state of New York, U. S., at the E extremity of Great South bay.

QUANZA. See COANZA.

QUARANTE, a town of France, dep. of Herault, 12 m. NW of Narbonne. Pop. 1,260.

QUARANTOLA, a small town in the duchy of Modena, 20 m. N by E of Modena.

QUAREGNON, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 4 m. WSW of Mons. Pop. of com., 4,700. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

QUAREMONT, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 20 m. SSW of Ghent. Pop. 2,050.

QUAREPORIQUE, a river of Paraguay, which runs W, and enters the river of Paraguay.

QUARITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Liegnitz, 8 m. W by S of Glogau. Pop. 1,790.

QUARLEY, a parish of Hants, 6 m. WSW of Andover. Area 1,683 acres. Pop. 179.

QUARNERO (GULF OF), a bay of the gulf of Venice, lying between Istria and Dalmatia. It is 25 m. in length, and 15 m. in depth; and contains several small islands, amongst which, Cherso, Veglia, Lucino Piccolo, and Lucino Grande, belong to the Austrian province of Illyria, and Arbe and Pago to Dalmatia. The chief sea-port on the gulf is Fiume.

QUARNFORD, a township of Staffordshire, 7½ m. N by E of Leek.

QUARNTON, a parish of Derbyshire, 3 m. NNW of Derby. Area 960 acres. Pop. 529.

QUARRA, an ancient village of New Mexico, in N lat. 34° 31', 10 m. E of the Rio-del-Norte. There are the ruins of an ancient church here, and the remains of numerous houses.

QUARRE-LES-TOMBES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, 9 m. S by E of Avallon. Pop. 2,323. It takes its name from a number of sepulchral stones found here.

QUARRELTON, a village of Renfrewshire, in the parish and 4 m. W of Paisley. Pop. 271.

QUARRF, a parish of Shetland, on the mainland, 4½ m. SW of Lerwick, united to the islands of Bressay, Burra, and Noss, in forming a parochial district. This parish, in 1801, contained 1,330 inhabitants, of whom about 200 resided in Q.; in 1851, the pop. was 1,812, of whom 906 were in Burra and Q.

QUARRI, or KOUARRI, a town of Houssa, in Central Africa, 80 m. E of Sakkatu. Pop. 6,000.

QUARRINGTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, 2 m. WSW of Sleaford. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. 264.

QUARTE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. S of Saragossa, on the r. bank of the Huerva. Pop. 360.—Also a village in the prov. and 3 m. W of Valentia, on the Mislata canal. Pop. 1,400.

QUARTO, a river of the La Plata prov. of Cordova, which rises near Estansuela, and after a SE course of more than 60 leagues, terminates in a marsh.

QUARTU, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 3 m. ENE of Cagliari, on a small gulf of the same name. Pop. 5,500.

QUARTUCCIO, a village of the island of Sardinia, in the prov. and 4 m. NE of Cagliari. Pop. 1,200.

QUASSITZ. See KWASSITZ.

QUATFORD, a parish of Salop, 3 m. SSE of Bridgenorth.

QUATHLAMBO. See DRAKENBERG.

QUATRE-BRAS, a hamlet of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, 7 m. W of Ligny, and 20 m. SE of Brussels, deriving its name from the meeting of four roads, and remarkable for an obstinate conflict between the British and French, on 16th June, 1815. The loss on both sides was heavy. As reinforce-

ments came up, the British progressively gained ground, but intelligence arriving of the retreat of the Prussians from Ligny, the British army fell back upon Waterloo.

QUATRE FACARDINS (LES), four small islands in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 18° 40', so named by M. Bougainville, in 1768.

QUATSENAH, an inlet and spacious harbour on the W coast of Vancouver island.

QUAUTLA. See CAUTLA.

QUAY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of Plouha, on the Channel. Pop. 1,500.

QUAZZOLO, or QUASSOLODI-LANZO, a village of Piedmont, in the valley of the Tesso, 3 m. N of Lanzo, at an alt. of 809 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 3,852.

QUEAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Vienne, cant. and 7 m. S of L'Isle-Jourdain. Pop. 1,200.

QUEBEC, the capital of Lower Canada, situated on a promontory on the NW side of the St. Lawrence, 140 m. NE of Montreal, and 350 m. from the sea in N lat. 46° 49', W long. 71° 13'. The ridge of land which terminates in this promontory runs from E to W, and separates the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles. It has a steep face towards the St. Lawrence. The general breadth of the ridge is from 1 to 2 m. It terminates on the N in Cape Diamond, a bold promontory which rises 345 ft. above the level of the water; and across it, at the NE, or lower end, and along the low banks on the margin of both streams the city is built. It is difficult to speak extravagantly of the scenery of the town and vicinity. In the midst is Cape Diamond with its extended and wonderful fortifications, the St. Lawrence rolling in majesty on one side, and the St. Charles on the other. On both sides of the St. Lawrence are pleasant villages; beyond lie fertile fields dotted with the white cottages of the peasantry, and farther on is a lofty range of mountains bounding the prospect. S and W lie the plains of Abraham, scarcely changed in their appearance since Wolfe and Montcalm ranged their warriors for the deadly strife. The fortifications extending across the breadth of the peninsula, shut in the ground on which the upper part of the city stands, the circuit of which is about 2½ m. The Upper town, situated upon the side of Cape Diamond which slopes towards the St. Charles, is elevated about 15 ft. above the Lower town, and separated from it by a line of steep rocks which run from the cape towards the St. Charles river. The Lower town is situated immediately under Cape Diamond, on what may be termed artificial ground, as formerly, at flood-tide the waters of the river used to wash the very foot of the rock; but wharf after wharf has been projected towards the low water-mark, and foundations gradually made sufficiently solid for the site of streets where once boats and even vessels of considerable burden used to ride at anchor. These streets run from the upper side of Cape Diamond down to the river St. Charles, a distance of about a half-mile. They are of considerable breadth, and their houses are large and commodious. Those next the river have extensive warehouses attached to them, and vessels come close to the wharfs to discharge their cargoes. The communication from the Lower to the Upper town is by a winding street, and several steep flights of steps, at the top of which is a fortified gate. The situation of the city occasions great irregularity and unevenness in the streets: the breadth of the principal streets is 32 ft., but of the others usually only from 24 to 27 ft. The greater proportion of the houses are built of stone, of very unequal elevation, with high slop-

ing roofs principally of shingles, and sometimes covered with tin or sheet iron. High stone houses with long folding windows characterize the lower portion of the town. The large suburbs of St. Roche and St. John adjoin the Upper town, on the W. The pop. of Q. in 1800 was 12,000; in 1825, 22,000; in 1852, 42,052. English is spoken by the higher classes of society; among the lower ranks, French is as frequently heard as English.

Public buildings. The principal public buildings are the castle of St. Louis or palace of the governor, the convent of the Ursulines, the monastery of the Jesuits now turned into barracks, the Protestant and Catholic cathedrals, the Scots church, the Lower town church, the court-house, jail, and the artillery barracks. There are two market-places, a *place d'armes*, a parade, and an esplanade. The castle of St. Louis is situated on the summit of the rock, near the edge of a precipice something more than 200 ft. high, and supported towards the steep by a solid work of masonry rising nearly half the height of the edifice. The whole pile is 162 ft. long, by 45 ft. broad, and three stories high. The court-house, on the N side of St. Louis Street, is a large modern stone structure, 136 ft. long, and 44 ft. broad. The Protestant cathedral, situated near the court-house, is 136 ft. long, by 75 ft. broad, and is one of the handsomest edifices in the city, though not highly decorated. The Catholic cathedral, fronting the market-place, is a lofty, spacious, plain stone edifice, 216 ft. in length, by 108 ft. in breadth. The Ursuline convent, founded in 1641, is a substantial stone edifice with ample accommodation for all its inmates. The church connected with it is distinguished for the good taste and richness of its interior ornaments. The jail is a very handsome building of fine grey stone, 160 ft. in length, by 68 ft. in breadth. It was finished in 1814, at an expense of £15,000. The building denominated the bishop's palace, is occupied chiefly by the government offices. The artillery barracks form a range of stone buildings 527 ft. in length, 40 ft. in breadth, and two stories in height. The armoury is very considerable. In front there is a good parade. The parliament buildings were destroyed by fire in February 1854. They formed a handsome and spacious structure standing isolated upon an abrupt and elevated promontory. As it is understood that the seat of government is to go back to Toronto at the end of four years from its departure in 1851, it is probable that this building will not be restored. The market-place is 165 ft. long. In the centre stands the market-hall. Main streets diverge from the different sides of the market, to the principal entrances into the city. The market is well stocked with all sorts of provisions.

Citadel. In its present state, Q. may rank as a fortress of the first consequence. The citadel, on the highest part of Cape Diamond, presents a formidable combination of powerful works, whence a strong wall, supported by small batteries in different places, runs to the edge of the precipice, along which it is continued to the gateway leading to the Lower town, which is defended by heavy cannon. A line of defence connects with the grand battery, a work of great strength, and commanding the basin and passage of the river; from hence another line is carried on past the Hope and Palace gates, both protected by similar defences to those of the Lower town gate, until it forms a junction with the bastion of the Coteau-du-Palais. The court front embraces the whole extent of the promontory from its perpendicular face towards the St. Lawrence, to the edge of the estuary of the St. Charles.—The garrison usually consists of 2 regiments of the line, 2 companies of artillery, and 1 of sappers and miners.

Harbour.] The basin of Q. is very spacious, being sufficient to contain 100 sail-of-the-line. The depth of water is 28 fath., with a tide rising from 17 to 18 ft., and at springs, from 23 to 24 ft. The arrivals and tonnage at the port of Q. in 1833, 1837, and from 1847 to 1851, were as follows:

	Vessels.	Tons.
1833	1,005	271,148
1837	1,032	326,186
1847	1,179	474,545
1849	1,044	426,968
1849	1,064	431,953
1850	1,078	436,379
1851	1,185	505,034

The above return includes vessels bound to Montreal. During 1854, 1,563 vessels arrived at Q., with an aggregate tonnage of upwards of 600,000 tons. Of this number 178 passed up to Montreal, where 254 vessels arrived, with an aggregate tonnage of 81,000 tons: 98 of these returned to Q. in ballast to load, and 27, partly laden, to complete their cargoes. Of the aforesaid 1,563 vessels, there were other than British 166, of the following nations:

	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.
Norwegian,	63	24,885	Spanish,	1	211
Prussian,	18	7,084	Portuguese,	16	2,871
German,	7	2,652	American,	54	41,539
Swedish,	4	1,356			
Austrian,	1	195	Total,	166	81,447
French,	2	455			

The number of vessels that cleared at Q. for each of the provs. was in 1853 and 1854 as follows:

	1853.	1854.
New Brunswick,	104 = 5,617 t.	76 = 4,179 t.
Nova Scotia,	46	27
Newfoundland,	34	24
Cape Breton,	5	10
Labrador,	7	9
Prince Edward Island,	4	2
Totals,	200	148

The trade with the Lower provinces, that is, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward island, and Labrador, is illustrated by the clearances at this port, from 1850 to 1854, viz.:—1850, 154 vessels = 10,021 tons; 1851, 169 vessels = 12,683 tons; 1852, 156 vessels = 10,490 tons; 1853, 196 vessels = 12,797 tons; 1854, 148 vessels = 9,838 tons. The above vessels were employed in the transport of provisions, such as flour, pork, &c.; their return-cargoes consisted of fish, oil, West India produce, wine, and a few cargoes of salt and coal.—The manufactures of Q. consist of soap, candles, leather, spirits, and beer. Q. exports grain, flour, fish, timber, lumber, and ashes. The commerce of Q., which is nearly that of the entire prov., is treated of under CANADA: see that article. The amount of timber, staves, bowsprits, masts, and spars measured in the Q. market during three years was:

	1850.	1851.	1852.
White pine,	14,377,105	15,411,377	27,576,270
Red pine,	2,121,018	3,189,287	2,401,725
Oak,	965,045	1,528,397	1,476,077
Elm,	1,512,636	2,008,268	2,404,616
Ash,	82,577	174,137	235,312
Basswood,	1,706	7,909	14,621
Butternut,	1,011	1,017	2,325
Tamarac,	241,294	490,081	461,974
Birch and maple,	70,004	76,878	51,452
Mast and bowsprit,	233	569	852
Spars,	267	1,187	369

Steamboats ply constantly during the open season between Q. and Montreal, and also from Q. to the river Saguenay, 140 m. down the St. Lawrence, and then up the Saguenay from 50 to 90 m.

Climate.] The climate of Q. is intensely cold during the winter; but it is not always that the river is frozen over. Between Quebec and Point-

Levi, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, a great number of ferry-boats are continually passing. In the winter, when large masses of ice are floating up and down with the tide, and when there is a strong breeze impelled at the rate of 3 or 4 knots an hour, this passage is singularly laborious, and to all appearance extremely hazardous, yet it is rare that a fatal accident has happened.

Railways.] Within the last two or three years a series of projects for constructing an extensive railway system for our North American colonies has been under discussion. A favourite scheme was to connect the Nova-Scotian port of Halifax with Q. in the first instance, and ultimately, *via* Montreal, with the American frontier, at the W extremity of Lake Erie,—by means of a main line of railway with short branches radiating from it at desirable points. The plan has been subjected to several modifications, but its leading principle has been fully preserved. In the first instance, it was agreed that the Imperial government should guarantee a sum of £800,000, to be raised by the province of Nova Scotia as its contribution towards the cost of the undertaking; and it was also stipulated that no assistance should be rendered by parliament unless the three provinces, through whose territory the line was to pass, should enter into such mutual arrangements as would afford full assurance to the mother-country, that, if commenced at all, the scheme would be prosecuted with unanimity and vigour by all the colonies concerned in its completion. The provinces of Nova-Scotia and Canada gave a very favourable reception to Earl Grey's proposals; but they experienced a different fate in New Brunswick. In that colony, the Quebec scheme had been agitated with great vigour from 1848 to 1850, and urgent representations had been sent to the colonial-office on the subject. Delays and disappointments produced their natural effect; the people of New Brunswick became weary and disgusted; and, with laudable energy, commenced in earnest the task of providing for themselves. Persons were found on the American side of the border, who, under the title of the European and North American railway company, projected a very plausible plan of railway extension from a point in the state of Maine towards Halifax; this was called the Portland scheme. There were also other projects started for a line from St. Andrew's to Quebec. As was natural under the circumstances, these proposals met with great encouragement in New Brunswick; and there seemed to be every probability that the great trunk lines starting from Halifax would run towards Boston as a main terminus, instead of towards Q. and the vacant lands of Western Canada. Nova Scotia and Canada—the provinces at the extremities of the line—could do nothing without the co-operation of the intermediate colony; and in the latter the Portland party were exceedingly active and powerful. Means, however, have at length been found for rendering the whole of the three North American provinces unanimous in their acceptance of the Halifax and Q. scheme. It is now intended to run the line, not merely to Q., but *via* Montreal, to Hamilton, where a junction will be formed with an independent line, which will extend as far as the Canadian frontier, opposite Detroit. The whole extent of railway from Halifax to Hamilton would be about 1,240 m., and the estimated cost is £7,000,000.—A line of telegraph is about to be constructed from Q. to Detroit river, a distance of 850 m., from which branches are to be extended into the interior in some cases, and to the frontier in others, of which the aggregate length will be 600 m. There will be stations at all the ports of Lake Erie of any consequence. The section of the line from Hamilton to Port-Sarnia and Windsor is to be connected by others from Port-Stanley to London, from Port-Burwell to Ingersoll, on the lake shore, thence from Port-Burwell to Port-Dover, from Brantford to Fort Erie along the line of the new railway, and another from Hamilton to Buffalo. Northward from the main line at Toronto is to be a branch to Lake Huron on the line of the Northern railroad, and another from Toronto along the line of the Guelph railroad to Gaderich. From Coburg there is to be a branch back to Peterboro.—The distance from Liverpool to the strait of Belisle is about 2,000 m.; to Port-Seaton in Cape Breton, 2,400 m.; thence to Q. by the former route, 600 m.; and by the latter, 550; making the entire distance from Q. to Liverpool from 2,600 to 2,950 m.; while the ocean distance from New York to Liverpool exceeds 3,000 m.

History.] It was in 1608 that the French settlers in Canada, who had remained before this period in dispersed situations, chose the ground on which Q. now stands, for a settlement. Its progress was slow, owing to the hostility of the Indians. In 1629, it was taken by the English, but afterwards restored. In 1690, it was fortified, and from this period made gradual advances. In 1711, an attempt was made by the English and Americans, under the command of Brigadier Hill, to surprise Q., but it proved abortive; and it remained in possession of the French till 1759, when it was taken by the English, under the command of General Wolfe, who fell in the engagement. By the peace of 1763, it was ceded, with the rest of Canada, to the conquerors. In 1776, the Americans made an unsuccessful attempt against this city, with the loss of about 700 men and their commander. On the 28th of May 1845, Q. was desolated by a fire, which destroyed 1,650 houses, chiefly in the suburbs.

QUEBRADAS (RIO-DE), a river of the La Plata

prov. of Salta, which runs E, and enters the Rio Salado on the l. bank.

QUEBROBO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, on the l. bank of the San-Francisco. Pop. 2,000.

QUECHEE, a river of Vermont, U. S., an affluent of the Connecticut, into which it falls after a course of 35 m.—There is a village of the same name 5 m. from its mouth.

QUEDA, or KEDAH, a small state on the SW coast of the peninsula of Malacca, between 5° 10' and 7° 30' N lat., and stretching inland from 20 to 25 m. The boundary to the N between Q. and Siam, is Langgu in lat. 6° 50', and the boundary between it and Perak, Kurao, about lat. 5°. Besides the territory on the main, several large islands belong to this state. The principal of these is Lang-kawi, which is 25 m. long, and which has a considerable share of culture and population. Trutao, the next in size, is 15 m. in length, and has a small pop. The character of this territory in general is that of being extremely woody, marshy, and mountainous. From the Langgu to the Kurao, there are counted not less than six and thirty streams: six of these are of very considerable size, and of use both to commerce and agriculture. In the range of mountains in the interior there are many of great height, and Jarai, a detached mountain near the western coast, is supposed to be 6,000 ft. high. Although the country is little cultivated, it does not seem to be destitute of fertility; its capacity of production is satisfactorily shown in its power of supplying the principal rice consumption of Penang, now superior in amount to the whole of its own original pop. The country before the late Siamese invasion, was supposed to contain from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, divided into 105 districts, originally of 44 families each. If we can rely upon the information of Commodore Beaulieu, who visited this country in 1820, Q. must have contained, seven years before his visit, a pop. of 60,000 souls, for he tells us that an epidemic which raged about that time carried off 40,000 or two-thirds of the whole number. Against this opinion, however, it ought to be observed that at whatever period it was divided into *mokins* and families as now, it could not have contained more than one half its present population which is the number that 105 *mokins* of 44 families each would give, allowing 5 inhabitants to each family. The indigenous inhabitants of the territory of Q. consist of four classes: namely, Malays, Samsams, Siamese, and Samangs, but chiefly of the two former. By Samsams, are meant people of the Siamese race who have adopted the Mahomedan religion, and who speak a language which is a mixed jargon of the languages of the two people. The revenue of the petty chief of this country amounted, before the Siamese occupation, to about 42,000 dollars a-year. The country, from the earliest knowledge of Europeans, has been a tributary or vassal state of Siam, and besides contributing in war to the assistance of the paramount state in men, arms, and provisions, by immemorial usage the king of Q. sends to Siam, in common with other Malayan princes, a triennial token of submission in the form of a little tree of gold, which hence comes to be applied by the Malays of those parts to any tribute whatever. About the beginning of the 17th century, Q. was conquered by Achin, which held it for some years in a state of temporary vassalage. It was subsequently overrun and subdued by the Siamese who still hold possession of it. Prince Wales island, with a narrow strip of territory on the opposite shore, formed portions of this principality. —The principal town of this principality, called

also Queda, or more correctly Kedah, is in N lat. 6° 5', on the r. bank and near the mouth of an inconsiderable river. The place has a small brick fort. A few miles further up the stream, is Alustar, a more populous place, and a favourite residence of the princes. The river is navigable for vessels of 300 tons; but its entrance is choked up by a mud bank, 2½ m. in length, with about 12 ft. water in spring tides. Large ships anchor about 4 or 5 m. off, in 5 or 6 fath. water.—*Moor's Notices of Indian Archipelago.*—*Malcom's Travels.*

QUEDAL (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Chili, in S lat. 41° 3', and W long. 73° 59'.

QUEDGLEY, a parish of Gloucestershire, 3½ m. SSW of Gloucester. Area 1,453 acres. Pop. 401.

QUEDILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. NNE of St. Meen. Pop. 1,600.

QUEDLINBURG, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the river Bode, an affluent of the Saale, 33 m. SW of Magdeburg. It is surrounded by an earthen mound, and is divided into an old and new town, besides three suburbs. Its abbey church is handsome. Pop. in 1846, 13,410, who are employed partly in manufactures of woollen and linen, and partly in the sale of cattle and the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood. Here are a high school and several hospitals; but the most remarkable appendage of Q. was an abbey for Lutheran ladies, situated on an adjoining hill, and admitted to rank in the empire with principalities. This institution was secularised in 1802. Klopstock, the author of 'The Messiah,' was a native of Q.

QUEENAHONING, a township of Somerset co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 11 m. NE of Somerset. Pop. in 1840, 924; in 1850, 1,302.

QUEEN-ANN, a county in the E part of Maryland, U. S. Area 408 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 12,633; in 1850, 14,484. Its chief town is Centreville.—Also a township of Prince George co., Maryland, 14 m. SW of Annapolis.

QUEENBOROUGH, a parish and town in Kent, in the isle of Sheppey, 2 m. S of Sheerness. Area of p. 500 acres. Pop. in 1841, 634; in 1851, 772. The inhabitants of the town are mostly fishermen, whose chief employment consists in the oyster-fishery.—Also a parish in the co. of Leicester, 6 m. NE by N of Leicester. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. 536.

QUEEN-CAMEL, a parish and village of Somersetshire, 7 m. SW of Castle Cary. Area 2,498 acres. Pop. in 1850, 772. The village was formerly a considerable town, till destroyed by fire about two centuries ago.

QUEEN-CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the N. Pacific, off the W coast of N. America, between the parallels of 52° and 54°. The largest is of a triangular form, about 170 m. long, and in some places 60 m. broad. They were first discovered to be islands by Captain Dixon, in 1787, who gave them their present appellation. They were afterwards visited by Captain Gray of the United States, who called them Washington's islands. The largest island has a pop. of from 7,000 to 10,000 Indians, a fine, athletic, intelligent race, well acquainted with the use of fire-arms. The Hudson's Bay company are working auriferous quartz on this island.

QUEEN-ELIZABETH'S ISLAND. See ELIZABETH ISLAND.

QUEENSBERRY, a mountain in the p. of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire. It lifts its summit at a brief distance S of the extreme angle of the deep indentation which is made into Dumfries-shire by Lanarkshire, to an alt. of 2,149 ft. above sea-level. Its fine, majestic, sombre form constitutes a bold

feature in many of the rich scenic views of the county. It gave the titles successively of earl, marquis, and duke, to the noble family of Douglas, which became extinct, in the direct line, in 1810, at the death of William, the 4th duke.

QUEENSBOROUGH, a village in the p. of Beaulieu, co. Louth, on the l. bank of the river Boyne, 2½ m. ENE of Drogheda.

QUEENSBURY, a township of Warren co., New York, U. S., on the Hudson, 46 m. N of Albany. Pop. 5,313.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, an inland county of the Irish prov. of Leinster, bounded on the N by King's co.; on the E by co. Kildare; on the SE by co. Carlow; on the S by co. Kilkenny; and, on the W, by co. Tipperary and King's co. The outline of the county is much more regular than that of many Irish cos.; and may be summarily regarded as describing a four-sided figure. The longest straight line that can be drawn within the limits, extends 36½ m. SW. The area of the co. comprises 342,422 acres of arable land, 69,289 of uncultivated land, 11,630 of continuous plantations, 1,117 of towns, and 396 of water.—In all, 424,854 acres. The Slievebloom range of mountains extends partly in the interior of the NW district, and partly along the boundary with King's co. Its principal summits within the interior are Cappagh and the Cones, whose alts. above sea-level are respectively 1,677 and 1,076 ft.; and its principal summits on the boundary with King's co. are Slievebloom and Arderin, whose alts. are 1,691 and 1,733 ft. The Dysart or Slievebloom hills contribute very conspicuous and highly interesting features to the SE district, comprising upwards of one-fourth of the whole area. Their three loftiest summits are Scotland-hill, 1,079 ft. of alt. above sea-level,—Cullenagh-hill, 1,045 ft.; and a hill on the extreme edge of the southern border, 1,001 ft. The remaining districts of Queen's co. are part of the great central plain of Ireland, lying around or near the sources of some of the principal rivers of the kingdom, and pre-eminently flat and of inexpressive contour. A district of about 160 sq. miles, in the NW, and comprising the main body of the Slievebloom mountains, consists of millstone grit, including white sandstones and shale, with thin beds of limestone and coal. A district in the extreme SE, of nearly equal extent with the preceding, and somewhat identical with the region of the Dysart and Slievebloom hills, consists of rocks of the coal-formation, and constitutes part of the great coal-field of Leinster. All the remainder of the co. consists of the carboniferous limestone of the vast central floetz limestone plain of Ireland. The Clodagh and the Silver rivulets drain, within the basin of the Shannon, the small district which lies NW of the interior part of the Slievebloom range of mountains. The river Barrow rises on the N part of the Slievebloom mountains; drains most of the N, and all the NE, the E and the SE districts of the co. The river Nore comes in as a mere brook from co. Tipperary; drains all the W and central, and most of the S districts; and receives the Gully, the Erkin, and numerous smaller affluents. The lakes within the co., together with their respective area, are Kellyville, 14 acres; Emo, 20 acres; Grantstown, 27 acres; Annagh, 96 acres; Duff, 11 acres; and Ballyfin, 26 acres. The only canals are the Mountmellick branch of the Grand canal, and the Athy branch of the Grand canal.

Climate.] Queen's co. being situated in the centre of the southern two-thirds of Ireland, and having quite or nearly the highest basis within the midland parts of the kingdom, is freer from fogs

and damps than any of the western, most of the interior, and some of the eastern counties, and seems to be equal to the best in salubrity of air.

Agriculture.] Farms of less than 10 acres in extent are almost all in tillage; farms of from 10 to 50 acres are in about half tillage; and farms of upwards of 50 acres are from one-half to two-thirds in grass. Wheat is seldom weeded; but oats are generally weeded in the beginning of summer. Clover, vetches, trefoil, rye-grass, and other artificial grasses, are not generally grown; and even turnips are raised to a comparatively small extent, and chiefly upon the largest class of tillage-farms. The smaller farmers grow only potatoes and wheat. Cheese was formerly manufactured to a considerable amount, but has of late years almost ceased to be made. In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the co., 5,629 farms of from 1 to 5 acres, 4,825 of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,813 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 1,334 of upwards of 30 acres; and within the civic districts, 131 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 82 of from 5 to 15 acres, 18 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 13 of upwards of 30 acres. The prevailing breed of sheep is large; and is the old Irish breed crossed with the Leicester. The breed of cattle has been much improved. The grand total in 1841 of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts, was £477,186; in the civic districts, £12,258. The quantity of timber in 1841 was 11,630 acres of continuous woods, and 373,015 detached trees equivalent to 2,331 acres.

Manufactures and Trade.] The manufacture of serges and stuffs was formerly so considerable as to produce fabrics to the annual value of about £100,000; but previous to the close of last cent. it almost totally disappeared. The manufacture of woollen fabrics employs at present about 360 weavers; of linen fabrics, about 105 weavers; of cotton fabrics, about 460 weavers; and of silk fabrics, 2 or 3 weavers. By far the larger part of the trade of the co. consists in the raising of agricultural and dairy produce, the rearing of store and fat cattle, and the exporting of these to the markets of Dublin and England.

Divisions and Towns.] Queen's co. is divided into the baronies of Timnehinch, in the NW; Portnehinch, in the NE; Stradbally in the N part of the E; Ballyadams, in the S part of the E; Slievebloom, in the SE; Cullinagh, in the E part of the S; Clarmallagh, in the W part of the S; Clandonagh, in the SW; Upperwoods, in the W; West-Maryborough, in the W part of the interior; and East Maryborough, in the E part of the interior. The towns and chief villages are, in Timnehinch, Clonaslee, Rosenallis, and part of Mountmellick; in Portnehinch, Irishtown, Ballybrittas, and part of Mountmellick and Portarlinton; in Stradbally, Stradbally; in Ballyadams, Ballylinny; in Slievebloom, Arles, Ballickmoyler, Graigue, and Sleaty-Graigue; in Cullinagh, Abbeyleix, Ballinakil, and Ballyroan; in Clarmallagh, Durrow and Ballycolla; in Clandonagh, Borris-in-Ossory, Donaghmore, and Rathdowney; in Upperwoods, Castle-town and Coolrairie; in West Maryborough, Mount-rath; and in East Maryborough, Maryborough.

Statistics.] Pop. of the county, in 1792, upwards of 82,000; in 1831, 145,851; in 1841, 153,930; in 1851, 111,623. The following statistics are all of the year 1841. Males, 76,403; females, 77,527; families, 27,442. Inhabited houses, 25,438; uninhabited complete houses, 853; houses in the course of erection, 117. First-class inhabited houses, 682; second-class, 5,172; third-class, 12,812; fourth-class, 6,772. Families residing in first-class houses, 796; in second-class houses, 5,675; in third-class houses, 13,688;

in fourth-class houses, 7,283. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 19,346; in manufactures and trade, 5,093; in other pursuits, 3,003. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 737; on the directing of labour, 8,936; on their own manual labour, 17,100; on means not specified, 669. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 27,350; who could read but not write, 14,008; who could neither read nor write, 25,702. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 17,041; who could read but not write, 20,799; who could neither read nor write, 30,770. Males at and above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 5,014; attending superior schools, 193. Females at and above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,309; attending superior schools, 143. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in operation within the county 61 schools, conducted by 46 male and 25 female teachers, attended by 3,623 male and 3,318 female scholars. The headquarters of the constabulary are at Maryborough; and the force is distributed among 41 stations. The county gaol, the county infirmary, and the district lunatic asylum for Queen's co., King's co., and the counties of Westmeath and Longford are at Maryborough; and there are bridewells at Abbeyleix, Borris-in-Ossory, and Stradbally. The annual value of the property rated under the poor-law is £168,750. One member is sent to parliament for the borough of Portarlington; and two members are sent for the county at large. County constituency, in 1842, 1,778.

History. Queen's county was constituted shire-ground in the reign of Queen Mary: and it received its appellation in honour of that sovereign, as King's county did in honour of her husband Philip of Spain. The ancient history of the district is strictly that of the ancient principalities of Ossory and Leix, and has already been glanced at under the word OSSORY.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. See PRINCE-EDWARD ISLAND.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a county of the state of New York, U. S., in the W part of Long island, bounded on the S by the Atlantic. Area 396 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 30,324; in 1850, 36,833. Its chief town is North Hempstead.

QUEEN'S CREEK, a river of N. Carolina, U. S., which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 34° 37'.

QUEENSDALE, a village of Robeson co., N. Carolina, U. S., 85 m. SSW of Raleigh.

QUEENSFERRY, a small parish and town on the coast of the frith of Forth, Linlithgowshire, bounded on the N by the frith. The parliamentary boundaries of the burgh enclose a mere stripe along the beach, of only a mile in extreme length, and not more than about 250 yds. in mean breadth; but the parochial territory comprehends not above one-half of this area.—The town and port of Q., a royal burgh, and an important ferry-station on the S coast of the frith of Forth, stands 9 m. E by S of Bo'ness, and 9 m. WNW of Edinburgh, on a belt of low ground, at a point opposite the peninsula of N. Queensferry, and the intermediate island of Inchgarvey, where the frith is suddenly and briefly, but very greatly, contracted in breadth. The harbour is formed by two piers of different dates, which are so constructed as to enclose a pentagonal dock or basin, with an opening between their extremities toward the south. The ferry—which constitutes the great thoroughfare across the frith—is under the direction of trustees, and is, in all respects, on a very efficient footing. The permanent revenue of the burgh is about £100, of which one-half arises from customs, anchorages, and shore dues. Q. unites with Stirling, Culross, Dunfermline, and Inverkeithing, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in

1838, 42; in 1847, 54. Pop. of the burgh and parish, exclusive of the ends of the town of Newhall, and of scattered houses within the parliamentary boundaries, in 1801, 454; in 1831, 684; in 1851, 720.

QUEENSFERRY (NORTH), a small village in the shire of Fife, and parish of Dunfermline, 10 m. NW by W from Edinburgh, opposite to the royal burgh of South Q., above described. Pop. in 1840, 461.

QUEEN'S LAKE, a small circular lake, in New South Wales, in Macquarie co., to the W of Camden-haven, about 200 m. NNE of Sydney.

QUEEN'S RIVER, a river of the island of Dominica, which runs into the sea near Roseau.

QUEENSTON, a neat well-built village of Upper Canada, on the river Niagara, 7 m. N of the falls, and 47 m. from Hamilton, under the ridge called Queenston-heights, and opposite the American village of Lewiston. Until the opening of the Welland canal, it was the depot for all merchandise and stores brought from Montreal and Quebec, for the use of the Upper prov. The river is here about 600 ft. in width. There is a railroad from Q. to Chippewa, 9 m. in length. Q. suffered much during the war between Great Britain and the United States.—Also a village of Queen Anne co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 19 m. E by N of Annapolis.

QUEENSTOWN, an incipient or proposed town, on the coast of the p. of Dalkey, co. Dublin. Its site is at the E side of Malpas hill, 2 m. ESE of Kingstown. The scenery is brilliant, and the shore possesses peculiar facilities for sea-bathing.

QUEENSTOWN. See COVE.

QUEGASSAN, or QUEGASCA, a bay on the S coast of Labrador, in N lat. 50° 7'.

QUEGUAY, a river of Uruguay, which rises under the parallel of 32° S, and flows WNW into the Uruguay, on the l. bank.

QUEICH, a river of Bavaria, which passes by Landau, and falls into the Rhine near Germersheim, after an E course of 30 m. Its principal affluent is the Freisbach. Its banks were the scene of military operations in 1793.

QUEICH, a rivulet which rises in the Ochils; forms the boundary between Kinross-shire and Perthshire for nearly 4 m.; and then runs 4½ m. SE to Loch-Leven. It is sometimes known as the South Q. to distinguish it from a smaller stream known as the North Q.

QUEIGE, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, prov. of Chamberry, 4 m. NE of Conflans, on the Doron. Pop. 1,600.

QUEIMADA, an island off the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 24° 28', and W long. 46° 40'.

QUEINTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 6 m. NNE of Chipping-Camden. Area 4,800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 666.

QUEIS, or QUEISS, a river of Prussia, which rises in the principality of Janer in Silesia, on the N flank of the Reisingebirge; divides Silesia from Lusatia; and after a N course of 65 m., falls into the Bober above the town of Sagan. Its banks were the scene of obstinate fighting between the French and Prussians, in September, 1813.

QUEJANA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. WNW of Vitoria.

QUEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 26 m. SE of Logrono, near the Cidacos. Pop. 1,800.

QUELAINES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, 8 m. NW of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 2,000.

QUELLES, or CAYLES, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Saragossa, which rises near Vozmediano, and flows N to the Ebro, which it joins near Tudela, after a course of 30 m. It is the *Chalybs* of Pliny.

QUELPART, or QUELPAERT, an island in the

Eastern seas, to the S of the peninsula of Corea, in N lat. 33° 29'. It is 45 m. in length, and has in some parts a breadth of 12 m. It presents a pleasing variety of hill and dale, with a good deal of cultivated land on its N and E sides. Its centre is composed of a mountain, about 6,540 ft. high, whence the land slopes beautifully down to the sea. It produces rice, wheat, barley, maize, and sweet potatoes. There is a small town on its N coast. The British government has had a military and naval station here since 1847. Several small islands are scattered round it: of these, Beaufort, off the E coast; Barrow, Hooper, and Barlow, off the S coast; and Eden and Anderson, off the W coast, are the principal.

QUELUZ, a village of Portugal, about 10 m. NW of Lisbon.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 20 m. SW of Ouro-Preto, at an alt. of 3,000 ft. above sea-level.

QUEMADA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. SSE of Burgos, at the confluence of the Aranzuelo and the Arandilla. Pop. 400.

QUEMADO, a port of Peru, in the prov. of Ica, in S lat. 14° 20'.

QUEMENES, a small island in the English channel, near the coast of France, 18 m. W of Brest.

QUEMERREVEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Chateaulin. Pop. 1,360.

QUENANDENVILLE, a village of Lewis co., in Oregon territory, at the confluence of the Chehalis river with Gray's harbour, 142 m. N by W of Salem.

QUENAST, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant. Pop. 607.

QUEND-LE-JEUNE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Somme, 17 m. NNW of Abbeville. Pop. 1,750.

QUENDAL-VOE, a harbour near the S extremity of the mainland of Shetland, 2½ m. WNW of Sumburgh-head.

QUENDON, a parish of Essex, 6½ m. NNE of Bishop's Stortford. Area 643 acres. Pop. 199.

QUENEAN, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Flobecq. Pop. 515.

QUENIBOROUGH, a parish of Leicestershire, 6 m. NE of Leicester. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. 530.

QUENNINGTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2 m. N of Fairford. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. 369.

QUENSTADT (GROSS), a village of Prussian Saxony, in the principality and 3 m. NNE of Halberstadt. Pop. 1,190. In the neighbourhood is Klein Q., with 400 inhabitants.—There is another Quenstadt in Prussian Saxony, county of Mansfeld, with only 700 inhabitants.

QUENTIN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, on the river Somme, and on the canals of Crozat and St. Quentin, 24 m. NW of Laon, and 87 m. NE of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1846, 23,218. It stands on an eminence, in a strong position; but its fortifications have been long neglected. It is well-built, and contains a public square in which is situated the hotel-de-ville. This and the ancient cathedral, both in the Gothic style, are the only buildings of interest in the town, which has an infirmary, several hospitals, and a theatre. St. Q. has long been noted for its thread, linen, cambric, lawn, gauze, and more recently for its cotton manufactures. It has also a considerable trade in corn, flax, and liquorice. The French were defeated near this, in a general engagement by the Spaniards, in 1557.—The canal of St. Q. begins at La-Frette, on the r. bank of the Oise, and joins the Somme at the town of St. Q. It connects the inland navigation of France and the Netherlands, by forming a communication between

the river Oise and the canal of Douay. It is remarkable chiefly for its tunnels cut through high ground about 4 m. to the N of St. Q.—The arrond. of St. Q., comprising 7 cant., has an area of 107,255 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 127,843.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 1 m. SSW of Felletin. Pop. 1,100.—Also a village in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Loches. Pop. 550.—Also a village in the dep. of Isère, 1 m. W of La Verpilliere. Pop. 1,100.—Also a village in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Ducey. Pop. 1,800.—Also a village in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Craon.

QUENTIN-SUR-L'ISERE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Tullins, on the l. bank of the Isère. Pop. 1,300.

QUENU, an island off the coast of Chili, in S lat. 41° 46'.

QUEPO, a town of Costa-Rica, on the Estrella, 70 m. SSW of Carthage.

QUERBACH, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. and 35 m. SW of Liegnitz, not far from Lowenberg. Pop. 1,100. Near it is a mine of cobalt.

QUERCETA, a village of Tuscany, in the comp. of Pisa. Pop. 2,500.

●QUERCY, an ancient province of France, in Guyenne, bounded by Limousin, Auvergne, and Languedoc. It was divided into Haut Q. and Bas Q.; the former extending along the river Lot, the latter along the Aveyron. Cahors was the capital. It now constitutes the chief part of the dep. of Lot, and part of Tarn-et-Garonne.

QUERETARO, a state of Mexico, bounded on the N by the dep. of San-Luis-Potosi; on the NE by Vera-Cruz; on the E by La Puebla; on the S by Mexico; on the SW by Michoacan; and on the NW by Guanajuato. Its surface, amounting to 2,444 sq. m., belongs entirely to the great central plain of Mexico; and is traversed by numerous mountain-ranges. The principal rivers are the Tula and the Pité. Grain is extensively grown, and cattle are reared in great numbers. The manufacturing industry of the state is considerable; woollen and cotton goods are largely made for export. The pop. in 1850 was estimated at 184,161.

QUERETARO, the capital of the above state, is a fine city, situated at an alt. of 6,374 ft. above sea-level, 110 m. NW of Mexico. It is built with great regularity, and has three grand squares from which extend all the streets running to the four cardinal points. The parish church is magnificent and rich; and there are several convents. Many of the private houses are substantially built. Fine cloths, baizes, serges, leather, gloves, and cigars are manufactured here. The manufacture of cigars is the chief trade; that of cloth has been declining for some time. Excellent *pulque*, and another beverage called *colinche*, are made here. The pop. is estimated at 30,000, of whom 12,000 are Indians. The peace with the United States was ratified by the Mexican congress at this city, in 1848.

QUERFURT, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Merseburg, on the small river Quern, a tributary of the Saale, 15 m. W of Merseburg. It has manufactures of saltpetre, and a trade in horses, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 3,630.

QUERIGUT, a town of France, in the dep. of Ariège, 27 m. SE of Tarascon. It has a fortified castle commanding a pass of the Pyrenees.

QUERIMBA ISLANDS, a range of low coral islands extending along the eastern coast of Africa, to the S of Cape Delgado, between the parallels of 10° 30' and 12° 30'. When first discovered by the Portuguese, they were inhabited by Arabs, who were nearly exterminated by their European vi-

sitors. The Q. have since been re-peopled by Portuguese from Mozambique. The principal island, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 23'$, is 4 or 5 m. long.—The name is also given to the coast of Africa opposite to these islands; and to a considerable river, also called the Musalo, which here falls into the sea by four mouths, between the parallels of $11^{\circ} 38'$, and $11^{\circ} 45'$, to the S of the Multipuesi.

QUERKEINESS. See KERKENES.

QUERNHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. W of Murden. Pop. 300.

QUERO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. ESE of Toledo. Pop. 1,760.—Also a river of Guatemala, which flows N into the bay of Honduras, opposite the island of Utila.

QUERRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. W of Chateaufort-sur-Sarthe.

QUERZOLES, a town of the duchy of Modena, 15 m. WSW of Modena. Pop. 2,400.

QUESADA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, 15 m. ESE of Ubeda. Pop. 4,500.

QUESALTENANGO, a town of Guatemala, 88 m. WNW of the city of Guatemala, the capital of a district of the same name containing about 500 sq. leagues, and fertile in wheat, maize, cacao, sugar, and fruits. The town is large, regularly built, and well-paved; and has an imposing church with a highly decorated front. It has a pop. of about 20,000; and conducts an active trade with Guatemala, Salvador, and Chiapa.

QUESALTEPEQUE, a town of Guatemala, in the corregimiento of Chiquimula, 82 m. ENE of Guatemala. Pop. 4,500.

QUESNOY (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, 20 m. E by N of Cambrai. It is strongly fortified, and has a pop. of 3,200, besides a small garrison. It has some trade in wood, cottons, starch, and tobacco. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793, but retaken by the French in 1794.

QUESNOY-SUR-DEULE (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, 6 m. NW of Lille. It has iron-forges, oil-works, distilleries, and sugar refineries. Pop. 1,850.

QUESSOY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. N of Moncontour. Pop. 1,700.

QUESTEMBERT, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 12 m. E of Vannes. Pop. 3,500.

QUETHIOCK, a parish of Cornwall, 4 m. E of Liskeard. Area 451 acres. Pop. in 1851, 777.

QUETTA. See SHAWL.

QUETTEHOU, a town of France, dep. of La Manche, 9 m. NE of Valognes. Pop. 1,900.

QUEUE-DU-BOIS, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 984, of whom 490 are in the v.

QUEULE, a river of Chili, which runs S, and, after a winding course, enters the sea to the N of Valdivia.

QUEVAUCAMPS, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 14 m. NW of Mons. Pop. 2,135.

QUEVILLY (LE GRAND), a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 3 m. SW of Rouen.

QUEVILLY (PETIT), a village adjoining the above.

QUEVY-LE-GRAND, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Mons. Pop. 723.

QUEVY-LE-PETIT, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Mons. Pop. 886.

QUEYPO, a settlement of Costa Rica, near the Pacific, on the river Estrella.

QUEZALTENANGO. See QUESALTENANGO.

QUIA, a district of Africa, to the E of Sierra Leone, between the rivers Rokelle and Casamance.

QUIAMANE, a settlement of Venezuela, in the prov. of Cumana, 27 m. S of Barcelona.

QUIBERON, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, situated in N lat. $47^{\circ} 26'$, on a long and narrow peninsula of the same name, which, with some islands, forms one of the largest bays in Europe. The town has two harbours defended by batteries. A British force landed here in 1746, but was repulsed with loss.

QUIBO, a small island on the outer part of the bay of Panama, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 20'$, W long. $81^{\circ} 40'$. It is 19 m. in length, with an average breadth of 7 m.

QUIBON, a settlement of the Caraccas, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Barquisimeto.

QUICARO, a small island in the Pacific, near the coast of Veragua, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$.

QUICHE, a town of Guatemala, 25 m. NW of the city of Guatemala.

QUICKSAND, a bay of the Oregon territory, U. S., to the S of the embouchure of the Columbia river, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 50'$, and W long. 124° .—Also a river of the same territory, which has its source in Mount Hood; runs NW and joins Columbia river on the S bank, 15 m. SE of Fort Vancouver, and after a course of about 90 m. At its mouth is an elevated sand-bank.

QUIDDENHEM, a parish of Norfolk, 3 m. ENE of East Harling. Area 1,126 acres. Pop. in 1841, 83; in 1851, 109.

QUIEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency of Liegnitz and circle of Hirschberg. It has manufactories of linen and silk fabrics.

QUIEPE, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of the Brazilian prov. of Bahia and comarca of Ilhéos, to the S of the bay of All Saints, in S lat. $13^{\circ} 50' 58''$, and W long. $38^{\circ} 56' 50''$. It has some fortifications.

QUIERASQUE. See CHERASCO.

QUIERS. See CHIERI.

QUIERZY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 9 m. WNW of Coucy-le-Château, on the l. bank of the Oise. Pop. 738. It is an ancient place, and formerly possessed a palace which was the habitual residence of the kings of the second dynasty, and in which, in the reign of Charlemagne and his successors, several councils and national assemblies were held.

QUIETO, a river of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste and circle of Istria, which has its source near Pingente; runs WSW, and, after a course of 45 m., throws itself into the Adriatic at Citta-Nuova.

QUIEVRAIN, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Mons. The dep. comprises 2,144 inhabitants. The town is 13 m. WSW of Mons. In the vicinity are mines of coal.

QUIEVRECOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine Inferieure, cant. and 1 m. W of Neufchâtel. Pop. 460. It has several mineral wells; and in the vicinity are beds of fine white sand and argillaceous earth used in the manufacture of porcelain.

QUIEVREMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Mourcourt. Pop. 292.

QUIEVY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, arrond. and 10 m. E of Cambrai, and cant. of Carnières. Pop. 2,769.

QUIHIUNI, a river of Brazilian Guayana, which runs NE, and joins the Rio-Negro, on the r. bank, 30 m. NW of Barcellos.

QUIJORNA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. W of Madrid and partido of Navalcarnero, in a fertile valley. Pop. 416.

QUILA, or **KILLOU**, a river of Lower Guinea, in the state and prov. of Loango, which has its source in the mountains on the E confines of that state; runs SW. and throws itself into the Atlantic about 20 m. NW of Loango.

QUILENGUES, a people of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, whose territory lies to the E of that of the Mocoandos, in about N lat. 14°, and E long. 15°. Their chief town bears the same name.

QUILES. See **QUELLES**.

QUILICHAO, a village of New Granada, in the dep. of the Cauca, prov. and 60 m. NNE of Popayan, on a small affluent of the Cauca. It is advantageously situated for trade, and possesses several gold mines.

QUILION (**SAN**), a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 5 m. N of Genoa.

QUILIMARI, a river of Chili, in the district of Petorca, which has its source in the Andes, at the foot of the volcano of Chuapa; runs WSW, and, after a course of 150 m., throws itself into the Pacific, in S lat. 32° 8', and W long. 71° 33'.

QUILLABAMBA. See **VILCABAMBA**.

QUILLAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aude and arrond. of Limoux. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,693; in 1846, 10,554.—The town is 15 m. S of Limoux, and 27 m. SSW of Carcassonne, on the l. bank of the Aude, at the foot of lofty mountains. It has a fine church and a public abattoir, and possesses manufactories of cloth, and iron, which with wine, cattle, and wool form its chief articles of trade. The environs are noted for their figs.

QUILLEBEUF, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, and arrond. of Pont-Audemer. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,707; in 1846, 7,603. The town is 8 m. N of Pont-Audemer, on a woody hill, near the l. bank of the estuary of the Seine, and at the extremity of a point on which is a lighthouse, in N lat. 49° 28' 36", E long. 0° 31' 38". Pop. in 1841, 1,447. It is small and ill-built, but has an excellent harbour, with quays substantially built of stone. Here, notwithstanding the local advantages, arising from the bar by which the river is obstructed at this point, and which renders the port inaccessible except at high tide, all the larger vessels which enter the Seine, either anchor or discharge a portion of their cargoes before ascending to Rouen. The manufactures of the place consist chiefly in cotton, hosiery, lace, leather, and nails. It has several tile, lime, and gypsum kilns and forges. The surrounding fisheries are highly productive. This town was originally the capital of the little territory of Roumois in Upper Normandy. It was fortified by Henry IV., and sustained a siege against the forces of the Duke of Mayenne. It was dismantled by Louis XIII.

QUILLIMANCY, or **QUILMANCI**, a river of Zanguebar, which traverses the territory of Melindah, and throws itself, by two principal arms, into the Indian ocean, in Formosa bay.

QUILLIMANE, a town of Mozambique, in Eastern Africa, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, the N arm of the Zambeze, in S lat. 17° 51'. The town is situated 15 m. up the N bank of the river, and contains a depot for merchandise and a Portuguese garrison. Vessels here transfer their cargoes to pinnaces and boats, which alone can ascend the Zambeze to Senna. The commodities chiefly brought down are gold, wood, bees'-wax, ivory, and slaves. In 1843, the slave-trade was carried on openly here by slave-agents from Rio-de-Janeiro. A recent visitor, who made a trip into the interior from this place, says, "Not a hill or the

outline of a mountain can be seen; the only sign of man was the solitary path we were travelling by. Now and then we met a party of blacks of from eight to twelve wending their way towards the town with bundles of dried meat, &c.: they invariably stepped out of the road, clapped their hands twice, and drew back their right feet. The women put their feet together, and making an inclination by bending both knees with their arms crossed, saluted us with a broad grin or sometimes a half-fearful expression of countenance. Many of them had their children lashed to their backs sleeping as comfortably as possible." The tourists were hospitably received at one of the stations of a Senhor Morgado, whose "property is larger than the whole of Portugal, and contains 30,000 inhabitants, a great part slaves, the rest *colonos*! It produces yearly 280 arobas of ivory. The elephants are generally caught during the rainy season when overtaken by the floods, and either drowned, shot, or speared. The country has immense resources within itself, producing iron, copper, and the precious metals. Coal is abundant and good, but too far from the river to be available for steam navigation, except during the floods, when the river is navigable all the way from Tete, a distance of 260 leagues. Much," it is added, "might be done by a company who would pay the governors well enough to induce them to discountenance the slave and contraband trades; but at present the demoralized state of society is beyond description. A custom-house without duties, a judge without justice, a church without a priest, bribery, speculation, and disease, go hand in hand with slavery and grasping avarice. Good health is a thing unknown to them, and their faces are the colour of gold."

QUILLOTA, a province and town of Chili.—The prov. is bounded by that of Coquimbo on the N; on the E by Aconcagua; on the S by Melipilla, and on the W by the Pacific. It is 25 leagues in length, and 16 in breadth. Its rivers are the Longotama, Ligua, Aconcagua, and Limache, all of which flow from the Cordillera westwards to the sea. This district is one of the most populous in Chili. Its hemp and honey are esteemed; and it is said to be rich in gold and in copper.—The capital of the same name is pleasantly situated in a valley on the borders of the river Aconcagua, in S lat. 32° 50', 23 m. NE of Valparaiso. It has a pop. of about 9,000.

QUILOA, or **KILWA**, a city and port of Eastern Africa, on an island situated close to the mainland of Zanguebar, in S lat. 8° 57'. The Portuguese, who, in the beginning of the 16th cent., found this p. the capital of Eastern Africa, and the centre of the commerce of these coasts, after repeated attacks finally established themselves here in 1529. As they made Mozambique, however, the centre of their settlements, Q. was suffered to fall into decay, and at last was wrested from them by the imam of Mascat, in whose possession it now remains.

QUILTAON, one of the Laccadive islands, in the Eastern seas, in N lat. 12°.

QUIMINATIM, a small island in the sea of Mindoro, between Panay and Palwan, in N lat. 10° 55'.

QUIMPER, or **QUIMPER-CORENTIN**, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Finistere, situated on the declivity of a hill, at the confluence of the Odet and the Steir, 32 m. SE of Brest. It is divided into an old and a new town; and is surrounded with a wall and towers; but the houses are poorly built. The cathedral is a fine structure of the 15th cent.; the other public buildings are the theatre, the exchange, the public library, and the botanical garden. The river Odet is here capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons; those of greater burden find safe

anchorage in the neighbouring road of Benaudet. The trade consists in corn, wine, brandy, flax, and other productions of the surrounding country, and in the produce of its fisheries. It has manufactories of stoneware, hats, leather, and beer. Q. is the see of a bishop, and has a communal college and a diocesan seminary. Pop. in 1821, 9,400; in 1852, 9,639. —The arrond. of Q. has an area of 141,093 hectares, and comprises 9 cants. Pop. in 1846, 115,518.

QUIMPER-GUEZENNEC, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. E of Pontriou. Pop. 1,800.

QUIMPERLE, a town of France, dep. of Finistère, on the Isolle, at the junction of the Ellé, 12 m. NW of L'Orient. Pop. in 1846, 5,791. It has manufactories of pottery, salt, tobacco-pipes, and stoneware; also paper-mills and tanneries. Vessels of 150 tons ascend to the town.—The arrond. of Q., comprising 5 cants., has an area of 75,203 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 45,971.

QUIN, a parish of co. Clare, 5 m. E of Clare. Area 9,585 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,547.

QUINCAMPOIX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inférieure, cant. of Clères, 8 m. NE of Rouen. Pop. 1,053.

QUINCE-ISLAND, a small island near the SW coast of Ireland, and county of Cork, 5 m. W of Galley Head.

QUINCENETTO, a village of the Sardinian states, 9 m. NW of Ivrea. Pop. 1,460.

QUINCHAC, a small island in the Pacific ocean, between the island of Chiloe and the continent of Chili, in S lat. 43° 30'.

QUINCIE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 3 m. E of Beaujeu. Pop. 1,369.

QUINCY, a township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on Quincy bay, a branch of Boston harbour, 8 m. S of Boston. It is a well-built and thriving town; and has important granite quarries in its vicinity. Pop. in 1840, 3,486; in 1850, 5,017.—Also a town of Illinois, on the l. bank of the Mississippi, 170 m. NW of St. Louis, with an excellent harbour on the river. Pop. in 1840, 1,500; in 1850, 6,911. A large quantity of pork is annually exported from this place.

QUINCY-SEGY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 4 m. S of Meaux. Pop. 2,090. A vast quantity of fruit is sent from this to the markets of Paris.

QUINDICI, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 7 m. SE of Nola. Pop. 2,410.

QUINDIU, a high range of the Andes, in the SW of New Granada, in the prov. of Popayan, between the Magdalena and its affluent the Cauca. Its culminating point has an alt. of 18,179 ft. By the mountains of Quindiu there is a passage between the provs. of Popayan and Santa-Fe, or Cartago and Ibagua, considered one of the most difficult in the Andes. It lies through a thick uninhabited forest, which, in the finest season, cannot be traversed in less than ten or twelve days. The highest point of the road, the Garito-del-Paramo, is 11,489 ft. above the level of the sea. The pathway which forms the passage of the Cordilleras is only 12 or 16 ft. in breadth; and has the appearance in several places of a gallery dug and left open to the sky. In this part of the Andes, as almost in every other, the rock is covered with a thick stratum of clay, in which the streamlets which flow down the mountains have hollowed out gullies from 19 to 23 ft. deep. Along these mud-crevices the traveller is forced to grope his passage; while the darkness is increased by the thick vegetation which covers the opening above.

QUINEBAUG, or MOHEGAN, a river of Connecticut, U. S., which rises in Massachusetts and joins the Shetucket, on the l. bank, 3 m. above Norwich landing, after a S course of 60 m.

QUINGENTOLE, a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Mantua, 4 m. W of Revere. Pop. 2,006.

QUINGEY, a town of France, dep. of Doubs, on the river Loue, 12 m. N of Salins. It has iron works of some extent. Pop. 1,000.

QUINHON, a town of Cochinchina near the coast, in N lat. 13° 44'.

QUINNIPIACK, a river of Connecticut, U. S., which runs SW and flows into New-Haven harbour, after a course of 30 m.

QUINSAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Creon, near the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,100.

QUINSIGAMOND, or LONG POND, a lake of Massachusetts, U. S., between Worcester and Shrewsbury. It is about 5 m. in length, and from 60 to 100 rods in breadth, and contains a number of small islands.

QUINSON, a town of France, dep. of Basses-Alpes near the river Verdon, 31 m. S of Digne. Pop. 1,050.

QUINTANA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 54 m. WSW of Badajoz and partido of Castuera, in a low and rugged locality. Pop. 3,290. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics.—Also a town in the prov. of Alava and partido of La Guardia, 18 m. SE of Victoria. Pop. 179.

QUINTANA-BUREBA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 5 m. NW of Bribiesca, in a mountainous locality near the Oca. Pop. 126.

QUINTANA-LA-CUESTA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 36 m. N of Burgos and partido of Villarcayo. Pop. 118.

QUINTANA-ELEZ, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 6 m. NNE of Bribiesca, on the Matapan. Pop. 133.

QUINTANA-DE-ENTRE-PENAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos and partido of Villarcayo, and 39 m. W of Vitoria. Pop. 54.

QUINTANA-LORANES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. ENE of Burgos and partido of Belorado, in the midst of sterile, calcareous hills. Pop. 320.

QUINTANA-DE-MANVIRGO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. SSW of Burgos, and 18 m. WNW of Aranda-de-Duero, in a fine plain, in a height called Manvirgo, on which are the remains of a Moorish castle. Pop. 457.

QUINTANA-DEL-MARCO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. SSW of Leon, partido and 6 m. SSE of La Baneza, in a plain, watered by the Jamuz, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 500. It has a castle belonging to the counts of Onate, and two churches, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics and an oil-mill.

QUINTANA-MARIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos and partido of Villarcayo and 36 m. WSW of Vitoria, near the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 69.

QUINTANA-MARTIN-GALINDEZ, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos and partido of Villarcayo, and 30 m. WSW of Vitoria, in the valley of Tobalina. Pop. 211.

QUINTANA-DEL-PIRIO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. S of Burgos, partido and 9 m. NNE of Aranda-de-Duero, in a fine valley. Pop. 925. It has a Benedictine priory.

QUINTANA-DEL-PUENTE, a town of Spain,

in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. ENE of Palencia and partido of Baltanas-y-Dehesa-de-Valverde, on the road from Burgos to Valladolid, near the Arlanza, which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge. Pop. 150.

QUINTANAPALLA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 11 m. ENE of Burgos, in an elevated and healthy locality. Pop. 360. It has a fine church. In the vicinity are the remains of a Roman way which led from Tarragona to Astorga.

QUINTANA-RUZ, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. NNE of Burgos and partido of Bribiesca, near the source of the Omino. Pop. 50.

QUINTANA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Burgos and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, at the foot of the Idubedas mountains, on the r. bank of the Arcanza. Pop. 820. Cheese forms its chief article of manufacture.

QUINTANA-SUSO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. NE of Burgos and partido of Bribiesca, in a mountainous locality near the Oca and lakes Santa-Casilda, Pozzo-Negro, and Pozzo-Blanco. Pop. 50.

QUINTANA-URRIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 11 m. NNE of Burgos and partido of Bribiesca, in a well-watered and fertile locality. Pop. 80.

QUINTANA-VIDES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. ENE of Burgos and partido of Bribiesca, on the road from Madrid to France. Pop. 405.

QUINTANAR-DE-LA-ORDEN, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Toledo. The partido comprises 9 pueblos.—The town is 54 m. ESE of Toledo, and 21 m. W of Belmonte, in a flat and salubrious, but in some parts arid locality. Pop. 5,974. It is to a considerable extent well-built, and has a parish-church, a custom-house, a public granary, and an hospital. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of blankets and other woollen fabrics, and of soap. It has also several fulling-mills and dye-works. This town derives its name from the order of San Jacomo, to which it belongs.

QUINTANAR-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 60 m. SSE of Cuenca and partido of Villanueva-de-la-Jara, in a flat but salubrious locality. Pop. 2,812. Wine and saffron are grown in the environs.

QUINTANILLA-DEL-AGUA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 23 m. S of Burgos and partido of Lerma, in a low locality, to the r. of the Arlanza. Pop. 360.

QUINTANILLA-DE-ARRIBA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. ESE of Valladolid, partido and 5 m. W of Penafiel, on the l. bank of the Duero, in a wide and fertile valley. Pop. 580. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, and in the environs are mines of gypsum.

QUINTANILLA-DE-BON, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 3 m. N of Bribiesca. Pop. 145.

QUINTANILLA-DEL-COCO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 26 m. SSE of Burgos, and partido of Lerma. Pop. 300.

QUINTANILLA-DEL-MONTE-EN-JUARROS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 17 m. ENE of Burgos, and partido of Belorado. Pop. 109.

QUINTANILLA-CABE-SOTO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Bur-

gos, partido and 5 m. N of Bribiesca, on the l. bank of the Matapan. Pop. 58.

QUINTANILLA-SAN-GARCIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. ENE of Burgos, and partido of Bribiesca. Pop. 582. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. It is of modern foundation, but the site which it occupies appears to be that of an ancient town, of the walls of which traces are still to be met with.

QUINTANILLA-DE-SOLLAMAS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 14 m. W of Leon and partido of Astorga, on the r. bank of the Orbigo. Pop. 400.

QUINTANILLA-DE-TRIGUEROS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Valladolid and partido of Villalon. Pop. 80.

QUINTANILLA-DE-URZ, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 39 m. N of Zamora, partido and 6 m. E of Benavento, in the lower part of the valley of Vidriales. Pop. 230.

QUINTANILLAS (LAS), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 8 m. W of Burgos, in an undulating plain, on the r. bank of the Urbel. Pop. 414. It has two churches.

QUINTE (BAY OF), a bay and harbour on Lake Ontario, to the W of Amherst island, formed at the mouth of the river Trent, of which it may be regarded as an expansion, between the peninsula of Prince Edward co. on the S, and the mainland of the midland district on the N. Its entire length, through the various crooked turns it makes, is little short of 50 m.; its breadth varies between 6 and 12 miles. The isthmus formed between it and Lake Ontario, in the township of Murray, is not more than 3 furl. broad, over which there is a portage. This inlet affords safe shelter from the heavy gales frequently experienced on the lake. The peninsula on every side is indented by numerous small bays and coves. The rivers Niorra, Salmon, and Napanee, flow into this bay.

QUINTERRO, a port of Chili, on the Pacific, in the prov. of Quillota, in S lat. 32° 57'.

QUINTI (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ENE of Barcelona. Pop. 1,680. It has manufactures of cotton and of paper.

QUINTIN, a town of France, dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, situated in a valley on the river Gouet, 9 m. S by W of St. Briec. It contains, including its five small suburbs, a pop. of 4,000, and has manufactures of paper, linen, cambric, gauze, and lawn.

QUINTIN (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of Gard, 14 m. N by E of Nîmes. Pop. 1,700.

QUINTO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Saragossa, on the r. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 1,373. There are thermal baths here of considerable celebrity.

QUINTO, a large village of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, and the valley of Laventina, 25 m. NNW of Bellinzona. The vicinity is famous for its cheeses.

QUINTO, a river of the La Plata prov. of Cordova, which rises in the Chilian Andes, and running SE, loses itself in a marsh after a course of about 250 m.

QUINTO-AL-MARE, a village of the Sardinian states, on the gulf of Genoa, 6 m. ESE of Genoa. Pop. 1,560.

QUINTON, a parish of Northamptonshire, 5 m. SSE of Northampton. Area 1,170 acres. Pop in 1841, 143; in 1851, 133.—Also a parish of Gloucestershire, in the hund. of Shipstone-on-Stour. Area 4,800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 666; in 1851, 587.

QUINZANO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. of P'escia, on the small river Savarona, 11 m. N of Cremona. Pop. 3,900.

QUIOCH (Loch), a lake of Inverness-shire, in the upper part of Glengary, about 6 m. in length, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in average breadth.

QUIONES, a port of Costa-Rica, on the SW coast of the peninsula of Nicoya.

QUIOTEPEC, a village of Mexico, in the dep. and 90 m. N of Oaxaca. There are numerous ancient remains here. Pop. 1,000.

QUIQUIBE, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Apolabamba, which runs N, and enters the Cobito.

QUIRCE (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Burgos.

QUIRIA. See **GURIEL**.

QUIRICO (SAN), a town of Italy, in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, situated on a hill, 44 m. S of Florence. Pop. 1,600.—Also a town of the Sardinian states, 6 m. W of Genoa, on the Polcevera.

QUIRIEU, a town of France, in the dep. of Isere, situated on an eminence near the Rhone, 30 m. E of Lyons. Pop. 900.

QUIRIQUINA, a small island of the Pacific, at the entrance of the bay of Concepcion, in S lat. $36^{\circ} 40'$. It is a little more than a league in length from N to S, and is a quarter of a league distant from the continent.

QUIROS, a large river of Peru, in the province of Piura. It rises in the mountains to the E of Jaen, runs W, and uniting itself with others, enters the Catamayu, in S lat. $4^{\circ} 33'$.

QUIROS (CAPE), a cape on the E coast of the island of Espritu-Santo, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $14^{\circ} 56'$.

QUIRPON, an island near the N coast of Newfoundland, at the NE entrance of the strait of Belleisle, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$.

QUIRY-LE-SEC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 6 m. S of Ailly-sur-Noye. Pop. 600.

QUISANGA, a small seaport of Eastern Africa, opposite to Ibo, one of the Querimba isles, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 20'$.

QUISISANA, a village of Naples, 18 m. SE of Naples.

QUISONGALA ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas, near the coast of Africa, in S lat. $10^{\circ} 40'$.

QUISONGO, a river of Mozambique, which flows into the channel, opposite the Princeiraz islands, after a SE course of 60 m.

QUISPICANCHI, a prov. of Peru, in the central part of the dep. of Cuzco, traversed from N to S by the Cordillera-de-Vilcanota. Its length is 35 leagues from N to S; its breadth, 30. It produces grain, cotton, plantains, pines, papayas, lemons, and various other fruits. Pop. in 1802, 25,000. A considerable quantity of cloth is made in this prov.

QUISSAC, a town of France, dep. of Gard, on the l. bank of the Vidourle, 19 m. W by N of Nimes. Pop. 1,560. It has manufactories of woollen and cotton stockings, caps, and leather.

QUISSAH, a village of Ashantee, between Ekrofrum and Amorfut, at the N base of the Adansi hills. Pop. 750. The surrounding scenery is comparatively open, and presents a forest-prospect of singular beauty.

QUISTELLO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. and 14 m. SE of Mantua, on the r. bank of the Secchia, near its influx into the Po. Near this, in September 1734, the French and Piedmontese were surprised and driven from their intrenchments by the Imperialists.

QUISTROM, a village of Sweden, 70 m. NNW of Gottenburg.

QUISTINIC, a village of France, in the dep. of

Morbihan, cant. and 9 m. ESE of Plouay. Pop. in 1846, 2,491.

QUITA-SUENOS, a bank of sand and shoals, on the coast of Mexico, ESE of Cape Gracias-a-Dios, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 20'$.

QUITO, a country of South America, which retained its independence of all the neighbouring states, until a short time previous to the conquest by Pizarro; but was ultimately incorporated with the audiencia of New Granada, in which it formed the departments of Assuay, Ecuador, and Guayaquil. It was bounded by Santa-Fe on the N; on the E its jurisdiction extended over the districts of Maynas, Macas, and Quixos, to the Portuguese frontiers; on the S it was coterminous with Peru; on the W the Pacific washed its shores from the gulf of Puna to the government of Atacames. Its breadth from N to S was about 600 m., whilst its nominal length exceeded 1,800 m. Throughout its immense extent, the pop. was chiefly confined to the valley formed on the main chain of the Andes, and to the country from the W slope of the Cordillera to the ocean. The eastern governments were chiefly immense tracts, roamed over by independent Indians, and thinly scattered with missionary villages.

Quito, the capital of the above country, now the cap. of the republic of Ecuador, situated on the E slope of the volcanic mountain of Pichincha, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 13'$, W long. $78^{\circ} 50'$, at an alt. of 9,540 ft. above sea-level. Owing to the inequalities of the ground, its streets are irregular and uneven, and so numerous are the crevices of the mountain, that many of the houses are built on arches! The principal central square has four sides, on one of which stands the cathedral, and on the opposite the episcopal palace; the third side is taken up with the town-house, and the fourth by the president's palace. Four streets, terminating at the angles of this square, are comparatively straight, broad, and well-paved. The principal houses are large, and some of them have spacious apartments, but none are above one story in height. The materials made use of in building at Q. are chiefly sun-dried bricks, cemented or joined together by a certain adhesive composition called *sangagua*, a species of mortar used by the ancient Indians in building their houses. Q. was erected into a bishopric in 1545. It contains several churches, a university, a large hospital, and several courts for the administration of justice. The pop. is estimated at 50,000, embracing some families of distinction, the descendants either of the original conquerors, of the presidents, auditors, and other parties who at different times came over from Spain to fill some lucrative post in the country. The Whites compose one-sixth part of the inhabitants; the Mestizoes a third part; the Indians a sixth. Ulloa describes Q. as "the capital of one of the most charming regions of the world." Neither heat nor cold are here troublesome, though the extremes of both may be felt in the neighbourhood; and what renders this equality of temp. more delightful is that it is constant throughout the whole year, the difference between the seasons being scarce perceivable. This city, however, and indeed the whole country, is liable to the horrible calamity of earthquakes. On the 4th Feb. 1797, a most dreadful concussion occurred, by which the face of the whole district was changed, and in the space of a second, 40,000 persons were buried into eternity. Since this period, violent shocks of earthquakes have been frequently experienced. Eleven snow-capped mountains are within view from Q. which is backed by the conical summit of Javirac, immediately under that of Pichincha. The city is plentifully supplied with

water from several streams which flow from the sides of the mountains, and are conducted into the town by means of conduits. Its chief articles of manufacture are woollen and cotton goods, lace, jewellery, and confectionary. It exports grain and agricultural produce largely to Guayaquil and to Peru.

QUITTA, formerly a Danish fort, now a British settlement, on the coast of Upper Guinea, at the mouth of the Rio-Volta, in N lat. 5° 55', E long. 0° 5'.

QUITTELSDOEF, a town of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 6 m. WSW of Rudolstadt, on the Rinne.

QUIVOX (Str.), a parish of Ayrshire, 3 m. NE of Ayr, having an area of about 4,500 acres. Pop. in 1841, 6,055; in 1851, 7,147. Coal is wrought here.

QUIVIRA (La Gran), a remarkable ruined city of New Mexico, about 100 m. S of Santa-Fé. According to Gregg, the ruins appear to have belonged to a city "larger and richer by far than the present capital of New Mexico has ever been;" and their style of architecture is superior to anything at present known N of Chihuahua.

QUIXOS-ET-MACAS, the most easterly prov. of the audiencia of Quito, under the old Spanish regime; bounded on the N by Popayan; on the E by Portuguese Guayana; on the W separated from Latacunga and Ibarra by the cordilleras of Coto-paxi and Cayambe; and on the S by the Maynas and Bracamoros territories. It is a mountainous district, intersected by several considerable rivers, all tributaries of the Amazon, and covered with dense forests. It produces cotton and tobacco.

The S part, or Macas, formed a distinct district under that appellation, of which the chief town is Macas or Sevilla-de-Oro. The chief occupation of the settlers in Macas is the cultivation of tobacco; sugar-canes, cotton, and grain, are also grown by them. The district was reported in 1750 to contain eight principal villages, and numerous missionary settlements.

QUIZAMA, a mountainous district of Guinea, situated between the Coanza and Longa. The inhabitants are warlike, and have never been subdued by the Portuguese.

QUIZIMAFUGO, a river of Eastern Africa, which falls into the Indian sea near Quiloa, in S lat. 8° 50'.

QUOD (CAPE), a cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magalhaen, in S lat. 53° 32', and W long. 72° 29'.

QUODDY HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Maine, U. S., in N lat. 44° 49', and W long. 66° 59'.

QUOIN, an island off the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 12° 24'.—Also a small island near the W coast of Madagascar, in S lat. 14°.—Also a small island in the gulf of Bengal, in N lat. 8° 48', and E long. 93° 25'.

• **QUOLLA**. See JOLIBA.

QUONDANGA, a town of the Birman empire, situated on the Irrawaddy, 42 m. N of Prome.

QUORNDON, a township in the p. of Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire, 2 m. NW by W of Mount-Sorrel, intersected by the Midland co. railway. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,876.

QUORRA. See NIGER.

R

RAAB, or GYÖR-ARMEGYE, a comitat or county of Hungary, lying on both sides of the Danube, and of the river Raab; and bounded on the N by the com. of Presburg; on the E by that of Comorn; on the S by Wesprim; and on the W by Oedenburg and Wieselburg. It has an area of 600 sq. m., with 113,000 inhabitants, of whom about 2,000 are Jews, but the great bulk are Magyars. It produces corn, cattle, wine, flax, and a little silk.

RAAB, or NAGY-GYÖR, the capital of the above com., situated 67 m. WNW of Buda, and 66 m. ESE of Vienna, in N lat. 47° 41', and E long. 17° 36', in a fine plain, nearly surrounded by the Danube, the Raab, and the Rabnitz. Pop. in 1845, 18,000. It is fortified both by nature and art; and has a large glacis and open space between the town and the suburbs. It is a bishop's see; and contains an episcopal palace and a diocesan seminary, besides several schools. The chief manufacture is cutlery, particularly of knives and swords, and tobacco. R., under the name *Arabo*, was a place of strength in the time of the Romans; but the present fortifications are comparatively modern. In the 16th and 17th cents., when the Turks advanced into Hungary, this town fell for a time into their hands. It sustained a siege of some length from the French, after the defeat of the archduke John, in its neighbourhood, on 14th June, 1809.

RAAB, a large river of the Austrian states, which rises to the N of Passail, in Lower Styria near Grätz; flows SE, then E, and then NE, through the Hungarian palatinates of Güns, Eisenburg, Oedenburg, and Raab; separates into three branches, and falls into the Danube near the city of Raab, after a course of 180 m. Its affluents are the Feistritz, Pinka, Sorok, and Gintz, on the l.; and the Marczal on the r.

RAAGOE, a small island of Denmark, off the N coast of the island of Lolland, in N lat. 54° 58'.

RAALTE, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overijssel, 10 m. SE of Zwolle. Pop. 500.

RAAMSDONK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 10 m. NE of Breda.

RAASAY. See RASAY.

RAASE, a small town of Austrian Silesia, 12 m. W of Troppan, on the Mora. Pop. 1,820. It has linen manufactories.

RABAGH, a town of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, on the N side of a small bay of the Arabian gulf, in N lat. 22° 38'.

RABANERA-DE-CAMEROS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Logrono, on the l. bank of the Leza. Pop. 350.

RABANERA-DEL-PINAR, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SE of Burgos. Pop. 450.

RABASTENS, a town of France, dep. of Tarn

situated on the r. bank of the Tarn, 18 m. NE of Toulouse. It is ill-built, but contains above 4,000 inhabitants, and has a castle. It has manufactories of woollens, which, with the wine made in the neighbourhood, constitute the chief traffic of the place.—Also a town in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, 25 m. ENE of Ally. Pop. 1,380.

RABAT, a seaport of Morocco, in Fez, at the mouth of the river Bu-Regreb, immediately opposite Salli, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 5'$, and 20 m. SSW of Mehediyah. Its houses are well-built, and it has some manufactories of cotton and trade, with a pop. of 21,000. The environs are fertile in figs, grapes, oranges, and cotton. See **SALLI**.

RABATO, a village near the centre of the island of Gozzo, in the Mediterranean, 21 m. NW of Valetta.

RABBAH, a town of Central Africa, on the Niger, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 14'$, and E long. $5^{\circ} 26'$. It is of great extent, with villages clustering round the suburbs, and contains a pop. of nearly 40,000 natives of Houssa, Yariba, Ibo, and the Nufi country. It is governed by a chief and several elder *mallams*. In the markets, cloth, indigo, senna, ivory, and cattle are largely sold; also saddles, beads, sandals, and tobies.

RABBI, a village of the Tyrol, in the circle and 23 m. NW of Trento, on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Adige. It has mineral springs of considerable repute.

RABBIT ISLAND, a small island near the coast of Sutherlandshire, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 32'$.

RABBLES (ISLES-AUX), a number of small islands at the E end of Lake Superior.

RABE-DE-LAS-CALZADAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 7 m. W of Burgos, near the r. bank of the Urbel. Pop. 400.

RABECA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, which gives origin to the Rio-dos-Barbados, an affluent of the Alegre.

RABENAN, a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 7 m. SW of Dresden. Pop. 800.

RABENSBURG, a village of Lower Austria, at the influx of the Theya into the March, 15 m. NNE of Zistersdorf.

RABENSTEIN, a town and castle of Lower Austria, on the r. bank of the river Bielach, 11 m. SSW of St. Polten.—Also a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. ESE of Ellbogen, on the r. bank of the Strzele. Pop. 350.

RABINAL, a settlement of Guatemala, in the prov. and 42 m. SSW of Vera-Paz, on an affluent of the Usumasinta.

RABISHAU, a village of Prussian Silesia, 15 m. SSW of Lowenberg. Pop. 1,300.

RABISHI, a river of the island of St. Vincent, which runs into a bay on the E coast, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 5'$.

RABKE, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, in the circle and 7 m. SE of Konigsutter, on the Schunter. Pop. 700. It has paper-mills.

RABLAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, near Layon. Pop. 600.

RABNABAD, an island in the bay of Bengal, in N lat. 22° , formed by the sediment deposited by the river Ganges, and separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. It is 15 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth, and is covered with jungle, the habitation only of deer and tigers.—Also a town of Bengal, in the district of Buckergunge, situated on the eastern bank of one of the numerous branches of the delta of the Ganges, to which it gives its name. It carries on a considerable trade in salt fish and rice.

RABNITZ, or **RABZA**, a river of Hungary, which rises near Wasen-Hanshag, in the com. of Oeden-

burg; and flows into the Danube on the r. bank, after an E course of 30 m.

RABODEAN, a river of France, which rises at Praye, in the dep. of Vosges, and flows into the Meurthe near St. Blaise, after a course of 18 m.

RABOLDSHAUSEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel near Neuenstein. Pop. 800.

RABUN, a county in the NE part of Georgia, U. S., on the W side of the Blue-ridge, and watered by the Turoree and the Chatuga. It is an elevated table-land of 330 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,912; in 1850, 2,448. Its cap. is Clayton.

RABUTAB, a village of Sennaar, in Africa, 35 m. SSW of Sennaar.

RABY, a township in Staindrop p., in the co. palatine of Durham, 6 m. ENE of Bernardcastle.—Also a township of Neston p., in Cheshire, 3 m. NE of Great Neston.

RABY, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 27 m. W of Pisek.

RACALE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, 6 m. SW of Casarano. Pop. 1,300.

RACANELLO, a small river of Naples, in Calabria Citra, which falls into the gulf of Tarento, in N lat. $49^{\circ} 37'$.

RACAVAN, a parish of co. Antrim. Area 17,563 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,479; in 1851, 4,924. The surface comprises a considerable portion of the central watershed of the co.

RACCA, a town of Diyarbekir, in the pash. of Ufa, on the E bank of the Euphrates, at the mouth of a small river named Beles, founded, according to Pliny, by Alexander the Great. It was the favourite residence of Harun-al-Rashid, the ruins of whose palace are still visible. The town and adjoining country are inhabited by different tribes of wandering Arabs.

RACCANO-EX-VENETO, a village of Austrian Italy, 7 m. SSW of Rovigo. Pop. 1,600.

RACCUJA, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 46 m. WSW of Messina.

RACE (CAPE), the SE extremity of Newfoundland, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 40'$.

RACE (POINT), a cape on the coast of America, W of Cape Cod, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 6'$.

RACHAGU, one of the Kurile islands, to the SW of Mattrra, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 47'$, E long. $155^{\circ} 17'$.

RACHEVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, on the r. bank of the Psiol, 58 m. NNW of Poltava.

RACHNIA, a town of Servia, in the sanj. and 15 m. NNE of Kruchovatz, on the r. bank of the Ratshanska, an affluent of the Morava.

RACHORE, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore; bounded on the N by the river Kistnah, and on the S by the Tungbudra. Its chief town, of the same name, is pleasantly situated on the S bank of the Kistnah, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$.

RACHOUR, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Gurrah-Mundella, in N lat. 23° .

RACINE, a county in the SE part of Wisconsin territory, U. S., on the W side of Lake Michigan. Area 610 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,475; in 1850, 14,973. It is drained by the Fox, Pike, Root, and Des-Plaines rivers. Its cap., of the same name, is situated at the mouth of Root or Racine river, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 49'$, and W long. $87^{\circ} 40'$, 73 m. ESE of Madison, on the Green bay and Chicago railroad. It is a thriving place, and exports large quantities of wheat. Pop. in 1850, 5,103.

RACIONZ, a village of Poland, 18 m. NNW of Brzesc, near the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 450.

RACKENFORD, a parish of Devon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Tiverton. Area 3,938 acres. Pop. 473.

RACKET, a river of the state of New York, U. S.,

which rises near the sources of the Hudson, and flows N through Racket lake, a body of water 14 m. in length, and from 2 to 5 m. in width, into the St. Lawrence, 2 m. above St. Regis, after a course of 140 m. in length.

RACKETON, a village of New York, U. S., at the head of the boat navigation on Racket river, 20 m. above its confluence with the St. Lawrence.

RACKHAM, or ROCKHAM, a hamlet in Amberley p., Sussex, 5 m. NE by N of Arundel, near the river Arun.

RACKHEATH, a parish in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Norwich. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. 281.

RACKIBIRN ISLAND, an island near the W coast of co. Donegal, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 40'$.

RACKMAH ISLANDS, a cluster of four small islands off the coast of Abyssinia, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 45'$, forming a species of harbour, which Mr. Salt supposes may have been the *Portus Isidis* of Pliny. The anchorage is bad.

RACKWITZ, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, 24 m. N of Fraustadt. Pop. 1,200.

RACONIGI, or RACONTIGI, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 11 m. NE of Saluzzo, situated in a rich level country, on the Grana, near its junction with the Maira. It is surrounded with a wall, and is tolerably well-built; and has a pop. of 10,000, chiefly employed in the rearing of silk. It contains several good churches, but its chief ornament is a magnificent castle and park, originally belonging to the prince of Carignano, now royal property. It is seated in a park of 400 acres in extent, and the domains around form the favourite hunting-ground of the royal family.

RACoon, a township of Gallia co., Ohio, U. S., 88 m. SSE of Columbia. Pop. 1,474.—Also an island of the United States, in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. Carolina, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 3'$, 9 m. long and 1 m. wide.

RACoon CREEK, a river of Ohio, U. S., which runs into the Ohio, 6 m. below Gallipolis, and 90 m. SSE of Columbus.—Also a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 38'$.

RACoon KEY, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the S coast of W. Florida, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 46'$.

RACoon KEYS, a cluster of small islands near the coast of S. Carolina, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$.

RACTON, a parish in Sussex, 6 m. WNW of Chichester. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. in 1851, 96.

RACZ-KEVI, a small town of Hungary, in the com. of Pesth, on the Csepel, an island formed by the Danube, 24 m. S of Pesth.

RACZKI, a town of Poland, 13 m. SE of Augustow. Pop. 800, chiefly Jews.

RADA (La), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. SW of Cuenca.

RADACK ISLES, the eastern range of which has been called Mulgrave's Archipelago, in the N. Pacific, lying between the parallels of 6° and 12° N.

RADAFALVA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, on the Lapenez. Pop. 1,000.

RADANAGUR, a town of Bengal, in the district of Burdwan, 54 m. W of Calcutta, principally inhabited by weavers dependent on the East India company's factory at Kirpoy, 2 m. to the NW.

RADAUNE, a small river of West Prussia, which issues from a lake to the SW of Carthaus, and falls into the Mottlau near Dantzic, after a course of 30 m.

RADBOURNE, a parish in Derby, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. of Derby. Area 2,034 acres. Pop. in 1851, 239.

RADBUSA, a river of Bohemia, which rises in the SW of the circle of Pilsen, and joins the Misa, near the town of Pilsen.

RADCLIFFE, or RADCLIVE with CHACKMORE, a parish in Bucks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Buckingham, on the river Ouse. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1851, 387.

RADCLIFFE, or RATCLIFFE, a parish in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. SW by S of Bury. Area 2,466 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,497; in 1831, 3,904; in 1851, 6,028. There are large cotton-weaving works in this p. and several collieries.

RADDINGTON, a parish in Somersetshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Wiveliscombe. Area 1,505 acres. Pop. in 1831, 105; in 1851, 120.

RADEBERG, a town of Saxony, on the river Röder, 8 m. NE of Dresden. Pop. 1,800. It has manufactories of ribbons, parchment, gloves, and tape.

RADEBURG, a town of Saxony, on the Röder, 14 m. N of Dresden. Pop. 130.

RADEGAST, a town of Anhalt-Dessau, 18 m. SSW of Dessau. Pop. 450.

RADEGONDE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Charente cant. of Baigne. Pop. 2,000.

RADEN, or RAHDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 16 m. NW of Minden. Pop. 1,500.

RADES, a village of Tunis, supposed by Dr. Shaw to be the ancient *Ades*, 5 m. SE of Tunis.

RADE-VOR-DEM-WALDE, a town of Prussia, in the gov. of Düsseldorf, 3 m. ENE of Lennep. Pop. 4,500. It was completely burnt down in 1802.

RADFORD, a parish and village in Nottinghamshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Nottingham, within which borough part of it is included. Area of p. 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,806; in 1851, 12,637.

RADFORD-SIMELE, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. E of Warwick, crossed by the Warwick and Napton canal. Area 2,093 acres. Pop. in 1851, 494.

RADICENA, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra, 1ma, 12 m. E of Palmi. Pop. 1,850.

RADICOFANI, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 45 m. SE of Sienna, situated near the summit of a mountain at an elevation of 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,200. It has a strong citadel.

RADICONALI, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 20 m. W of Sienna.

RADIPOLE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 2 m. NNW of Melcombe-Regis. Area 1,338 acres. Pop. in 1851, 609.

RADKERSBURG, a town of Styria, situated on an island in the Muhr, 36 m. SSE of Grätz. Pop. 2,400. It is a neatly built place, and has a brisk traffic in iron, corn, and wine.

RADLEY, a parish in Berks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Abingdon. Area 2,994 acres. Pop. in 1851, 560.

RADSMANNSDORFF, a town of Illyria, 30 m. NW of Laybach, near the l. bank of the Sarre. Pop. 8,000.

RADMAR, a village of Styria, with productive iron mines, and a number of forges, 20 m. WNW of Leoben.

RADNA, a town of Hungary, on the Marosch, in the com. and 17 m. E by N of Arad.

RADNAGE, a parish in Bucks, 6 m. NW by W of High Wycombe. Area 1,352 acres. Pop. in 1831, 399; in 1851, 433.

RADNITZ, a town of Bohemia, 14 m. NE of Pilsen. Pop. 2,000.

RADNO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 80 m. N by W of Luck.

RADNOR, a township and village of Delaware co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on the E side of Scioto river, and 30 m. NNW of Columbus. It has an undulating surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. of township in 1840, 1,174; in 1850, 1,204. It is inhabited chiefly by Welsh emigrants.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 81 m. E by S of Harrisburg. It has a level surface,

is extremely fertile, and is drained by Darby creek and other streams. It is intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad. Pop. in 1850, 1,372.

RADNOR (New), or **MAES-YFED**, a parish and parl.-borough, in the co. of Radnor, 30 m. NNE of Brecknock. Area of p. 3,342 acres. Pop. in 1831, 472; in 1851, 481. It returns one member to parliament, Knighton, Cefn-Llys, Rhaydrwgwy, Knucklas, and Presteign, being contributory. The pop. of the parl. burgh in 1841, was 6,419. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 578; in 1848, 515. The borough boundary includes the parishes of New and Old Radnor and Llanvihangel-Nantmellán, and parts of Cascoed and Llandegley, embracing an area of nearly 30 m. in circumf. This town was originally of importance, and defended by a castle.

RADNOR (Old), or **PEN-Y-CRAIG**, a parish comprehending several townships in the co. of Radnor, 3 m. ESE of New Radnor. Area 10,069 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,592; in 1851, 1,263.

RADNORSHIRE, one of the six divisions of South Wales; bounded on the N by the cos. of Montgomery and Salop; on the E by the co. of Hereford; and on the S and W by the cos. of Brecon and Cardigan. Its greatest length from E to W is about 30 m.; its greatest breadth from N to S 24 m. Area 272,640 acres. It is divided into the hundreds of Radnor, Rhayader, Knighton, Keven Lleece, or Cefn-Llys, Colwyn, and Pain's-castle; comprising 52 parishes, in which are 1 borough, New Radnor, with 5 contributory boroughs, Knighton, Cefn-Llys, Rhaydrwgwy, Knucklas, and Presteign. Pop. in 1801, 19,050; in 1831, 24,651; in 1841, 25,186; in 1851, 24,951.—The general aspect of this county is mountainous, bleak, and dreary, with the exception of the SE districts, which are comparatively level and fertile. The attention of the agriculturist, however, is chiefly turned to the breeding of sheep and cattle, the staple produce of the county. Lead has been found at Caer-Elan, and copper in the vicinity of Llandrindod wells; limestone underlies the surface generally in the vale of Radnor. This co. is nearly environed by rivers: The Wye separates it from Brecon and Hereford. In the S are the Arrow, Machawy, and Eddow. The central districts are watered by the Lugg, Cwm-marron, Clewedag, and Ython, and the N by the Teme, Elan, Infant Wye, and others of less note. The Wye rises in Plynlimmon hill, very near the source of the Severn, and, crossing the NE corner of the county, gives name to the town of Rhaiadergwy. The Ython is the principal tributary to the Wye in this co. The principal lakes are Llyn-Gwynne near Rhayader, Llynlanbychllyn in Llandilo-graban, and Glanhilyn in Radnor Forest, all abounding, as do the rivers, with salmon, trout, and grayling. The co. returns one member to parliament, who is polled for at New Radnor, Presteign, Rhayader, Pains-castle, Colwyn, Knighton, and Pen-y-bont, the principal place of election being New Radnor. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 1,945; in 1848, 1,943. The county is included in the South-eastern circuit. The assizes are held at Presteign, and the quarter-sessions, alternately, at New Radnor and Presteign. The family of Bouverie derive the title of Earl from Radnorshire. This co. forms the deanery of Elwell in the dio. of St. David's, and prov. of Canterbury.

RADNOTH, a village of Transylvania, in the N part of the comitat of Kockelburg.

RADO, a village of the Punjab, in the Dejerat, to the E of the Indus, and WNW of Multan.

RADOBITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 9 m. NW of Pisek. It has a large paper-mill.

RODOBOJ, a village of Military Croatia, in the generalat and 26 m. SW of Warasdin, and 3 m. E of Krapina. It has some sulphur-mines.

RADOCHKOVITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 27 m. NW of Minsk, district and 30 m. SSE of Vileika.

RAD-OE, an island of the North sea, off the W coast of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen, in N lat. 66° 40', and E long. 5° 5'.

RADOGALA, a group of islands in the Mulgrave archipelago, North Pacific, in N lat. 11°, and E long. 167°.

RADOLFSHAUSEN, a bail. of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim and principality of Grubenhagen. Pop. 1,500.

RADOLFSSELL, or **RADOLPHSELL**, a bail. and town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, on the N bank of the Unter-see, an arm of the lake of Constanx, and 12 m. NW of Constanx. Pop. (Cath.) 1,205. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Capuchin convent and a harbour. It possesses numerous tanneries, and two dye-works. Pop. of bail., 10,460.

RADOLIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 63 m. WSW of Bromberg, circle and 8 m. N of Czarnikow, on the Bikow, an affluent of the Netze. Pop. in 1843, 721. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and several manufactories of cloth and tanneries.

RADOLZA. See **RATMANSDORF**.

RADOM, an administrative prov., obwodie, and town of Poland, formed in 1844, by the junction of the gov. of Kielce and Sandomir. The gov. comprises an area of 24,145 sq. kil. Pop. in 1844, 944,625. The town is 63 m. S of Warsaw, on the Radomka. Pop. 5,700. It has two Catholic churches, a Piarist college, and gymnasium, and is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.

RADOMIE, or **DRAGOMIR**, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Romelia, in the sanj. and 18 m. NNE of Ghiustendil, on the r. bank of the Kara-Su, or Strumza, near its source in the Balkan chain.

RADOMKA, a river of Poland, in the gov. and obwod of Radom, which has its source a little to the S of the town of that name; runs NNE, and joins the Vistula on the l. bank near Riezynow, and after a course of 30 m.

RADOMSKO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisz, obwod and 27 m. SSW of Petrikau, on the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 1,816.

RADOMYSL, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 21 m. NE of Tarnow, near the confines of Poland.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. W of Kiev, on the l. bank of the Teterev. Pop. 3,300.—Also a town in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 24 m. NW of Doubno.

RADONITZ, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. W of Saatz. Pop. 800.

RADONVILLIERS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Brienne-le-Château, on the slope of a hill, near the l. bank of the Aube. Pop. 500. It has a manufactory of earthenware.

RADOSNA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 18 m. NNW of Neutra.

RADOSOCZ, or **RADOSOTZ**, a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Neutra, 45 m. N of Presburg.

RADOSTIN, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. WNW of Iglau. Pop. 490.

RADOSZYCE, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 50 m. WSW of Radom, obwod and 21 m. S of Opoczno, on the Csarna. Pop. 1,800.

RADOUL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tchernigov, district and 48 m. W of Gerdina, on the l. bank of the Dnieper.

RADOUN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. ENE of Grodno, and 17 m. NW of Lida.

RADOVICH, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 39 m. SSE of Janina, at the foot of the Tzumerka mountains, near the source of an affluent of the Arta.

RADOVITZ, or **RADOVITCH**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, capital of a district of the same name, in the sanj. and 50 m. SSW of Ghius-tendil, and 75 m. NNW of Salonica, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, at the foot of a lofty range of mountains. It contains about 400 houses, inhabited chiefly by Christians. It is surrounded with vineyards, and towards the SE is a fine plain, in which corn, tobacco, and citron are extensively cultivated.—The river R. has its source in the mountains, near the town of the same name; flows E, passing Oströmja and Petrovitch; and 5 m. below the latter town, throws itself into the Struma or Karasu, on the r. bank, after a course of 78 m.

RADSANN, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, on the Argisch.

RADSTADT, a town of Austria, in the regency of Linz, circle and 39 m. SW of Salzburg, on the l. bank of the Ens, at an alt. of 662 metres above sea-level. Pop. 1,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Capuchin convent. Its trade consists chiefly in timber, iron, and cattle.

RADSTAEDTER-TAUERN, a range of mountains in Austria, in the circle of Salzburg, 12 m. S of Radstadt. It belongs to a ramification of the Noric Alps, and has an alt. of 3,074 metres.

RADSTOCK (CAPE), a headland of S. Australia, in Eyre Land, on the NW side of Anxious bay, in S lat. 33° 12', and E long. 134° 16'.

RADSTOKE, or **RADSTOCK**, a parish and village of Somersetshire, 7 m. NW of Frome. Area 1,005 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,792.

RADSTON, a parish of Northamptonshire, 3 m. N of Brackley. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 203; in 1851, 168.

RADUE, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, and circle of Koslin, an affluent of the Persante.

RADUKAN, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, on the Argisch, to the S of the town of that name.

RADWAN, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Sohl, 1½ m. SW of Neusohl, on the r. bank of the Gran. Pop. 2,000. It has woollen factories.

RADWAY, a parish of Warwickshire, 3 m. SE of Kineton. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1851, 344.

RADWELL, a parish of Herts, 2 m. NNW of Baldock. Area 748 acres. Pop. in 1851, 88.

RADWINTER, a parish in Essex, 4½ m. N of Thaxted. Area 3,802 acres. Pop. in 1851, 916.

RADYMNO, a town of Austrian Poland, on the l. bank of the San, 7 m. ESE of Jaroslav. Pop. 1,500. It has manufactories of sailcloth and ropes.

RADZANOWO, a town of Poland, in the woivode and 80 m. NE of Plock, on the r. bank of the Ukra. Pop. 510.

RADZIEW, a town of Poland, 17 m. W of Brzesc. Pop. 900.

RADZILOW, a village of Poland, in the woivode of Augustowo, 52 m. SSW of Suwalki.

RADZIONZ, a town of Poland, 20 m. NW of Plock. Pop. 900.

RADZIVILOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 18 m. WNW of Kremnitz. There is here a considerable transit trade. The principal importations are silk, wrought metal wares, and manufactured merchandise; the exports are wax, skins, furs, and tallow.

RADZYN, a town of Poland, 38 m. N of Lublin. Pop. 1,200.

RAEFFSKOI ISLANDS, a group of three small islands in S lat. 16° 43', W long. 144° 11'.

RAEFSUND, a lake of Sweden, in Jemmland, to the SE of Oestersund. It is 23 m. in length from NW to SE, and 9 m. in greatest breadth, and discharges itself on the SE into the Niurunda.

RAEN, or **RAAN**, a town of Styria, on the Save, 28 m. SE of Cilly.

RAFAEL (CAPE), a cape on the NE coast of the island of Hayti, in N lat. 19° 2', W long. 68° 53'.

RAFAEL (PUNTA-DE-SAN), a cape on the SW coast of Vancouver's island, in N lat. 49° 20', to the SE of Nootka bay.

RAFAEL (SAN), a town of Venezuela, 40 m. SSE of Caraccas.—Also a town of Bolivia, 270 m. ENE of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra.—Also the name of several inconsiderable settlements in Venezuela, New Granada, and Chili.

RAFAEL (SAN), a river of New Mexico, which takes its rise on the western side of the Sierra-Verde, a range which forms the separation between the streams that flow into the gulf of Mexico, and those which flow into the Pacific; and by its union with the San-Xavier, and the Rio-de-los-Dolores, forms the great Rio-de-Colorado of California.

RAFALES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 75 m. SE of Saragossa, on the r. bank of the Tasta-vins, an affluent of the Monaspe. Pop. 750.

RAFFADALE, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Girgenti.

RAFFLES BAY, an inlet on the N coast of Coburg peninsula in N. Australia, 13 m. E of Port Es-sington. See COBURG.

RAFFORD, a parish in the co. of Elgin, on the E bank of the river Findhorn, 2 m. SE of Forres. Pop. in 1841, 987; in 1851, 1,020.

RAFZ, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, 3 m. N of Eglisau.

RAGATZ, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, on the river Tamina, 5 m. SSE of Sargans. Pop. 1,337. It has a carrying trade from Italy and the Grisons, over the lakes of Wallenstadt and Zurich; and is frequented for its hot baths.

RAGAY, a town on the S coast of the island of Luçon, in N lat. 13° 50'.

RAGDALE, a parish of Leicestershire, 6 m. W of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. 114.

RAGENDORF, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 11 m. NNW of Weiselsburg, on the Danube. Pop. 3,200.

RAGGED HARBOUR, a bay on the E coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 49° 45'.

RAGGED ISLAND, an islet of the Bahamas, in N lat. 22° 27'. It is not inhabited, but salt is made upon it during the season.—Also an island off the coast of Cork, 1½ m. E by S of Castle-Haven.

RAGGED POINT, a cape on the E coast of the island of Borneo, in S lat. 2° 11'.

RAGGENDORF, a town of Lower Austria, in the Marchfeld, on a small affluent of the March, 20 m. NE of Vienna. Pop. 1,400.

RAGGIOLO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. of Mantua, 6 m. E by N of Guastalla.

RAGHLEY, a peninsula, and a fishing-village of co. Sligo, 7½ m. NW of Sligo. The peninsula is 3½ m. in length, and about 2½ m. in breadth.—The village is built on the isthmus, which is only 50 fath. across. Pop. in 1831, 122; in 1851, 152. It has a good harbour and a dock, with 540 ft. of quay.

RAGHTINMORE, a mountain in co. Donegal, overhanging the E side of the entrance of Lough Swilly. Its summit is situated 2½ m. SE of Dunaff Head; and has an alt. of 1,656 ft. above sea-level.

RAGLAND, a parish and village of Monmouthshire, noted for its ancient and magnificent castle, the ruins of which still command the attention of travellers. Area 4,083 acres. Pop. in 1851, 880.

RAGNIT, a town of Prussia, in the gov. of Gumbinnen, on the l. bank of the Niemen, 6 m. SE of Tilsit. Pop. 2,100. It has a trade in cattle, corn, and linseed.

RAGOARNE, an island of Russia, off the N coast of Esthonia, in N lat. 59° 21'.

RAGOGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, near the r. bank of the Parbutti, in N lat. 24° 23'. Pop. 4,000.

RAGOL, a town of Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. of Almeria. Pop. 1,217.

RAGOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, 25 m. NNW of Vilkomir. Pop. 1,500.

RAGUHN, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Desau, on the Mulda, and almost surrounded by that river, 6 m. S of Dessau. Pop. 1,589. It has woolen factories and potteries.

RAGUNDA, a river of Sweden, which flows from the Storsten into the Indals, by an E course of 70 m.

RAGUSA, a circle or district of Austrian Dalmatia, containing the territory of the ancient republic of R., with the islands of Curzola, Lagosta, Meleda, Guipana, Mezzo, Calamata, and a few others. It is bounded by the Turkish frontier on the E, and by the Adriatic on the W. Its area is about 560 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 49,458. It contains no town of consequence, except Ragusa. Much of the soil is arid and stony, and particular tracts along the banks of the Narenta are marshy and unhealthy; but in general the climate is good, and the soil productive. Wine and oil are the chief articles of export. The rivers are the Narenta, Drino, Gliuta, and Ombla.

RAGUSA, the chief town of the above district, and an archbishop's see, situated on a peninsula on the Adriatic, in N lat. 42° 38', E long. 18° 7', 94 m. SE of Spoleto, and 37 m. WNW of Cattaro. The peninsula on which it stands forms two large and commodious harbours; and a hill shelters it from the N winds, which are so pernicious in many towns of the Adriatic. The town itself is surrounded by a wall of enormous height, thickness, and solidity, flanked with old towers; the harbours are protected by modern works of considerable strength. The streets are narrow, with the exception of the Corso which traverses the town from N to S. The mansion of the governor, the custom-house, the cathedral, and some of the churches, are good buildings. In the vicinity are numerous handsome villas. The inhabitants, 3,500 in number, exhibit a heterogeneous mixture of dress and language. "The language, the nationality, and the mass of the people, are Illyrian, but Illyrian conjugated with Italy's happiest moods and tenses of embellishment." [Paton.] R. is the port of the Herzegovina, whence its raw products are exported; but its mercantile marine does not exceed 60 small coasting-vessels. The manufactures chiefly consist of leather, and silk and woollen stuffs, and rosoglio.—R. was founded in the 7th cent., by fugitives from Epidaurus. Subject for some time to the Roman, and afterwards to the Greek empire, R. became eventually independent, and pursued steadily a pacific policy, paying a slight tribute to Venice and other maritime powers, rather than participate in hostilities against the Turks. This petty republic did not lose its independence until seized by Bonaparte, who conferred on Marshal Marmont the title of duke of Ragusa. It has suffered severely from pestilence and earthquakes at different times, in particular by the great earthquake of 1667. Boscovich,

a philosophical writer of the 18th cent., was a native of this place.

RAGUSA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Nota, on the small river Ragusa, 3 m. W of Modica, and 28 m. W by S of Syracuse. It is said to contain nearly 20,000 inhabitants, who manufacture woollen and silk goods, and conduct a considerable trade in wine, oil, and grain. The town has enjoyed important privileges for several centuries, so that the whole country forms a striking contrast to the general backwardness of the island. The vicinity produces vines, olives, and other fruit, and is noted also for its breed of horses and mules.—The river R. flows into the Mediterranean after a S course of about 25 m.

RAGUSA-VECCHIA, a town of Dalmatia, 7 m. SE of Ragusa, at the entrance of the bay of Breno.

RAH. See **RICHA**.

RAHABAH, an ancient castle in the pash. of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 3½ m. SW of Maden in Irak-Arabi.

RAHAD, a river of Abyssinia, which rises to the NW of Lake Dembea, and joins the Blue Nile, 70 m. N of Sennaar after a NW course of 270 m.

RAHAÏN, a river of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, which rises on the frontier of Vosges, and flows into the Oignon, on the l. bank, after a SW course of 27 m.

RAHAN, or **RAGHAN**, a parish in co. Cork, 2½ m. E of Mallow, containing the village of Ballymagookey. Area 10,083 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,781; in 1851, 1,940. The surface is part of the S side of the valley of the Blackwater, and part of the N side of the chain of Nagles mountains.—Also a parish in King's co., 4½ m. W of Tullamore. Area 14,985 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,032; in 1851, 3,097. The surface is a flat, bleak, dismal expanse of bog, traversed across its middle by the Grand canal.

RAHAPA, a small island near the E coast of Borneo, in N lat. 4° 50'.

RAHARNEY, or **RATHFARNE**, a village in the p. of Killucan, co. Westmeath, on the rivulet Deel, 2 m. ENE of Killucan. Pop. in 1851, 118.

RAHARROW, or **RAHARA**, a parish in co. Roscommon, 4½ m. SE of Athleague. Area 5,362 acres, of which 161 acres are in Lough Ballagh. Pop. in 1831, 1,630; in 1851, 753.

RAHAT, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, district of Bundelcund, in N lat. 25° 32'.

RAHAT-DAGH, a high bold mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in N lat. 37° 9', E long. 29° 54', 10 m. E of Alimne, on the N side of a large marsh supposed to be the ancient *Lacus Caralis*. It has an alt. of 6,000 ft. above sea-level.

RAHDEN, a cluster of villages in Rhenish Prussia, in the gov. and 60 m. SSW of Minden.

RAHDUNPUR, or **RADONPORE**, a small state and town of Hindostan, in Gujerat. The state has an area of 850 sq. m., and is tributary to the Guicowar.—The town is situated on the N side of the Puddar river, in N lat. 23° 42'. It is enclosed with a brick wall and a good ditch, and possesses a respectable citadel. It carries on a considerable traffic in grain and clarified butter, and the vicinity is highly cultivated.

RAHEEN, a village in the p. of Knocklong, co. Limerick, 6 m. E by S of Bruff. Pop. in 1851, 118.—Also a village in the p. of Clonemagh, Queen's co., 3½ m. N by W of Abbeyleix.

RAHEINA, or **LAHAINA**, a port on the SW coast of the island of Maui, in the Sandwich group, in N lat. 20° 50'. See **MAUI**.

RAHELTY, or **RATHEALTY**, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. NE of Thurles. Area 4,875 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,740; in 1851, 976.

RAHENY, or **RATHENY**, a parish in co. Dublin, containing a village of the same name. Area 920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 608; in 1851, 548. The surface lies on the middle of the N sea-board of Dublin bay. Pop. of v. in 1831, 282; in 1851, 209.

RAHILL, a parish in co. Carlow, 2 m. N by W of the village of Rathvilly. Area 2,684 acres. Pop. in 1831, 269; in 1851, 345.

RAHLING, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 4 m. S of Rorbach. Pop. 1,200.

RAHMANIEH, a town of Lower Egypt, situated at the junction of the Rosetta branch of the Nile with the canal of Alexandria, 42 m. ESE of Alexandria. The French, during their occupation of Egypt, made it a fortified station, and attempted to make a stand here against the British army, but the place was taken, and the division defending it compelled to surrender.

RAHNIZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 32 m. SE of Erfurt. Pop. 600.

RAHNY, a town of Bengal, in the district and 34 m. NW of Dinajpore.

RAHO, a village of Hungary, in the com. and 18 m. NE of Szigeth. Pop. 2,500.

RAHOON, a parish, partly within the municipal borough of Galway, co. Galway. Area of the borough and the barony of Galway section, 11,014 acres. Area of the Moycullen section, 4,154 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 14,140; in 1851, 12,673. The surface extends westward from the Corrib river to the shore of Galway bay, nearly 3 m. beyond Barna, and N from Galway bay to the foot of Lough Corrib.

RAHOVA, or **ORCHAVA**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the r. bank of the Danube, 36 m. W of Silistria. Pop. 1,800. The river a little below the town winds its way through an immense reedy swamp.—Also a village of Romelia, 18 m. ESE of Seres.

RAHUE, **RAHUGH**, or **RATHUGH**, a parish in co. Westmeath, 3 m. SE of Kilbeggan. Area 4,973 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,129; in 1851, 837. The surface lies on the S margin of the county.

RAHUN, a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 4 m. W of the Sutledge river, and 50 m. ESE of Amritsir. It has a considerable manufacture of coarse cotton cloths.

RAHWAY, a township of Essex co., New Jersey, U. S., 35 m. NE of Trenton, at the head of the tidal navigation of a river of the same name, and 5 m. from its mouth. Pop. in 1850, 3,300.

RAI, a small river of Austrian Italy, which issues from the lake of Santo-Croce, and falls into the Piave.

RAIATEA, the **ULITEA** of Cook, an island in the Society group, about 120 m. NW of Tahiti, in S lat. 16° 50'. It is about 50 m. in circumf.; of a mountainous character, and profusely covered with vegetation. A range of mountains occupies the centre of the island, extending in a direction nearly N and S, and rising about 2,000 ft. above the sea. The summit, attaining an alt. of 7,000 ft., presents a level and extensive plain of bleak aspect, over-spread with swamps, and streams of water running over exposed rocks of a red colour, and entirely destitute of verdure, with the exception of short grass and mosses; although, but a few ft. below, on the less exposed spots, vegetation is lofty and abundant. The low lands are extensive and capable of high cultivation. It produces arrow-root and cocoa nuts. On the NW coast is a small but secure harbour.

RAIBAG, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, advantageously situated between two branches of the Kistnah, in N lat. 16° 35'.

RAICHOR, a town of Hindostan, in the state and 110 m. SW of Hyderabad.

RAIDAH, a port on the SE coast of Arabia, in N lat. 15° 0', E long. 50° 30'.

RAIDRUG, a town and hill-fortress of Hindostan, on the frontier of Mysore, in N lat. 14° 50'. The fort surmounts a pinnacle of granite, and is of great strength. At its base lies the town with about 700 inhabitants.

RAIE, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, 118 m. SW of Diyarbekir.

RAIGOROD, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 15 m. WNW of Gaisin, on the Bug.

RAILAWUN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 60 m. E of Kotah.

RAIN, a town of Bavaria, 22 m. W of Ingolstadt, on the Acha, an affluent of the Danube. Pop. 1,200. It was here that Tilly, the Austrian general, and great opponent of Gustavus Adolphus, received a mortal wound in 1632.—Also a small town of Styria, on the Save, 26 m. SSE of Cilly.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 3 m. NNE of Brugg.

RAINE, a parish in Essex, 2 m. W by S of Braintree. Area 1,676 acres. Pop. in 1851, 388.

RAINE'S ISLET, an islet in the Great Barrier reef, in S lat. 11° 36', E long. 144° 2'. It is 1,000 yds. in length, and 500 yds. wide, and in no part is more than 20 ft. above high-water mark. It is covered with a low scrubby vegetation, and is inhabited by myriads of sea-birds.—*Jukes*.

RAINFORD, a chapelry in Prescot p., in Lancashire, 6 m. NNE of Prescot. Pop. in 1851, 2,333.

RAINHAM, a parish in Kent, 4 m. ESE of Chatham. Area 3,868 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,222; in 1851, 1,155.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. SW by S of Fakenham. Area 1,635 acres. Pop. 128.

RAINHAM (South), a parish in Norfolk, 11 m. N by E of Swaffham. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. 155.

RAINHAM (West), a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. SW by S of Fakenham. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. 391.

RAINHILL, a township of Prescot p., in Lancashire, intersected by the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Pop. in 1831, 679; in 1851, 1,522.

RAINOW, a township of Prestburg p., in Cheshire, 3 m. NE by E of Macclesfield.

RAINSCLIFF, a township of Wolstanton p., in Staffordshire, 4 m. NE of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. in 1841, 967; in 1851, 1,274.

RAINTON (East), a township and village in the p. of Houghton-le-Spring, in the co. and 5 m. NE by E of Durham. Area 1,065 acres. Pop. 1,695.

RAINTON (West), a township and village about 1 m. NE of the foregoing. Area 1,788 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,509.

RAINY LAKE, a lake of N. America, on the boundary of the British and American territory, and 160 m. W of Lake Superior. It lies 1,160 ft. above sea-level, and is divided by an isthmus near the middle into two parts. The W part is called Great Rainy lake; the E, Little Rainy lake. It is in general very shallow. The broadest part of it is not more than 20 m.; its length is about 40 m. It discharges itself by Rainy river into the Lake-of-the-Woods. The land on the borders of this lake is in some places very good, but rather thickly covered with wood. The rocks of Rainy lake are a continuation of those on the S, both towards the head-waters of the Mississippi, and the Fond-du-Lac of Lake Superior. Dr. Norwood considers the great plutonic chain, N of Lake Superior, and running nearly parallel with its N shore, from NE to SW, to be the main axis of dislocation for wide regions in this part of America. This opinion is strengthened by finding in Rainy lake, and along

the chain of lakes (225 m. long) which lead to the Grand portage of Lake Superior; that the dip of all the stratified rocks is almost invariably to the N; whilst that of kindred rocks in Wisconsin and Michigan, S of Lake Superior, is with great constancy to the S, and this over areas of many thousand sq. m.

RAIRY, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, situated on the top of a steep hill, in N lat. 18° 16', E long. 73° 45'.

RAISIN, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, situated between the 23d and 24th parallels of N lat., and intersected by the river Betwah. Its principal towns are Raisip, Bilsah, and Chunpore.

RAISIN, a river of Michigan, U. S., which flows into Lake Erie, 2½ m. below Monroe, after a circuitous course of 140 m. Great quantities of wild grapes are found on its banks, from which it derives its name.—Also a township of Lenawee co., in Michigan, 68 m. SSE of Lansing. Pop. 1,260.

RAISIN (MARKET). See **RASEN**.

RAISMES, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, 3 m. NW of Valenciennes. Pop. 3,500. It is in the centre of an extensive coal-field, and has extensive iron-works.

RAITENBUCH, a town of Bavaria, 9 m. N of Eichstadt.

RAITHBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 2 m. W by N of Spilsby. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 175; in 1851, 167.—Also a parish, with Maltby, 2 m. SW of Louth, in the same co. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1851, 163.

RAITZ, a village of Moravia, 15 m. N of Brunn.

RAIX, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 2 m. SE of Villefagnan.

RAIZ (SERRA DA), a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, and district of São-Miguel. It rises from NE to SW, at the distance of about 90 m. from the coast.

RAIZAMO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which joins the Tacoaral, and thence takes the name of Peixe, an affluent of the Mortes.

RAJABARY, a trading town of Bengal, in the district of Dacca, advantageously situated on the r. bank of the Megna, in N lat. 23° 25'.

RAJAHNAGUR, a town of Bengal, in the district of Dacca, on the E side of the Ganges, in N lat. 23° 22'.

RAJAMUNDUG, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, district of the Concan, in N lat. 14° 30'. It commands the entrance into the navigable river of Mirji.

RAJAMUNDRY, a district of Hindostan, one of the northern Circars, between Cicacole on the N, and Ellore on the S, and bounded on the E by the bay of Bengal. It has an area of 4,690 sq. m., and lies between the parallels of 16° 20' and 17° 35' N. Part of this district lies to the S, but the greater part to the N of the Godavery, which river, at the distance of 35 m. from the sea, divides itself into two great branches, which form the island of Nagur, a triangular space comprehending 500 sq. m., prized for its fertility and the excellence of its tobacco. The coast is low and sandy; under the parallel of 17° 15' the country becomes hilly. It contains a number of towns, the chief of which is Rajamundry; its principal seaport is Coringa; the other towns are Peddapur, Pittapur, Amlapur, Narsapur, and Mundapitta. There are tide harbours at Bendamrunkah and at Narsapur. This district was ceded by the nizam to the French, in 1753; but was taken from them by the British in 1765, and now constitutes one of the five collectorships into which the prov. has been divided. About two-thirds of the district are in the hands of zemindars and proprietors. Its produce consists of cotton,

sugar, rice, and tobacco. The principal exports are cocoa-nuts, rice, piece goods, and salt. The revenue in 1835-6 was 21,40,729 rupees, of which 17,69,137 r. was land-revenue. The pop. in 1835-6 was 578,528. In the same year the number of schools was 574, attended by 7,459 scholars. The rajahs of this country are mentioned in the Mahomedan histories as early as the 13th cent. The district was first conquered by the princes of that race in 1295.

RAJAMUNDRY, the capital of the above mentioned district, and the residence of the British civil establishment, is situated on the N side or l. bank of the Godavery, in N lat. 16° 59', E long. 80° 54', 40 m. from the sea, 373 m. from Madras.

RAJANG, a river of Borneo, flowing into the sea, on the NW coast, by six deltoid branches. Its main branch is easy of entrance, having a depth of 3 fath. on the bar at low water, with a rise and fall of 10 ft., and a depth inside of from 8 to 10 fath. It is navigable as far as the influence of the tide which flows to the foot of the rapids, a distance of from 90 to 100 m. from the sea. The rapids are 2 m. in length, and their ascent is a work of difficulty and danger. From the rapids to Bacaga, a distance of about 60 m., the river's course is NE. The Kayans, by following its course to the E above Bacaga, arrive at the great central mountain of Tibang, and thence, by a land-journey of five or six days, reach the rivers Tidan, Coti, or Banjar.—*Burns*.

RAJANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abuzzo-Ultra, district and 7 m. NW of Sulmona, cant. and 3 m. W of Pratola. Pop. 1,550. It has two convents, and an aqueduct about 5 m. in length carried through a solid rock, and supposed to have been the work of the inhabitants of the ancient *Corfinium*. See also **SERINO**.

RAJAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Jacundar doab of the Punjab, 45 m. E of Amritsir.—Also a town in the prov. of Aurungabad, 48 m. S of Bombay.

RAJAPUR, a village of Sind, 120 m. N of Rori.

RAJARAMPUR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the zillah of Dinajpur. Area of district 340 sq. m.—The town is a small place, 50 m. NNE of Maldeh.

RAJARIE, a village of Sind, 28 m. SE of Rori. It is inhabited chiefly by goatherds.

RAJASSE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 3 m. ESE of St. Symphorien-le-Châtel, near the l. bank of the Coise. Pop. 1,856.

RAJA-SANSI, a village of the Punjab, in the Bari doab, 6 m. NNW of Umritsir.

RAJAWUR, or **RAJUR**, a town of the Punjab, on the Tohi, an affluent of the Chenab, 27 m. SSE of Kotli, at an alt. of 2,800 ft. above sea-level. A few of the principal dwellings are built of brick, the rest are constructed of mud with frame-works of timber. The surrounding territory produces considerable quantities of rice and maize, but is extremely unhealthy.

RAJCA. See **RATSCHDORF**.

RAJECZ, or **RAJEC**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Trentschin, 9 m. ESE of Vag-Besztircze, and 38 m. NW of Neusohl, on the l. bank of the Zsilincza, an affluent of the Vag. Pop. 3,450. It has a Catholic church and a synagogue; and possesses several tanneries and paper-mills. In the vicinity are thermal springs and baths. The culture of flax and hemp, and the rearing of bees, form important branches of local industry.

RAJEMAL, or **RAJAMAHAL**, an extensive district of Bengal, on the W side of the Ganges, under the 25th parallel. It comprises a large extent of waste

and mountainous territory, inhabited by a race of people of low stature, but stout and well proportioned, very dark complexion, with flat noses and thick lips, who carry on a trifling commerce with the low lands, exchanging cotton, honey, charcoal, iron, and plantains, for salt, tobacco, rice, cotton cloths and manufactured iron. This territory is separated from Bahar by a range of hills consisting of coarse granite, through which there are several passes, the principal of which, called Terriagally, commanded the high road leading from Murshedabad to Patna, and was considered the key of Bengal. The district is now annexed to the collectorship of Boglipoore.

RAJEMAHAL, the capital of the above district, a very ancient city of Bengal, situated on the W bank of the Ganges, 66 m. NW of Murshedabad, at the foot of a range of hills. The modern town consists of one street composed of stone houses generally two stories in height. It carries on a trifling traffic with the inhabitants of the hills. In 1639, Shuja, the son of the emperor Shah Jehan, restored Rajemahal to its former dignity, and expended large sums of money in rendering the city worthy of royal residence; but the following year, nearly the whole of the city, and the principal part of the palace, was destroyed by a dreadful conflagration; about the same time the current of the Ganges changed its bed, and pouring its torrents against the walls of the new capital, washed away many of the stately edifices. In 1659, the city suffered considerable injury from the troops of Aurungzebe. After the expulsion of Shuja, the Mogul governor, Mir Jumla, fixed his residence at Dacca, since which period R. has declined. Under the succeeding governors of Bengal, this city was the residence of the *fujedar* or military collector of the district, which contributed to its support; but since the union of the district with Boglipoore, and the transfer of the public offices to that town, the place has sunk into insignificance, and is now little else but a mere fishing-village.—It has been determined that the East Indian railway line, which commences at Howrah, opposite Calcutta, shall be carried to R., at which point the Ganges is navigable for 500 m. upwards, or in a NW direction. By connecting in this way the two great channels of commerce, the Hoogly and Ganges, 528 m. of circuitous route, large portions of which are extremely dangerous and intricate, through the labyrinth of the Soonderbunds, would be saved for eight months in the year; and the railway train would, with certainty, perform within 10 or 12 hours, a distance which now takes the steam vessel, on the average, as many days, and which is only precariously accomplished by the heavily laden country-boat in a month. It is understood that the present governor-general has recommended that the line should be carried up the valley of the Ganges from R. to Allahabad. This line would pursue, along the entire route, the beaten track of commerce through the most populous and productive regions of India, and has, besides, the great advantage, that every few miles, when opened, would be available for traffic, and yield some beneficial result on the capital expended. The actual linear distance from Calcutta to Mirzapore by this route would only be increased by about 80 m.—a disadvantage more than counterbalanced perhaps by the considerations pointed out.

RAJESHAYE, or **RAJSHAHYE**, a district of Bengal, lying between the parallels of 24° and 25°, having Dinajpur and Rungpur on the N, and the Ganges on the S. Its area is estimated at 3,950 sq. m. Pop. in 1822, 1,087,155. Its surface is generally level

and under rice cultivation. Its principal towns are Natrore and Banliah.

RAJGHUR, a village and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, on the W bank of the Sopra, in N lat. 23° 56'.—Also a town and fortress in the prov. of Allahabad, on the W bank of the Cane, in N lat. 24° 44'.

RAJH, a village of the Punjab, 5 m. W of Multan, on the l. bank of the Chenab.

RAJKA. See **RAGENDORF**.

RAJOKA, a town of Hindostan, in the Daob-Richna of the Punjab, in N lat. 30° 44', near the l. bank of the Chenab, 50 m. SSW of Ramnuggur.

RAJOWEC. See **RAGOWIEC**.

RAJPEPLA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 34 m E of Baroach, in a rugged mountainous district, intersected by the Nerbudda.

RAJPUTANA. See **AMIR**.

RAJTULLA, a village of Sind, at the mouth of the Pintiani, one of the embouchures of the Indus.

RAJUNPUR, a station in Afghanistan, 80 m. SW of Dera-ghazi-khan, on the road thence to Kahun.—Also a village of Sind, 18 m. W of Subzulcote, on a kind of lagoon formed by the waters of the Indus.

• **RAJUR**, a village of Sind, 30 m. SE of Rori.

RAJURA, a village of Sind, in the desert, 50 m. SE of Omercote.

RAKAH, a town of Nigritia, in the state of Wawa, near the Quorra.

RAKAMAH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 105 m. SSW of Bagdad, and near the NW extremity of lake Rumiah, to which it formerly gave its name.

RAKAN, or **RACAN**, a river of Sumatra, which issues from a lake in the mountainous state of Menangkabau, flows NNE between the states of Batak and Siak, and throws itself by a wide embouchure into the strait of Malacca, to the W of Cape Perbean, about N lat. 2°, and E long. 100° 40'. It has depth sufficient for vessels of considerable size, but is difficult of navigation from the rapidity of its current. Rana is the chief place on its banks.

RAKAU-MANGA. See **BRETT (CAPE)**.

RAKENDORF. See **RAGENDORF**.

RAKESTAD, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus, and bail. of Smaalehnen, 45 m. SSE of Christiania. Pop. 2,000.

RAKHAND. See **ARACAN**.

RAKHLIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vologda, and district of Veliki-Oustioug. It is enclosed by a rampart.

RAKHMANOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 17 m. ENE of Kremenitz.

RAKICSAN, or **KAKITSAN**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, 14 m. ESE of Radkersburg, and 29 m. NNW of Warasdin, near the r. bank of the Lendva. Pop. 320 (chiefly Slaves). It has a fortress, and possesses an active trade in wine.

RAKITNAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kursk, district and 18 m. N of Kotmysk, on a small river, an affluent of the Psiol.

RAKKA. See **RACCA**.

RAKKOKE, or **RAIKOKE**, one of the Kurile islands, in N lat. 48° 16', E long. 153° 15', to the N of Matua.

RAKMAH, or **RUCKMAH**, a headland or peninsula of the Dankali coast, Abyssinia, on the SE side of the Arabian gulf, in N lat. 13° 35', and E long. 42° 20'. To the N of the headland is a group of islets, one of which, bearing the same name, is distant 34 m. NW from Ras-Billul.

RAKNI, a village of Afghanistan, at the intersection of the Sangar and Sakhi-Sarwar passes, and

40 m. W of Deraghshi-khan. It consists of about 40 mud huts, and is well supplied with water.

RAKONG. See **ARACAN.**

RAKONIEWICE. See **RACKWITZ.**

RAKONITZ, a circle and town of Austria, in Bohemia. The circle is enclosed by those of Leitmeritz, Bunslau, Kaurzim, Beraun, Pilsen and Saatz, and comprises an area of 850 sq. m.. Pop. in 1843, exclusive of the military, 180,656. It contains 11 towns and 71 seignories. It is generally mountainous, and gives rise to several streams which flow into the Beraun and Moldau, affluents of the Elbe, by which the circle is intersected for a short distance on the NE. In the centre are numerous ponds. The mountains are densely clothed with wood. Corn and hops are in some parts extensively cultivated. Its capital is Schlau. R. is 18 m. SW of Schlau, and 29 m. W of Prague, at the junction of a river of the same name, with the Golden. Pop. 2,388. It has 4 churches, and possesses manufactories of cotton fabrics, and of pottery, and several paper-mills; and in the environs are extensive iron and glass-works. It is also noted for its beer. Coal is found in the vicinity.

RAKOW, a town of Russian Poland, 62 m. ENE of Cracow, on the l. bank of the Czarna, formerly one of the chief settlements of the Polish Unitarians, who composed here their celebrated manual called the Racovian catechism. Pop. 1,000—Also a town in the gov. and 21 m. W of Minsk.

RAKOWINA, or **RAKOVINOI**, a harbour on the coast of Kamchatka, in Avatsha bay, 3 m. S of St. Peter and St. Paul.

RAKSA, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Szathmar. Pop. 1,258.

RAKWITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, 33 m. SW of Posen. Pop. 1,716.—Also a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. Pop. 1,050.

RALDANG, a peak of the Himalaya range, on the S. of the Sutledge, in N lat. 31° 33', E long. 78° 16', 8 m. W of the village of Chini, rising above Murang to an alt. of 21,411 ft. above sea-level. It is a rugged rocky mass, forming a prominent object from a great part of the valley of Kunawur.—*Hodgson.—Thomson.*

RALDONE, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. and 6 m. SE of Verona. Pop. 2,000.

RALEIGH, a county in the centre of the state of Virginia, U. S., erected in 1850 out of Fayette co. Area 531 sq. m. Pop. 1,765. Its cap. is Beckley.—Also a village in Smith co., Missouri, 44 m. ESE of Jackson.—Also the cap. of Wake co., in N. Carolina, in N lat. 35° 47', W long. 78° 48', 6 m. W of Neuse river. It is pleasantly situated on ground considerably elevated; is laid out with great regularity; and contains a state-house, a court-house, a jail, a governor's house, a market-house, a theatre, state bank, and 7 churches. In the centre of the town is a square, containing ten acres, from which extend four streets, dividing the town into four quarters. The four large streets are each 99 ft. wide, the others 66. The state-house is a fine building 166 ft. in length, and 96 ft. in breadth, built after the model of the Parthenon. Pop. in 1840, 2,244; in 1850, 4,518.—Also the cap. of Saline co. in Illinois, 149 m. SE of Springfield.—Also the cap. of Shelby co. in Tennessee, 181 m. WSW of Nashville.

RALEIGH, a township and village of Upper Canada, in Kent co., skirted by Lake Erie on the S, and intersected by the Thames. Pop. in 1842, 1,877. Wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and staves are exported from this township.

RALEMO, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific, in S lat. 38° 9'.

RALLS, a county on the NE of Missouri, U. S. Area 475 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,670; in 1850, 6,151. Its cap. is New London.

RALOO, a parish of co. Antrim, 4 m. SW of Larne. Area 6,105 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,679.

RALSTON, a village of Lycoming co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 83 m. N of Harrisburg, on the Williamsport and Elmira railway.

RAM, or **HARAM**, a small town and fortress of European Turkey, on the r. bank of the Danube, opposite to the Hungarian fortress of Uj-Palanka, 40 m. E of Belgrade.

RAM-HEAD, a cape on the S coast of Ireland, in co. Waterford, 4 m. E of Youghal-bay.

RAM-HEAD, a cape on the SE coast of Australia, in S lat. 37° 40', E long. 149° 30'.

RAM ISLAND, a small island of co. Antrim, in Lough Neagh, 3½ m. SW by W of Crumlin.

RAMA, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia, 20 m. NW of Mostar, the chief place of a district watered by the river Rama.

RAMA, a township and village of Upper Canada, in Home district, bounded on the W by the Severn river and Lake Gougeon. There is a settlement of Chippewa Indians in this township.

RAMA, **RAMLA**, or **RAMLEH**, a considerable town of Palestine, situated in a fertile district, 26 m. NNW of Jerusalem. R. and Lydda were the two first cities of the Holy Land which fell into the hands of the Crusaders. R. was then in its greatest splendour, a fenced city, abounding in all the luxuries of the East, adorned with stately buildings, well fortified with walls, and exceedingly populous. It is now an open town, with a pop. of about 2,000, amongst whom ophthalmia and leprosy are fearfully prevalent. Its suburbs are thickly wooded with olive and palm-trees, and the surrounding fields are well-cultivated.

RAMACCA, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Catania.

RAMADA, or **NUEVA SALAMANCA**, a town of New Grenada, in the prov. and 90 m. E of Santa Marta, situated on the Enca river, in N lat. 11° 10'.

RAMAGIRY, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, in N lat. 12° 44'. The fort, situated on a rock, and a place of considerable strength, surrendered to the British in 1791. The country in the vicinity is overrun with jungle.

RAMALES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 26 m. SE of Santander. It was nearly destroyed during the Carlist war.

RAMAPO, a township of Rockland co., in New York, U. S., 108 m. S by W of Albany. Pop. in 1850, 3,197. There are considerable iron-works here.

RAMAPO, or **RINGWOOD**, a river of the states of New York and New Jersey, U. S., which flows SW, and joins the Pompton, a branch of the Passaic.

RAMAPO-WORKS, a village of Hampstead co., New York, U. S., 35 m. N of New York, on Ramapo river, containing extensive iron works.

RAMAS (CAFE), a cape on the coast of Malabar, to the S of the embouchure of the Salsette, in N lat. 15° 10'.

RAMATUELLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. and 4 m. S of Saint-Tropez. Pop. 550.

RAMBANG, a Dutch settlement in a very deep bay on the NE coast of Java, 40 m. NE of Samarang. The neighbouring forests abound in excellent wood.

RAMBE', one of the Fiji group, in S lat. 16° 24', W long. 179° 53'. It is lofty and thickly wooded.

RAMBERT (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Loire, 9 m. NW of St. Etienne, on the Loire, at the place where that river becomes navigable. It is a considerable entrepot for wine. There are

several iron forges in the neighbourhood. Pop. of com. in 1846, 3,026.

RAMBERT-DE-JOUX (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of the Ain, situated on the r. bank of the small river Albarne, 18 m. SW of Nantua, in a valley between two mountains. Pop. in 1846, 2,567. It has woollen, linen, and silk factories, and considerable iron works.

RAMBERVILLERS, a town of France, dep. of the Vosges, on the r. bank of the Mortagne, 14 m. NE of Espinal. Pop. in 1846, 4,900. It has manufactures of woollens, linen, and paper; also forges and iron works.

RAMBLA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. S of Cordova. It is well-built. Pop. 9,000. The manufacture of large water-jars forms a chief article of employment.

RAMBODDE, a village of Ceylon, 16 m. S by E of Kandy, at the base of the heights that girdle the plains of Nuvera-Elliya, at the point where the pass commences its ascent at the rate of 1 ft. in 13 ft. to the elevated table-land.

RAMBOUILLET, a town of France, dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 17 m. SW of Versailles. Pop. in 1846, 4,089. It has a royal castle, situated between two forests; and frequently resorted to by hunting-parties from the coast.—The arrond. of R. has an area of 132,350 hect., and comprises 5 cants. Pop. in 1846, 67,983.

RAMDRUG, a hill-fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, on the N side of the Malpurba river, 43 m. SE of Bellary.

RAME, a parish and village in Cornwall, 4 m. SW of Devonport. Area 1,231 acres. Pop. in 1851, 741.—The promontory called Ramehead, on the coast of this p. is in N lat. 59° 19', W long. 4° 13'.

RAMECROIX, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Leuze.

RAMELTON, a town of co. Donegal, on the W side of Lough Swilly, 5 m. SW of Rathmullen. Pop. in 1831, 1,783; in 1851, 1,428.

RAMERGH, a town of Hindostan, in Hyderabad, in N lat. 18° 31'.

RAMERUPT, a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, 18 m. NE of Troyes, near the r. bank of the Pins. Pop. 620.

RAMET, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. and 21 m. SW of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 1,472.

RAMETTA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, 6 m. W of Messina. It was terribly devastated by an earthquake in 1783.

RAMGERRY, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, on the N side of the Paniany.

RAMGHAUT, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Agra, 24 m. NE of Alighur, pleasantly situated on the W bank of the Ganges, which is sometimes fordable at this place.—Also a pass leading over the western Ghauts in Hindostan, from the prov. of Bejapore to the Malabar coast.

RAMGHUR, an extensive district of Hindostan, comprising the SE part of the prov. of Bahar. Area 8,524 sq. m. Pop. 372,216, chiefly Hindus. Great part of the soil is rock, and a considerable portion of it is covered with jungle. Its chief produce is coarse rice; the hills are reputed to abound both with iron and coal. The chief towns are Ramghur, Chittra, and Muckundgunge.—The town of R. is situated on the N bank of the Dummudah river, in N lat. 23° 38'.—Also a mountain village of Sirmur, 40 m. NNE of Sirhind, at an alt. of 4,054 ft. above sea-level.

RAMGHURRY, a hill-fort of India, in the prov. of Mysore, 24 m. SW of Chitteldrug.

RAMGUNGA, a river of Bengal, which rises in Gurwhal, and flows SW, and then SE, in a course

of above 280 m., to the l. bank of the Ganges, which it joins 6 m. NE of Canodje. It receives the Kurula on the r.; and the Kosila and Gula on the l.

RAMGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, in N lat. 26° 37'.

RAM-HORMUZ, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khuzistan, 80 m. SE of Shuster.

RAMILLIES, or **RAMELIES**, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 26 m. SE of Brussels. Pop. 735. On 23d May 1706, the allied forces under Marlborough, obtained here a signal victory over the French under Villeroy and the Duke of Bavaria. The numbers engaged were about 60,000 on each side. The result of the battle was the immediate evacuation of Flanders by the French.

RAMIONE, a town of Sicily, in the prov. of Catania, 7 m. ESE of Calatagirone.

RAMIQUIRI, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Bayaca. Pop. 560.

RAMIREZ. See **DIEGO**.

RAMLA. See **RAMA**.

RAMLEAH, a ridge of mountains in the NW of Arabia, crossing the Nedjed, and extending about 250 m. from SW to NE.

RAMLOSA, a village of Sweden, 3 m. N of Helsingborg, remarkable for a medicinal spring.

RAMMEKENS, a fort of Holland, situated in the island of Walcheren, on the Scheldt, about 3½ m. from Middleburg.

RAMMELSBERG, a summit of the Harz mountains, to the S of Goslar, rising 1,810 French ft. above sea-level.

RAMMISSER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, situated at the junction of the rivers Ghirah and Tupti, in N lat. 21° 4'.

RAMMISSERAM, an island situated in the straits between the continent of Hindostan and Ceylon, at the N extremity of Ceylon. It is a low flat island, about 10 m. in length, separated from the coast of Ramnad by the Paumban channel 1½ m. in width; and may be considered as the most southerly pier of that series of shoals and coral-rocks which, under the name of Rama's or Adam's bridge, serves to connect Ceylon with the coast of Coromandel, and separates the gulf of Manar on the S, from Palk's strait on the N. The whole island is dedicated to the purposes of religion; no plough is allowed to break its soil, and no animal, wild or tame, to be killed within its precincts. It is inhabited chiefly by priests, who are supported by the produce of certain lands in Coromandel, and the donations of pious individuals; and by immense crowds of pilgrims, jugglers, and beggars, who resort to it from all parts of India. At its W extremity is the port of Paumban. On its E coast is a town which bears the name of the island. The total pop. is about 5,000.

RAMNAD, or **RAMNADPURAM**, a town in the S of India, in the prov. of Marawa, in N lat. 9° 13', 65 m. SE of Madura. Pop. 2,000. It carries on a considerable traffic in grain, and coarse cloths, and chank shells; and is much frequented by small country-vessels.—The district has an area of about 1,300 sq. m., and a pop. of 207,417, chiefly Hindus, but 10,000 of whom profess Roman Catholicism.

RAMNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, district of Benares, on the E bank of the Ganges, opposite the upper part of the city of Benares. It is esteemed one of the neatest towns of its size in India.—Also a town of Northern Hindostan, in the Jumbo territory, 17 m. ENE of Jamu, in N lat. 32° 37'.—There are several other places of this name in Hindostan, but none of importance.

RAMNI, a summit of the Himalayas, in the prov. of Kumaon, in N lat. 30° 20', rising to an alt. of 22,768 ft. above sea-level.

RAMNODE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, in N lat. 25° 6'.

RAMNUGGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 70 m. NNW of Lahore, in N lat. 32° 20', W long. 73° 38'. It is a walled town, with a pop. of about 10,000. In November, 1848, Lord Gough having marched from Lahore, came up with the Sikh army under Shere Singh at this place, occupying a strong entrenched camp on the r. bank of the Chenab, here 300 yds. wide, when a fierce encounter took place.

RAMOAN, or **RATHMOAN**, a parish on the coast of co. Antrim. Area 12,066 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,056; in 1851, 4,102. Knocklayd in this p. has an alt. of 1,685 ft. above sea-level.

RAMONCHAMP, a town of France, dep. of the Vosges, on the l. bank of the Moselle, 11 m. SE of Remiremont. Pop. 2,540.

RAMOR (Lough), a lake in co. Cavan, a source of the Blackwater. It has an area of 102 acres, and an alt. of 270 ft. above sea-level.

RAMOS, or **LAMOS**, a river of Western Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 60 m. NNW of Cape Formosa.

RAMPISHAM, a parish and village of Dorsetshire, 6 m. E by N of Beaminster. Area 2,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 416; in 1851, 412.

RAMPTON, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 7 m. NW of Cambridge. Area 1,312 acres. Pop. in 1851, 231.—Also a parish of Notts, 7 m. ESE of E. Retford. Area 2,155 acres. Pop. in 1851, 455.

RAMPUR, a city of Hindostan, the capital of an extensive district of the same name, in the prov. of Delhi, situated on the banks of the Kosila, a tributary of the Ganges, 18 m. E of Moradabad. It contains some good houses; but the greater part of the town is composed of sun-burnt brick houses, with thatched or tiled roofs.—The district embraces an area of 720 sq. m., with a pop. of 320,000. After the conquest of the Rohillas, by Shuja Addowla, and the British, in 1774, this district, then valued at 14 lacs of rupees per annum, was ceded to the nabob Fyzula Khan, and under his superintendence it increased in value to double the original amount. In 1798, the nabob of Oude, jealous of the power of the Rohillas, had several of the principal families removed to Lucknow; but in 1802, the adjoining territory of Bareilly having been ceded to the British, R., with all the other places belonging to the Rohillas, was placed under the control of the British agent in Rohilcund.

RAMPUR, the capital of the little state of Bussahir, situated on the l. bank of the Sutledge, which has here an alt. of 3,400 ft. above sea-level, and a breadth of 211 ft., in N lat. 31° 27', E long. 77° 38'. The houses are substantially built, and arranged in the form of a square. All the *vouzirs* of the rajah have houses here; and the rajah's palace, a collection of buildings, some of which are 3 or 4 stories high, is in the NE corner of the town. White soft shawl cloths and blankets are manufactured here, and the town has a considerable trade with Tibet. Three *melas* or fairs are held yearly here.—Also a town of Oude, 65 m. SE of Lucknow. Pop. 4,000.

RAMRI, an island and town of Arracan, 115 m. E by S of Arracan, at the head of a small creek. Pop. in 1835, 8,000. It produces rice, cotton, silk, and indigo.

RAMSAY, a town in the Isle of Man, situated in a spacious bay on the NE corner of the island, 14 m. NNE of Douglas, at the mouth of a small stream of the same name. It is an irregular straggling town, but acquires some importance from being the seat of the administration of justice for the northern district. The bay affords good anchorage, but the har-

bour of the town is only adapted for small vessels. Pop. in 1841, 2,104; in 1851, 2,701.

RAMSAY, a township and village of Upper Canada, in the co. of Lanark, on an affluent of the Ottawa.

RAMSAY (Point), a cape on the SE coast of the island of Lewis, in N lat. 57° 44'.

RAMSBURY, a parish and village of Wilts, 30 m. NNE of Salisbury. Area of p. 9,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,290. It was at one time an episcopal see, which was afterwards transferred to Old Sarum. The church is a large and spacious structure, containing various monuments.—Also a manufacturing village in Lancashire, 5 m. N of Bury, on the East Lancashire railway.

RAMSDEN, a village of Oxfordshire, between Charlbury and Witney, 3½ m. N of the latter town. Pop. in 1831, 423.

RAMSDEN-BELLHOUSE, a parish of Essex, 3 m. E of Bellericay. Area 2,685 acres. Pop. 465.

RAMSDEN-CRAYS, a parish of Essex, 2 m. E by S of Bellericay. Area 1,453 acres. Pop. 252.

RAMSDEN (Point), a cape on the NW coast of N. America, at the entrance of Observatory inlet, in N lat. 54° 49'.

RAMSDONCK, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 12 m. N of Brussels, on a small affluent of the Rupel. Pop. 500.

RAMSDORF, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. of Munster, 4 m. NNE of Borken. Pop. 980.

RAMSEY, a parish and market-town of Huntingdonshire, 10 m. NNE of Huntingdon, formerly noted for an extensive and wealthy Benedictine abbey, founded here in the reign of Edgar. Area of p. 16,196 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,006; in 1851, 4,645. The town is situated in the midst of the fens, and consists chiefly of one long street, lined with old houses.

RAMSEY, an island on the coast of Pembroke-shire, at the N point of St. Bride's bay, in N lat. 51° 51'. It is about 1½ m. in length, and ¾ m. broad, and was formerly the station for passengers to and from Ireland. It is partially cultivated. Its highest point has an alt. of 459 ft. above sea-level.

RAMSEY, a county in Minnesota territory, U. S., bounded on the S and partly on the N by the Mississippi. Area 2,150 sq. m., of which 300 are occupied by the Minsi-Sagaigoming lake. Pop. in 1850, 2,227. Its cap. is St. Paul.

RAMSEY, or **MISLTON**, a parish and village of Essex, 3 m. W by S of Harwich. Area 6,693 acres. Pop. in 1831, 708; in 1851, 657.

RAMSGATE, a parish and sea-port in the hund. of Ringlow, county of Kent, in N lat. 51° 19', E long. 1° 25', 43 m. E by N of Maidstone, and 67 m. E by S of London. Area of p. 260 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,110; in 1831, 7,985; in 1851, 11,838. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity and summits of two hills, commanding a prospect of the English channel. The streets are well-paved and lighted; and the modern part of the town contains several handsome buildings. It is much frequented by visitors from London, who arrive by the daily steam-packets to enjoy the benefit of sea-bathing, for which the beach to the southward of the pier is excellently adapted. Extensive barracks for cavalry and infantry have been constructed here, and also batteries for the defence of the harbour. The pier, forming the harbour, is a magnificent structure. The entrance of the harbour is 200 ft. in width. It comprises an area of 48 acres, and may be entered at all tides by ships of 300 tons, and at spring-tides by those of 500. Large sluices scour the harbour of sand and mud. A lighthouse stands on the W pier; and there is an excellent dry-dock, with

storehouses and accommodation for vessels under repair. The gross receipts of the port in 1839, amounted to £7,213; in 1848, to £10,044.

RAMSGRAVE, a township in Blackburn p., Lancashire, 2½ m. N by W of Blackburn. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. 515.

RAMSHOLT, a parish in Suffolk, 5½ m. SE of Woodbridge, on the E bank of the Deben. Area 2,107 acres. Pop. in 1831, 215; in 1851, 203.

RAMSHORN, a township in Ellastone p., 5½ m. ENE of Cheadle. Pop. 130.

RAMSTADT (NIEDER), a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 6 m. SE of Darmstadt, on the Modau. Pop. 1,100.

RAMSTADT (OBER), a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Modau, 7 m. SE of Darmstadt. Pop. 2,147.

RAMSYDE, or **RAMPSIDE**, a chapelry in Dalton-in-Furness p., Lancashire, 9 m. SSW of Ulverston.

RAMTABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 32 m. NW of Nellore.

RAMTSHIN, a lake of Tibet, in the prov. of Thsang, 30 m. NE of Pharidzung. It is 12 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth.

RAMU, a town of Bengal, in the district of Chittagong, on the high road leading from Islamabad to Aracan, and 69 m. S of the former place. The neighbouring country is thinly inhabited, and over-run with jungle.

RAN, or **PRÖCHZE**, a village of Styria, 30 m. SE of Cilly, on the l. bank of the Save, nearly opposite Gurk. Pop. 750.

RANAI, or **ORANAI**, one of the Sandwich islands, in the N. Pacific, in N lat. 20° 44', to the W of Maui and S of Morotai. It is 15 m. in length, and 6 m. broad. To the S it is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect, though it is prevalently barren. It produces plantains, bread-fruit trees, yams, sweet potatoes, and taro.

RANBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. E of Wragby. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. in 1851, 115.

RANCAGUA. See **TRIANA (SANTA-CRUZ-DE)**.

RANCE, a river of France, which has its source in the mountain of Menez, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, a little to the S of Collinee; runs first SE then E to St. Jouan-de-l'Île; thence it bends NE to Evran, where it directs its course to the N towards Dinan, below which it increases considerably in breadth, enters the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, bathes St. Servan, and after a total course of 63 m. throws itself into the English channel at St. Malo. This river communicates by the canal of Ille-et-Rance with the Vilaine.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Longuyon, and com. of Pierrepont on the Crune.

RANCHAL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 5 m. NW of St. Nizier-d'Azergues, on a mountain, near the source of the Rhine. Pop. 1,083.

RANCIE, a mountain of France, in the Pyrenees, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 1½ m. ESE of Vic-Dessos, and 15 m. SSW of Foix, in the valley of Vic-Dessos. It has an iron-mine which furnishes the best quality of that mineral in the Pyrenees.

RANCOCUS CREEK, a river of the state of New Jersey, U. S., which has its source in Monmouth co., flows W through Burlington co., and falls into the Delaware, opposite Peguas creek.

RANCOGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 4 m. S of La Rochefoucauld, near the l. bank of the Tardouere. Pop. 440. It has an oil-mill. In the vicinity are grottoes.

RANCON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and cant. of Chateauponsat, 7 m. E of Bellac, on the l. bank of the Gar-

tempe, a little below the confluence of the Couze. Pop. 2,137. It has a paper-mill, and carries on an active trade in wine.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 2 m. NE of Candebee, in a woody valley, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Seine. Pop. 240. It has mineral wells.

RAND, a parish in Lincolnshire, 1½ m. NW of Wragby. Area 2,330 acres. Pop. in 1851, 148.

RANDAL, a mountain of Western Australia, in the co. of Murray, about 60 m. E of Peel.

RANDALSTOWN, a post and market town, and formerly a parl. borough, in the p. of Drummaul, co. Antrim, on the river Main, 4 m. NW by W of Antrim. The town has a pleasant site, and a neat appearance. It contains a church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a barrack, and a market-house. The principal trade carried on is the spinning of cotton and the weaving of calico. Pop. in 1831, 618; in 1851, 749.

RANDAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and arrond. of Riom. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,978; in 1846, 10,283. The town is 15 m. NE of Riom, on a woody mountain. Pop. in 1846, 2,050. It has a castle and domain formerly the property of Mad. Adelaide, sister of the late ex-king of France; and contains a tannery, and several saw-mills and iron-works.

RANDAZZO, a market-town of Seily, in the prov. and district and 30 m. N of Catania, on the Alean-tara, at the foot of Mount Ætna. Pop. 4,500. It is the *Tissa* of the ancients. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

RANDECK, or **RANDIGG**, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the See, bail. and 11 m. W of Radolfzell. Pop. 550. It has a sulphurous spring.—Also a town of Austria, in the circle below the Ens, and upper circle of the Wienerwald, on the Little Erlaf, 11 m. ENE of Waidhofen, and 38 m. WSW of St. Polten.

RANDENS, a village of Savoy, 21 m. N of St. Jean-de-Maurienne. Pop. 500.

RANDERATH, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the river Wurm, 10 m. NW of Juliers. Pop. 1,600.

RANDERS, a trading-town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, on the Gudenaa, at the point where that river merges in the Randers-fjord, in N lat. 56° 27', and 2° 32' W long. from Copenhagen. Although vessels can only come to within 7 m. of the town, it has a considerable trade in corn, salted meat, cured fish, butter, wool, beer, earthenware and gloves. The salmon fishery is valuable. Pop. in 1851, 7,738.—The bailiwick of R. has an area of 44½ German sq. m., with 69,900 inhabitants in 1844.

RANDERSACKER, a town of Bavaria, on the Maine, 2 m. SE of Würzburg. Pop. 1,100.

RANDIER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district of Baroach, situated opposite to Surat on the N side of the Tapti river.

RANDOE, an islet off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 59° 12'.

RANDOLPH, a county in the E part of the state of Alabama, U. S., containing an area of 917 sq. m., intersected by Tallapoosa river, its tributary Little Tallapoosa river and other streams. It has a level surface and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,973; in 1850, 11,581. Its cap. is Weedowee.—Also a county in the NE part of the state of Arkansas, containing an area of 830 sq. m., drained by Big Black river and its branches. Its surface is diversified, but its soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,196; in 1850, 3,275. Its cap. is Pocahontas.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of Georgia, con-

taining a surface generally undulating of 713 sq. m. It is bordered on the W by Chattahoochee river, drained by branches of that and of Flint river, and intersected by the South Western railway. It has a fertile soil, and produces large quantities of cotton. Pop. in 1840, 8,276; in 1850, 12,868. Its cap. is Cuthbert.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 514 sq. m., bordered on the SW by the Mississippi, and intersected by Kaskasia river, and St. Mary's and Horse creeks. It has an undulating surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 7,944; in 1850, 10,980. Its cap. is Chester.—Also a county in the E part of the state of Indiana, containing an area of 428 sq. m., drained by the W fork of White and Mississinewa rivers and their branches. It has an undulating surface, is in some parts marshy, but has some good soil. It is intersected by the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, and Union and Fort Wayne, Dayton and Greenville Extension railways, &c. Pop. in 1840, 10,684; in 1850, 14,725. Its cap. is Winchester.—Also a central county of the state of Missouri, containing a surface generally level of 457 sq. m., drained by E. Chariton river and its branches, and by branches of Salt river. The soil is highly productive, and bituminous coal is abundant. Pop. in 1840, 7,198, in 1850, 9,439. Its cap. is Huntsville.—Also a central county of N. Carolina, containing an area of 724 sq. m., drained by Deep river and its branches, and by branches of Yadkin river, and intersected by the North Carolina railroad. It has a diversified surface, but is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 12,875; in 1850, 15,832. Its cap. is Ashboro'.—Also a county in the NW part of the state of Virginia, containing a superficies of 1,484 sq. m., drained by Cheat river and its branches, and by branches of East Fork—all head branches of Monongahela river. The surface is mountainous, but in some parts it possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 6,208; in 1850, 5,243. Its cap. is Beverly.—Also a township of Crawford co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 198 m. NW of Harrisburg, drained by creeks of Venango river. Pop. in 1840, 1,040; in 1850, 1,500.—Also a township of Norfolk co., in the state of Massachusetts, on Fall River railroad, 15 m. S of Boston. It has an undulating surface, drained by Miantiquot river, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 3,213; in 1850, 4,741. It contains several villages, one of which bears the same name.—Also a township of Columbia co., in the state of Wisconsin, 42 m. NNW of Madison, drained by tributaries of Fox and Wisconsin rivers. It has a generally level surface. Pop. in 1850, 618.—Also a township of Coos co., in the state of New Hampshire, 81 m. N by E of Concord. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by head branches of Israel's river. Pop. 113.—Also a town of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, 272 m. W by S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Conewango creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,283; in 1850, 1,606. It has a village of the same name with about 300 inhabitants.—Also a township of Portage co., in the state of Ohio, 114 m. NE of Columbus, drained by a branch of Cuyahoga river. It has an undulating surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,649; in 1850, 1,703.—Also a village of Tip-ton co., in the state of Tennessee, on the E side of Mississippi river, at the confluence of Big Hatchie river, 173 m. W by S of Nashville.—Also a township of Orange co., in the state of Vermont, 23 m. S of Montpelier, drained by branches of White river, and intersected by the Vermont Central railroad. The surface is elevated, but the soil is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1850, 2,666. It has a village of the same name.

RANDOM, a small island in Trinity bay, near the E coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 48° 15'.

RANDONNAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Tourouvre, on the r. bank of the Avre. Pop. 650.

RANDOW, a river of Prussia, in Pomerania, which rising near Angermünde, falls into the Uecker, 3 m. S of Uckermonde, after a course of 72 m.

RANDS-FIORD, a beautiful lake of Norway, at the base of the Fille-field, on the route from Christiania to Bergen. It winds upwards of 50 m. among the defiles of the mountains, and discharges itself by the Drammen-elv into the gulf of Christiania.

RANDWICK, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2 m. NW by W of Stroud. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,031; in 1851, 959.

RANDWORTH, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. NNW of Acle. Area, with Panxworth, 1,902 acres. Pop. in 1831, 400; in 1851, 476.

RANEA, a river of Sweden, which falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 18 m. N of Luleå, after a SSE course, parallel to that of the Luleå, of about 150 m.

RANEAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 180 m. WNW of Delhi. Pop. 5,000.

RANELAGH, a suburb of the city of Dublin, in the p. of St. Peter's, co. Dublin, 1½ m. SSE of Dublin-castle. Pop. in 1831, 1,999; in 1851, 3,202.

RANERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Guadalaxara, on the l. bank of the Tajuna. Pop. 890.

RANES, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 12 m. SW of Argentan. Pop. 2,300.

RANGALORE, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, district of Cicacole, in N lat. 18° 20'.

RANGAMUTTI, a district in the NE extremity of Bengal, formerly included in the Hindu kingdom of Kamrup. It stretches on both sides of the Brahmaputra river, and adjoins the territory of Assam on the E.—The capital, of the same name, is situated near the hills, between two rivers which fall into the Brahmaputra, 54 m. ENE of Rungpur.

RANGAON, a town on the W coast of the island of Banka, in the Sonda group.

RANGATIRA, one of the Chatham group, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 44° 20'.

RANGENDINGEN, a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on the river Sturzel, 4 m. NW of Hechingen. Pop. 1,297.

RANGEWORTHY, or RAINGWORTHY, a chapelry and hamlet in Thornbury p., Gloucestershire, 3 m. SW of Wickwar. Pop. in 1831, 332; in 1851, 322.

RANGITOTO, an island off the North island of New Zealand, in S lat. 36° 45', E long. 174° 50'. It is of volcanic form, and shoots up to an alt. of 920 ft. above sea-level. It has on its summit three cones, one of which presents a perfect crater.

RANGOON, a city and principal port of the province of Pegu, on the Panlang or Rangoon river, E branch of the Irrawaddy, in N lat. 16° 47', E long. 96° 9', 58 m. SW of Pegu, at the distance of about 25 m. from the sea. The channel of the river is bold and free from interruption till you reach the mouth of the Syrian or Pegu river, opposite to which there is a shoal; from hence to R. the course is W, and the channel grows considerably narrower till opposite the town it is not much more than 800 yds. broad. The town, which, with the exception of the public offices, and one or two houses, is built of wood, is now at the distance of 1½ m. from the river, having been removed from the bank of the river some years ago. The pop. amounts to 25,000, Birmans, Peguers, native Portuguese, and Chinese. Ships of 1,200 tons burden can sail up as high as the town. All kinds of European goods are

imported, and a variety of cloths from different parts of India, also tea, sugar-candy, porcelain, opium, tobacco, and spirits. The exports are chiefly confined to catechu, wax, ivory, cotton, and timber. In the vicinity of the town there are several convents inhabited by rahans or priests. The whole country from the mouth of the river is a dead flat, but about 2 miles to the N of the old site of the town, a small conical hill starts somewhat abruptly from the plain, the summit of which is formed into a succession of extensive terraces rising over each other, and surmounted by the Shoé-Dagon, one of the principal religious edifices of the empire, a pagoda 350 ft. in height. Connecting this hill with the old town, is a gradual slope, along which are two excellent roads. The ground on either side is swampy; there are also several large tanks along the road overgrown with rushes and weeds, and full of mud and stagnant water. After the removal of the town to its present site, the Shoé-Dagon was included within its fortified lines. Towards the S, as far as the mouth of the river, rice-flats extend on every side, intersected here and there by low bushes; but on the N, a dense jungle reaches almost to the very verge of the pagoda, and with the exception of occasional patches of forest and open plain, forms the only prospect in that direction. The ground on the opposite side of the river consists principally of rice-flats; but towards the N and E it is also shrouded in low wood interspersed with a few forest-trees. R. rose into celebrity on the ruin of the city of Pegu in 1757. It was the residence of the mayun, or viceroy of the province and his council, until it last fell into the hands of the British. It has frequently been injured by fire; but in a country abounding with timber, devastation from this cause is soon replaced. In 1824, the city was taken by the British, and again on the 18th of April 1852. In January 1854, the greater part of the city was destroyed by fire.

RANHADOS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 27 m. NW of Pinhel. Pop. 700.

RANIANI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, W of Kragojevatz.

RANIGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, to which a branch-railway from Pandoah is now forming. It stands in the centre of a great coal-field, from which Calcutta will be amply supplied as soon as the railway is opened to R., a distance of 131 m.

RANIHATH, a village of Northern Hindostan, in Gurwhal, a little to the N of Sirenagur.

RANIPUR, a town of Sind, 45 m. SW of Hyderabad. Pop. 5,000, chiefly employed in weaving.

RANIPURA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, near the entrance to the passes of the Satpura mountains, and 80 m. ENE of Surat. Pop., consisting chiefly of Arabs, Maharattas, and Bheels, in 1816, 800.

RANIS, or **RAHNIZ**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency of Erfurt, circle and 9 m. NW of Ziegenrück, on the Saale. Pop. in 1843, 1,186.

RANI-SONGKOL, a district of Eastern Hindostan, in the prov. of Dinajpur, intersected by the Nagor river. It has an area of 210 sq. m., of a fine sandy soil. Its chief town, Songkol, is 32 m. NW of Dinajpur.

RANJUNPUR, a village of Afghanistan, in the Daman, on the W bank of the Indus.

RANKIN, a central co. of the state of Mississippi, comprising an area of 795 sq. m., bounded on the W and NW by Pearl river, and drained by its branches. It has a generally level surface, and possesses considerable fertility. It is intersected by the Vicksburg, Jackson, and Brandon, the New Orleans,

Jackson, and Northern railways, &c. Pop. in 1840, 4,631; in 1850, 7,227.

RANKIN'S INLET, a bay of British N. America, on the NW side of Hudson's bay, in New North Wales, to the S of Chesterfield inlet.

RANKWEIL, a town of the Tyrol, in the circle of Vorarlberg, 3 m. NE of Feldkirch, and 11 m. NW of Bludenz, on a mountain. Pop. 900. It has two churches, and possesses manufactories of woodenware and of kirschwasser.

RANMUTSH, a town of Northern Hindostan, in Nepal, 17 m. ENE of Chinachin or Jemlah.

RANN, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Cilly, on the Save. It has a castle.

RANNAPUNGERN, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Revel, or Esthland, on the N bank of Lake Peipus.

RANNERTSHOFEN, or **RANERZHOFEN**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidia and 12 m. SE of Monheim, on a small affluent of the Danube. Pop. 700.

RANNOCH, a district in the NW extremity of Perthshire. Its whole extent is 28 m. from E to W, and 16 m. from N to S; but the inhabited portion is only a stripe from E to W of 16 m. by 2 m. The district has Lochaber on the NW; Badenoch on the N; Blair-Athole on the E; Breadalbane or the Glenlyon and Fortingal sections of that district on the S; and Glenorchy and Appin on the W. All the N part is filled with a section of the towering range of the central Grampians,—that range which runs from sea to sea between Ben-Nevis and the coast of Kincardineshire; all the W part is filled with the boggy wilderness of the moor of Rannoch, which intervenes between the great central mountain-range of Scotland and the commencement of the range which runs down at right angles from it to the Clyde at the Kyles of Bute; and a stripe along the border of the southern part consists of the N declivities and spurs of the water-shedding range, which forms the left screen of the romantic vale of Glenlyon. The moor on the W is the largest and the dreariest tract of its class in Scotland, and probably one of the most desolate in the world,—an open, monotonous, silent, black expanse of bog and morass, with a few dreary pools, and one long dreary lake, some ditchy naked lines of dark water-course, and a far-distant enviroing mountain-screen. Loch-Rannoch occupies about 10 m. of a narrow valley, nearly 20 m. in length, and from 2 to 2½ m. in breadth. Its shores are beautifully indented by descending sweeps of the adjoining mountains, and by points of land richly wooded, which run far into the lake. Two hamlets, called Kinloch-Rannoch and George-town, stand respectively at the E and at the W end of the lake, and are the sites of the two places of worship.

RANNOCH, that part of the northern great head-water of the Tay, or of what, in a large sense, is called the Tummel, which runs between the foot of Loch-Rannoch and the head of Loch-Tummel, Perthshire. The stream is only 9½ miles in length; but as it contains all the waters of the Gair and of minor streams drained into Loch-Rannoch, it possesses the volume of a second-rate Scottish river.

RANO, a small island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 65° 42', and E long. 40° 56'.

RANOUFOUTSI, a bay of Madagascar, on the S coast, 30 m. SW of Fort Dauphin.

RANOUMENA, a river of Madagascar, in the Buques territory, which flows SW, and after a course of about 90 m., throws itself into the bay of St. Augustine, in the channel of Mozambique.

RANOUMINTE, a river of Madagascar, which

flows W, and after a course of 90 m. throws itself into the channel of Mozambique, to the N of Mouroudeva bay.

RANOW. See ROUSPERG.

RANS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 1 m. SSW of Dampierre-les-Fraisans, near the l. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 659. It has several iron-works.

RANS (Rio de), a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which has its source on the N side of the Sierra-das-Almas; runs W and throws itself into the São-Francisco, on the l. bank, a little below the confluence of the Carinhena.

RANSART, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 4 m. N of Charleroi. Pop. 2,043. It has nail forges.

RANSBEEK, a hamlet of Belgium, in the prov. of South Brabant, com. of Vilvorde, near the Brussels canal.

RANSKILL, a township in Blyth p., Nottinghamshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Bawtry.

RANSOM, a village of Hillside co., in Michigan, U. S., 62 m. S of Lansing. Pop. in 1850, 549.

RANST, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 7 m. ESE of Antwerp, dep. and 5 m. WSW of Sant-hoven. Pop. 5,000.

RANSTADT, a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, and bail. of Nidda, on an affluent of the Nidda. Pop. 620. It has a tile-kiln and a quarry of free-stone.

RANSTADT (ALT), or ALTRANSTADT, a village and castle of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and circle, and 9 m. ESE of Merseburg, and 10 m. W of Leipsig. Pop. 329.

RANTAMPUR, or RINTIMBUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Rajputana, 110 m. ESE of Ajmir, and 80 m. SSE of Jyepur, in a mountainous locality, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$ and E long. $77^{\circ} 30'$. This is one of the strongest native fortresses of India.

RANTIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 1 m. W of Liancourt, near the r. bank of the Breche.

RANTON, a parish in Staffordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Stafford. Area 2,670 acres. Pop. in 1851, 330.

RANZA (Loch), a bay and hamlet on the NW coast of Arran, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the N extremity of the island, 5 m. SSE of Skipness-point in Kintyre, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Inch-Marnoch, off Bute. The bay is about 1 m. in length, and 3 furl. in mean breadth. On the S side, near its head, a natural harbour is formed by the projection of a small low peninsula. During the season of the herring-fishery, 200 or 300 boats frequent the bay. There is a chapel-of-ease here.

RAON L'ETAPE, a town of France, situated among the Vosges mountains, at the confluence of the Etape and the Meurthe, 10 m. NNW of St. Drey. Pop. 3,217, whose chief employment is the manufacture of linen.

RAOUDKANI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 140 m. NW of Wilna.

RAOUL ISLANDS, a group in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$, W long. $1^{\circ} 15'$.

RAPA, a lofty and many-peaked island of the Pacific, in S lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$, W long. $144^{\circ} 11'$, discovered by Vancouver in 1791. It is about 20 m. in circumference, and is well-wooded and watered. On its E side is a fine harbour, called Aurai, extending some miles inland. The pop. was estimated at 500 in 1829.

RAPA (CAPE), a headland of Brazil, at the S extremity of the island of Santa Catharina, in S lat. $27^{\circ} 22' 31''$, and forming, with the island of Arvoredo, the ordinary approach of war vessels to the bay of Santa Catharina.

RAPADA, an island of Brazil, in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.

RAPALLO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 16 m. ESE of Genoa, at the bottom of a small gulf, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. 9,950. It has a tolerably good port. The environs abound in olives.

RAPEL, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 8'$. There is a settlement of the same name on its banks.

RAPHAEL (SANT), a town of Hayti, 10 leagues S of Cape Francois, on the r. bank of the Porte.

RAPHAEL (CAPE SANT), a cape at the E end of the island of Hayti, the SE limit of Samana bay, $7\frac{1}{2}$ leagues distant from Cape Samana or Cape Rezon.

RAPHOE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Donegal. Area 13,224 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,227; in 1851, 5,109. The church is an old building; and serves as the cathedral of the district.

RAPHOE, a post and market town, and the seat of a diocese, in the above parish, on the road from Stranorlar to Londonderry, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Londonderry. The episcopal palace, an elegant and spacious edifice, adjoins the SE side of the town, in the midst of a handsome park. The town itself consists chiefly of a market-place and three small streets; and is well-built and respectably inhabited. The cathedral is a plain cruciform edifice, of unknown date of erection, with a square tower, added in the 18th cent. Pop. in 1831, 1,408; in 1851, 1,492.—The diocese of R. lies wholly in the co. of Donegal, and comprises upwards of two-thirds of that co. Its area is 694,865 acres. Pop. in 1831, 200,068. By the act of 1833, the see of R. became united to that of Derry. The gross and the nett amount of episcopal income, upon the average of 3 years ending on December 31, 1831, was respectively £5,787, and £5,052. Number of parishes in the diocese, 35. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 33,507 Churchmen, 28,914 Presbyterians, 24 other Protestant dissenters, and 145,385 Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic diocese of R. is still unannexed, and is divided into 27 parishes or parochial benefices. The bishop's residence is at Letterkenny.

RAPHOE, a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 23 m. ESE of Harrisburg. It has an undulating surface, and is bounded on the E and W by the Chiques creeks. The soil is chiefly calcareous loam. Pop. in 1850, 4,000. It is intersected by the Lancaster and Harrisburg railway.

RAPHOE (POINT), a cape on the W coast of N. America, on the coast of New Hanover, in N lat. $52^{\circ} 43'$.

RAPHTI, a village and port of Greece, 18 m. ESE of Athens, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 52'$. It is supposed by some geographers to occupy the site of the ancient *Panormus*.—Also a village of the Morea, 18 m. W of Tripolitza.

RAPID-ANN, a river of Virginia, U. S., which rises in the Blue ridge, and runs into the Rappahannock, 10 m. above Fredericksburg.

RAPID-PLAT, a small island in the river St. Lawrence, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 56'$.

RAPID RIVER, a river of Louisiana, which rises in N lat. $43^{\circ} 50'$, in the Black mountains, and flows into the Missouri, after a course of 260 m. It throws into the Missouri great quantities of sand, which form sand bars and shoals near its mouth.

RAPIDES, a central county of Louisiana, on Red river. Area 1,900 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 14,132; in 1850, 16,581. Its cap. is Alexandria.

RAPIDS, a village of Portage co., in Ohio, U. S., 120 m. NE of Columbus.—Also a village of White-

sides co., in Illinois, 137 m. N of Springfield.—Also a village of Niagara co., in New York, 200 m. W by N of Albany.

RAPINA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, on the gulf of Kolohythia.

RAPINO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, S of Chieti. Pop. 1,800.

RAPITA (SAN-CARLOS-DE-LA), a port of Spain, in the prov. of Tarragona. Pop. 919.

RAPOLANO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 12 m. ESE of Sienna, near the Ombrone. Pop. of district, 3,300.

RAPOLLA, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata, 2 m. SE of Melfi. It is the see of a bishop, whose diocese is united to that of Melfi. Pop. 3,000.

RAPOZOS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 6 m. S of Sabara. The district contains 4,500 inhabitants, who cultivate millet, pulse, and sugar-cane.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a river of Virginia, U. S., which rises in the Blue ridge, and flows into the Chesapeake, 25 m. S of the Potomac, after an ESE course of 130 m. It passes by the towns of Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Leeds, Tappahannock, and Urbanna. It is navigable for vessels of 130 or 140 tons to Fredericksburg, 40 m. from its mouth.—Also a co. in the NE of Virginia. Area 100 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,257; in 1850, 9,782. Its cap. is Washington.

RAPPELSDORF, a village of Prussian Saxony, 36 m. SSW of Erfurt, on the Schleusse.

RAPPENAW, a town of Baden, in the bail. of Neckars-Bischofsheim. Pop. 1,038. It has productive salt-springs.

RAPPERSWEIL, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, on the NE shore, and at the narrowest part of the lake of Zurich. It is remarkable for a wooden bridge over the lake, 1,850 ft. in length. Pop. 1,600.—Also a village of the cant. and 9 m. N by W of Bern. Pop. 1,719.

RAPS, a village of the archd. of Austria, 27 m. W of Znaim. Pop. 360.

RAPSIAINE, a town of European Turkey, at the foot of Mount Olympus, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the r. bank of the Peneus, and 18 m. from Larissa. It contains 4,000 inhabitants, chiefly Greeks, who are employed in the manufacture of cotton.

RAPTI, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the Himalayas, to the N of Peytahn, in Nepal, and flows in a SE course of 150 m. to the l. bank of the Gogra, into which it falls by two branches. Its principal affluents are the Nagolpany and the Buani-Rapti.

RAQUETTO, a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the Ottawa river, just before the latter falls into the St. Lawrence.

RARAH, a town of Nepal, 15 m. NE of Jemlah.

RAKAKA, an island of the S. Pacific, in S lat. $15^{\circ} 52'$, W long. $144^{\circ} 47'$. It is of a triangular form, and encloses a lagoon which communicates with the sea by a narrow channel.

RARATONGA, or **ROBORUNGA**, an island of the S. Pacific, in the Harvey archipelago, in S lat. $21^{\circ} 13'$, W long. $160^{\circ} 6'$. It consists of a mass of lofty mountains of volcanic formation, and is about 30 m. in circumf. It has a pop. of about 7,000, nearly all of whom have embraced Christianity, under the teaching of missionaries from Tahiti.

RARCE, a seaport town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$, 24 m. NW of Goa. It has a strong citadel situated on an eminence.

RAREN, or **RARON**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Valais, 21 m. E of Sion.

RARITAN, a river of New Jersey, U. S., formed by two branches, which unite in Somerset co., about

20 m. above New Brunswick. It becomes navigable 2 m. above that city, and passing Amboy, widens into Raritan bay, between Staaten island and Sandyhook, which is immediately connected with the ocean. It is navigable for sloops of 80 tons as far as New Brunswick, 17 m. Its general course is S by E.—Also a township in Somerset co., New Jersey, on the Raritan, 20 m. N of Trenton.

*. * RAS, an Arabic word signifying 'cape,' and a frequent prefix in Eastern geography. Names compounded with this word will generally be found under the second word of the compound name.

RAS, a rocky and shallow strait on the NW coast of France, between the island of Sains and the mainland, a little S of Brest.

RAS-ADDAR. See Box.

RAS-ARUBAH, a headland on the coast of Beluchistan, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$.

RAS-EL-KHYMA, a town of Arabia, on the Persian gulf, the capital of the Pirate coast, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$, E long. $55^{\circ} 30'$. It stands on a sandy peninsula, the isthmus of which is defended by a battery, while the sea-line is fortified for the space of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by batteries at regular intervals. The depredations of pirates from this quarter became so formidable, that in 1809, the British fitted out an expedition against them, and destroyed the place. In the course, however, of a few years, the enemy had repaired their losses, and again became so formidable that a new expedition was again employed to chastise them.

RAS-MALAN, a headland on the coast of Beluchistan, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, 33 m. E of Ras-Arubah.

RAS-ZAFERAN, a cape on the Red sea, 32 m. SSE of Suez, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 6'$.

RASA (CAPE), a headland of Uruguay, on the estuary of the Plata, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 34'$.

RASA, a small island in the Indian ocean, near the E coast of Africa, in S lat. $17^{\circ} 8'$.

RASAIN, a village of Farsistan, in Persia, 110 m. NW of Shiraz.

RASASNA, a town of-Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. NNE of Mohilev, on the l. bank of the Dnieper.

RASAY, a river of Ross-shire, which rises in Dirrymore, and traverses Strath-Vaich and Strath-Garve, to the Conan, 7 m. above the head of the Cromarty frith. Its length of course, exclusive of sinuities, is about 20 m.; its prevailing direction is towards the SE; and its chief tributaries are the Dirry and the Rannoch.

RASAY, or **RAASAY**, a considerable island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, and lying between the island of Skye and the Ross-shire district of Applecross. It forms a long belt of land stretching due N and S; and separated by the sound of Rasay, from the Skye district of Trotternish. Its distance from Skye varies between 1 m. and nearly 5 m.; and its distance from Ross-shire varies between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. On a line with it due northward extends Rona, distant at the nearest point about 1 m.; and at its NW corner lies Fladda separated from it only during flood-half tide, and by a very narrow channel. R. measures about 14 m. in length, about 2 m. in mean breadth, and about 28 sq. m. in superficial extent. Pop. 650. It may be viewed as consisting of two continuous hilly ridges; the one on the N composed principally of gneiss, and the one on the S, of porphyritic rocks superincumbent on red and white sandstone. All the W and the N of the island have a most uninteresting aspect, and exhibit dreary amassments of grey rock ill diversified by the brown hue of the heath, and the arid yellow of the *scirpus caespitosus*. But the E side of the southern district is powdered over with farm-steads, and chequered with tracts of cultivated

land. The sound of R. and all the encircling sea abound in cod, ling, herrings, haddocks, whittings, flounders, skate.

RASCIENS, or RAITZEN, a tribe of Slavonic descent, inhabiting the S of Hungary Proper, and Croatia, and Slavonia. They are supposed to be the descendants of those Christians who fled from the district of Rascia, in the S of Servia and Bosnia, when it was invaded by the Turks. They came into Hungary in 1400, and received particular privileges from succeeding sovereigns. The Uskoks and Morlachians appear to be of the same descent, but are behind the Rascians in civilization. Each of these tribes calls itself Srbi or Servians. They all speak dialects of the Illyrian language.

RASEB (AL), a fortified pass in the mountains of Bokhara, 165 m. E of Samarcand.

RASEBORG, a port of Finland, 30 m. SE of Abo.

RASEK, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 60 m. SW of Zareng.

RASEN (MARKET), a parish and market-town of Lincolnshire, 15 m. NE by N of Lincoln. The town is well-built. Area of p. 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,428; in 1851, 2,110.

RASEN (MIDDLE), a parish immediately to the W of the above. Area 3,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 685; in 1851, 948.

RASEN (WEST), a parish adjacent to the above, on the W. Area 2,720 acres. Pop. in 1851, 275.

RASGRAD, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 28 m. SE of Rustchuk, on the Ak-Low river, which falls into the l. bank of the Danube at Rustchuk, and on the road from Shumla to the latter place.

RASHARKIN, a parish in co. Antrim, 5 m. N of Portlengone. Area 19,337 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,481; in 1851, 6,820. The surface lies on the W border of the county; and is bounded on the whole of the W end by the river Bann.

RASHEE, a parish in co. Antrim, 3 m. NNW of Ballyclare. Area 6,460 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,505.

RASHID, a small district in Sennaar, near the frontier of Abyssinia, 32 m. NW of Ras-el-Fil.

RASHKAR, a town of Bokhara, 60 m. WNW of Herat. Pop. 1,500.

RASHMA, a town of Servia, in the sanj. and 15 m. NNE of Krukhovatz, on the Rashanker.

RASKELF, a chapelry of Easingwold p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NNW of York. Pop. 550.

RASLUK, a village of Turkey, in Romelia, in the sanj. and 96 m. WNW of Gallipoli, on the r. bank of the Karasu.

RASCOLMO (CAPE), a cape on the N coast of Sicily, in N lat. 38° 18', 9 m. N of Messina.

RASPBERRY ISLAND, a small island off the NW coast of N. America, in N lat. 54° 3'.

RASPENAU, a village of Bohemia, 39 m. N of Bunzlau. Pop. 1,400, chiefly linen weavers.

RASQUERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. WSW of Tarragona. Pop. 560.

RASS (EL), a town of Arabia, in the Nedjed, 230 m. NW of Derreyeh.

RASSADES, a cluster of small islands in the river St. Lawrence, in N lat. 48° 15'.

RASSEGU, one of the Kurile islands, in N lat. 47° 50', E long. 153° 30'.

RASSEIN, a lake of Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Silistria, between Babadagh and the Black sea, connected with the southern deltoid branch of the Danube, by a stream which flows from its NE bank, and communicating with the Black sea by two outlets towards the SE. It is 30 m. in length from NW to SE.

RASSELWITZ, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Liegnitz, near Glogau. Pop. 1,000.

RASSINA, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 35 m. E of Florence, at the confluence of a small stream of the same name with the Arno.

RASSOVA, a town of European Turkey, in Bul-

garia, in the sanj. of Silistria, on the great bend of the Danube, 25 m. S by W of Hirshova, and 35 m. W of Kostendje, on the coast of the Black sea.

RASTADT, a town of Baden, on the r. bank of the Murg, in N lat. 48° 50', E long. 8° 8', 14 m. SSW of Carlsruhe, and on the railway from Mannheim to Basle. Pop. 6,300. It is a well-built town, and the seat of one of the courts of justice of the grand-duchy. It has manufactories of tobacco, chicory, carriages, fire-arms, mathematical and philosophical instruments, and silver and plated wares. In 1714, a peace was negotiated here between France and the empire. In 1798, long conferences were held here, which were broken off in the beginning of 1799. In the campaign of 1796, the French obtained here an advantage over the Austrians.

RASTAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Damascus, 16 m. S of Hama.

RASTEDE, a town of Oedenburg, 6 m. N of Oedenburg. Pop. 3,000.

RASTENBERG, a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the river Lossa, 15 m. N by E of Weimar. Pop. 1,000.

RASTENBURG, a town of East Prussia, on the Guber, 54 m. SE of Königsberg. Pop. 4,340. It has considerable traffic in linen.

RASTICO HARBOUR (GRAND), a bay in the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N coast of Prince Edward island, in N lat. 46° 25'.

RASTLA, a river of Mexico, in the state of Sinaloa, which runs WSW into the gulf of California, to the NW of Muzattim.

RASTRICK, a township of England, in the p. of Halifax, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N by W of Huddersfield. Pop. 3,482.

RASZINA, a town of Austria, in Croatia, in the com. and 15 m. NE of Kreutz.

RASZKOW, a town of Prussian Poland, in the gov. of Posen, 15 m. W by S of Kalisch. Pop. 1,540.

RAT ISLAND, a small island on the coast of Sumatra, 9 m. W of the settlement of Fort Marlborough.—Also an island in Easter group, off the W coast of Australia, in S lat. 32° 42', W long. of Swan river, 1° 57'.

RATAH, a town of Central Africa, in Haoussa, 18 m. SSW of Kashna, on the route between Sakatu and Kanu. It is a populous place, and is surrounded by a stone wall.

RATAINE, or RATHAYNE, a parish in co. Meath, 3½ m. NNE of Trim. Area 1,631 acres. Pop. 316.

RATAN, a harbour of Sweden, on the W coast of the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 63° 58'. It is well-sheltered, and has, at the entrance, an island of the same name.

RATASS, or RATHASS, a parish in co. Kerry, containing a small part of the town of Tralee [which see]. Area 2,365 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,220.

RATBY, or ROTBY, a parish in Leicestershire, 5 m. W by N of Leicester, in the line of the Leicester and Swannington railway. Area 5,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 996; in 1851, 1,241.

RATCLIFFE, a chapelry and hamlet in Stepney p., Middlesex, 2½ m. E by S of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1801, 5,666; in 1831, 9,741; in 1841, 11,874.

RATCLIFFE-CULEY, a chapelry and hamlet in Sheepy-Magna p., Leicestershire, 6 m. WSW of Market-Bosworth. Pop. 212.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-SOAR, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 8½ m. SW by S of Nottingham, crossed by the Midland Counties railway. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 177; in 1851, 146.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-TRENT, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5½ m. E by S of Nottingham. Area 1,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,125; in 1851, 1,273.

RATCLIFFE-ON-THE-WREAK, a parish in Leicestershire, 7 m. NE by N of Leicester, in the line

of the Midland Counties railway. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 144; in 1851, 128.

RATEAU (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 4 m. W of Vaison, near the r. bank of the Ouvèze. Pop. 760.

RATES, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, 9 m. SSW of Barcellos, on the r. bank of the Atro, an affluent of the Ave. Pop. 780.

RATESH, a village in the p. of Killeconla, co. Galway, 6 m. WNW of Tuam. Pop. in 1851, 201.

RATH, a parish in co. Kildare, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Corrofin. Area 8,488 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,658.

RATH, a village in the p. of Drumcullen, King's co., 4 m. SW of Frankford.

RATHANGAN, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Kildare. Area 11,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,915; in 1851, 2,544.—The market and post town of R. stands on the Little Barrow river, on the N bank of the Monastereven branch of the Grand canal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Monastereven. Pop. in 1831, 1,165; in 1851, 1,004.

RATHASPECK, or **RATHASBUCK**, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 5 m. SSW of Athy. Area 8,215 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,032; in 1851, 2,404.

RATHASPECK, a parish in co. Wexford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Wexford. Area 2,804 acres. Pop. in 1831, 626; in 1851, 767.—Also a parish in co. Westmeath, containing the small town of Rathowen. Area 7,664 acres, of which 134 acres are in Lough Iron, and 198 acres in Lough Glen. Pop. in 1851, 1,446.

RATHBARRY, a parish in co. Cork, 3 m. S of Clonakilty. Area 4,735 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,283.

RATHBEAGH, a parish in co. Kilkenny, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Freshford. Area 2,823 acres. Pop. in 1831, 736; in 1851, 681. In comparatively very ancient times, copper and silver ores were found in this p.; and the first money coined in Ireland is alleged to have issued from Rathbeagh.

RATHBEGGAN, a parish in co. Meath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of the village of Ratoath. Area 2,865 acres. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1851, 238.

RATHBOURNEY, a parish in co. Clare, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Ballyvaughan. Area 9,633 acres. Pop. in 1831, 848; in 1851, 599. Cappanavulla, on the N boundary, has an alt. of 1,023 ft. above sea-level.

RATHBOYNE, or **BALRATHBOYNE**, a parish of co. Meath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Kells. Area 3,992 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,271; in 1851, 704.

RATHBRAN, a parish in co. Wicklow, containing the town of **STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY**: which see. Area 5,831 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,833; in 1851, 1,215. The summit of Rathbran on the S boundary has an alt. above sea-level of 1,256 ft.

RATHCLARIN, a parish in co. Cork, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Bandon, containing the village of **KILBRITTAIN**: which see. Area 5,901 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,832.

RATHCLINE, or **RATHLINE**, a parish in co. Longford, containing the town of **LANESBOROUGH**: which see. Area 12,883 acres, of which 1,820 acres are in Lough Ree. Pop. in 1851, 2,249.

RATHCONNELL, a parish in co. Westmeath, 6 m. ENE of Mullingar. Area 15,659 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,002; in 1851, 2,732. Loughs Drin, Pot, Slevin, Roch-Hole, Sheevir, Black, and White, lie on the boundaries; and Loughs Brittas and Black in the interior.

RATHCONRATH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Westmeath, 5 m. W of Mullingar. Area 8,745 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,862; in 1851, 2,202.—The village of R. stands on the Mullingar and Ballymahon road, on the E verge of the p. Pop. in 1831, 235; in 1851, 140.

RATHCOOLE, a parish in the co. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Kilkenny. Area 3,672 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,225; in 1851, 813.—Also a parish in co. Tipperary, $1\frac{1}{2}$

m. NW by N of Fethard. Area 5,904 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,501; in 1851, 1,200.—Also a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Dublin. Area 4,705 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,409; in 1851, 1,356.—The village of R. stands on the Dublin and Limerick railroad, 2 m. SE of Newcastle.

RATHCOONEY, a parish in the co. and 4 m. ENE of the city of Cork, containing the villages of Glanmire and Sallybrook. Area 5,152 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,988; in 1851, 3,027.

RATHCOR (Lower and Upper), two villages in the p. of Carlingford co. Louth. Lower R., the larger of the two, is situated on the N shore of Dundalk bay, 2 m. W of Cooley Point; and Upper R. between 2 and 3 furlongs inland from Lower Rathcor. Pop. in 1831, 274; in 1851, 103.

RATHCORE, a parish in co. Meath, containing the town of **ESFIELD**: which see. Area 13,882 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,455; in 1851, 2,894.

RATHCORMACK, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Cork. Area 13,995 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,113; in 1851, 3,361.—The town of R., formerly a parl. borough, stands on the river Bride, on the road from Dublin to Cork, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Fermoy. Pop. in 1831, 1,574; in 1851, 971.

• **RATHCOURSEY**, a village in the p. of Garranekennefick, co. Cork. Pop. in 1851, 72.

RATHDOWNEY, a parish in Queen's co., containing the town of Rathdowney. Area 17,116 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,654; in 1851, 4,784.—The town stands on the road from Mountrath to Thurles, near the source of the river Erkin, 5 m. S by E of Borris-in-Ossory. Pop. in 1851, 1,192.

RATHDRUM, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Wicklow. Area 5,798 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,688; in 1851, 3,331.—The post town stands on the W bank of the river Avonmore, on the road from Dublin to Wexford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Ballinacor. It occupies the acclivities and the summit of a hill. Pop. in 1851, 947.

RATHDRUMMIN, a parish in co. Louth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Dunleer. Area 1,211 acres. Pop. 548.

RATHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. NNE of Aix-la-Chapelle.

RATHEN, a parish on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the N by Fraserburgh bay; and on the E by the German ocean. Area 6,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,100; in 1851, 2,368.

RATHENAU, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the r. bank of the Havel, 42 m. W of Berlin. Pop. 5,350. It comprises an old and a new town; and has manufactories of woollen, linen, leather, and gloves. It was near this that Frederick, William, commonly called the Great Elector, surprised and defeated the Swedes in 1675, in memory of which, a colossal statue of the elector is erected on the spot.

RATHENY. See **RAHENY**.

RATHERNAN, a parish in co. Kildare, 3 m. NW of Newbridge. Area 5,140 acres. Pop. 968.

RATHFARNHAM, a parish in co. Dublin, containing the villages of Rathfarnham, Ponds, and Roundtown. Area 2,781 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,573; in 1851, 5,555.—The large and pleasant village of R. stands on the r. bank of the Dodder, on the road from Dublin to Glencree and Laragh, 3 m. S of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 1,572; in 1851, 657.

RATHFEIGH, or **RATHFAYGH**, a parish in co. Meath, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Duleek. Area 2,887 acres. Pop. in 1831, 385; in 1851, 258.

RATHFRAN, a small bay, and a fishing harbour, in the p. of Templemurray, co. Mayo. It opens immediately north of Ross point, on the W side of Killala bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Kilcummin-head.

RATHFRILAND, or **RATHFRYLAND**, a market

and post town in the parishes of Drumballyrone and Drumgath, co. Down, 27½ m. SSW of Belfast. It stands on the ascent of a small hill; and radiates, downward, in a series of streets toward the five roads which meet at its site. Pop. in 1851, 2,053.

RATHGORMUCK, or **RATHCORMACK**, a parish in co. Waterford, 4 m. SW of Carrick-on-Suir. Area 17,965 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,252; in 1851, 2,058. Lough-Cummeragh lies on the S border, has a surface-elevation of 1,650 ft. above sea-level. Loughs Coumstillogemore and Coumstillogebeg, on the southern boundary, has an elevation of upwards of 1,200 ft. Lough Coumdoula, in the centre, has an elevation of 1,533 ft. Lough More lies in the W border between two mountains of respectively 2,181 and 2,478 ft. of altitude. The river Mahon rises within the SE border, at an elevation of 2,030 ft. The principal summits of the Cummeragh mountains within the p., named in an order from SE to NW, have alts. of severally 2,504, 2,028, 2,478, 2,181, and 1,751 ft. above sea-level.

RATHGRAFF, or **RATHGARVE**, a parish in co. Westmeath, containing the town of CASTLE-POTLARD; which see. Area 6,024 acres. Pop. 2,698.

RATHGRANAGHER, a village in the p. of Kilmainmore, co. Mayo, 2½ m. NE of the village of Kilmalee. Pop. in 1851, 151.

RATHJORDAN, a parish in co. Limerick, 3 m. E of Six-Mile-Bridge. Area 1,064 acres. Pop. 331.

RATHKEALE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Limerick. Area 12,095 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,800; in 1851, 7,723.—The town stands on the r. bank of the river Deel, 6 m. NNE of Newcastle. It consists principally of one street, about a mile in length; and contains some good houses and shops. Pop. in 1831, 4,972; in 1851, 2,983.

RATHKENNAN, a parish in co. Tipperary, 2 m. WSW of Holycross. Area 786 acres. Pop. 149.

RATHKENNY, a parish in co. Meath, 4 m. NW of Slane. Area 5,496 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,517.

RATHKIERAN, or **RATHKYRAN**, a parish of co. Kilkenny, 4½ m. WNW of Waterford. Area 3,478 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,511; in 1851, 775.

RATHLACKAN, a village in the p. of Kilcummin, co. Mayo, 4½ m. N by W of Killala. Pop. in 1841, 497; in 1851, 285.

RATHLIN, or **RAGHERY**, a parish and an island in co. Antrim. Area 3,398 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,040; in 1851, 753. The island is called *Ricinea* by Pliny, *Ricina* by Ptolemy, *Riduna* by Antonius, *Reccarn* and *Reccrain* by the Irish historians, *Raclinda* by Buchanan, *Rachlin* by Ware, *Rathlin* by almost all modern writers and mapmakers, and *Rachery* or *Raghery* by its own inhabitants. Bull-Point, at the SW extremity of the main district, lies 3½ m. N of Kenbane-head; and Altaearra, at the NE extremity, lies 12½ m. S by E of the island of Islay, and 14 m. W by N of the Mull of Kintyre. The shores rise very abruptly from the sea. The surface is in general elevated above the ocean, the lowest point, Altahony, being 83 ft. high, and the highest, Slieve Ard, 372 ft. The mean elevation is 200 ft. R. was, at an early period, the scene of mutual predatory expeditions between the Irish and the Scotch; it was used by both nations, in their alternate successes, as a place of both retreat and depot; and it belonged, for a considerable period, to the principality, lordship, or kingdom of the Scottish Hebrides.

RATHLIN-O'BIRNE, a group of islets in the p. of Kilbarron, co. Donegal. It screens the N side of the entrance of Donegal bay, and consists principally of Large Island, Small Island, and Gull Island.

RATHLOGAN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 4 m. NNE of Urlingford. Area 484 acres. Pop. 162.

RATHLYNAN, a parish in co. Tipperary, 4½ m. NE of Tipperary. Area 2,781 acres. Pop. 663.

RATHMACKNEE, a parish in co. Wexford, 3½ m. S by W of Wexford. Area 1,861 acres. Pop. in 1831, 549; in 1851, 473.

RATHMELL, a township in Giggleswick p., in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. SW of Settle. Area 3,382 acres. Pop. in 1851, 308.

RATHMICHAEL, a parish in co. Dublin, 2 m. NW by N of Bray. Area 2,808 acres. Pop. 1,867.

RATHMOLYON, a parish of co. Meath, containing a village of the same name, 2½ m. W by N of Summerhill. Area 9,782 acres. Pop. 2,455.

RATHMORE, a parish in co. Carlow, 3½ m. N of Tullow. Area 815 acres. Pop. in 1831, 225; in 1851, 228.—Also a parish in co. Kildare, 3½ m. E of the town of Naas. Area 7,756 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,473; in 1851, 1,193.—Also a parish in co. Meath, 2½ m. NE of Athboy. Area 5,345 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,780; in 1851, 950.

RATHMOYLAN, a parish in co. Waterford, 1½ m. SW of Dunmore. Area 2,455 acres. Pop. in 1831, 789; in 1851, 809. The principal hamlet is Ballymacaw.

RATHMULLEN, a village in the p. of Killygarvan, co. Donegal, on the shore of Lough Swilly, 1½ m. NW of the island of Inch. Pop. in 1851, 639.—Also a parish on the coast of co. Down. Area 3,369 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,742; in 1851, 1,983.

RATHNAVEOGUE, or **RATHMACVEOGUE**, a parish in co. Tipperary, 4 m. SW of Roscrea. Area 5,152 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,387; in 1851, 1,069.

RATHNEW, a parish on the coast of co. Wicklow. Area 8,640 acres, of which 207 acres are in Broad Lough. Pop. in 1831, 3,718; in 1851, 3,183.

RATHO, a parish in the NW division of Edinburghshire. Area about 10 sq. m., or 5,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,313; in 1851, 1,718.—The village of R. is 8 m. W by S of Edinburgh. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway has a station within a ½ m. of the village.

RATHOWEN, a village in co. Westmeath, 3½ m. SE of Edgeworthstown. Pop. in 1851, 337.

RATHPATRICK, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 2 m. NE of Waterford. Area 4,479 acres. Pop. 1,547.

RATHREAGH, a parish in co. Longford, 3½ m. S of Edgeworthstown. Area 4,023 acres. Pop. 758.

RATHREAGH, or **RATHBRAN**, a parish in co. Mayo, 3½ m. W by N of Killala. Area 4,164 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,851; in 1851, 790.

RATHREGAN, a parish in co. Meath, 2½ m. S by W of Dunshaughlin. Area 2,577 acres. Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1851, 217.

RATHROE, a parish in co. Wexford, 3½ m. E by N of Ballyhack. Area 2,396 acres. Pop. 659.

RATHRONAN, a parish in co. Limerick, containing the village of Athea. Area 18,117 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,102; in 1851, 3,292.—Also a parish in co. Tipperary, 2½ m. N by W of Clonmel. Area 2,641 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,010; in 1851, 907.

RATHSALLAGH, a parish in co. Wicklow. Area 1,776 acres. Pop. in 1831, 271; in 1851, 154.

RATHSARAN, a parish in Queen's co., 2 m. W of Rathdowney. Area 2,291 acres. Pop. 678.

RATHTOOLE, a parish in co. Wicklow, 4 m. NW by N of Baltinglass. Area 692 acres. Pop. 164.

RATHVEN, a parish on the coast of Banffshire, bounded on the N by the Moray frith. Area 2,700 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,901; in 1831, 6,484; in 1851, 7,518. It contains the fishing-villages of Buckie, Porteousy, Findochtie, Portnockie, and Port-Gordon.

RATHVILLY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Carlow. Area 9,212 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,474; in 1851, 2,601. The village

stands on the l. bank of the Slaney, 5 m. W by N of Hacketstown. Pop. in 1831, 301; in 1851, 466.

RATHWIRE, a village in the p. of Killucan, co. Westmeath, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Kinnegad. Pop. 268.

RATIBOR, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, formerly the chief place of a small principality, on the l. bank of the Oder, which here becomes navigable, 42 m. SSE of Oppeln. Pop. 8,400. It has manufactories of woollen, linen, honey, tobacco, and leather. In 1574, it was burned by accidental fire. In 1745, the Prussians took it from the Austrians.

RATIBORZICZE, a town of Bohemia, 46 m. S by E of Prague. Pop. 1,000.

RATINGEN, a town of Prussia, in the gov. and 6 m. NNE of Dusseldorf. Pop. 4,068. It has manufactories of hats, earthenware, and paper.

RATISBON, a city of Bavaria, long known as the place of meeting for the diet of the empire, situated on the S bank of the Danube, opposite to the influx of the river Regan, from which its German name, *REGENSBURG*, is derived. The Danube is here crossed by a bridge of 15 arches, 1,091 ft. in length. Its streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses high and old fashioned; and it is surrounded by very dilapidated ramparts. A few modern streets and squares are handsome. The best edifices are the cathedral, founded in 1375, and the church of St. Emmeran. The town-house, the episcopal residence, a palace belonging to the prince of Thurm and Taxis, a building formerly the Jesuits college, the Unterhaltungs-haus, and the arsenal, are points of interest. The town contains several monasteries, convents, and schools, a public library, a theatre, and a picture-gallery. R. had formerly the exclusive navigation of the Danube downwards to Vienna and upwards to Ulm; and it still possesses a considerable share of that traffic. The most bulky articles thus conveyed are timber, corn, and salt. The manufactories consist of woollen and cotton goods, hardware, porcelain, wax candles, and tobacco. The town has also a number of breweries and distilleries, and extensive dockyards for the building of boats and lighters. The pop. is estimated at 23,000, of whom the majority are Catholics; R., though reduced in 1817 to a bishopric, was long the see of an archbishop.—R., the *Regina Castra* of the Romans, according to Gunther, owes its name of *Ratisbona* or *Ratispona*, to its convenience as a landing-place. Here the Roman merchant traded for furs; and, in later times, under Arnulph the Bastard, it was still a flourishing commercial town. In 1633 it was taken by the duke of Saxewimar, but was retaken in the following year. In April 1809, obstinate contests between the French and Austrians took place in the vicinity of this town. After the actions at Abensberg, Eckmühl, and Landshut, an engagement took place here, the result of which compelled the Austrians to retreat towards Bohemia.

RATKO, or **RATKOWA**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. NW of Gömör, and 38 m. ESE of Libethen, on the Túrócz. It is well-built, is very populous, and has a Lutheran church. It has manufactories of hosiery, and several tanneries. Tobacco is cultivated in the environs.

RATKO-BISZRA, or **RATKOWA-BYSTRA**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 19 m. NW of Gömör, and 5 m. SW of Nagy-Röcze, on the Turocz. It has manufactories of cloth.

RATLEY-AND-UPTON, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. SE of Kington. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 376; in 1851, 471.

RATLINGHOPE, a parish in Salop, 7 m. NE by N of Bishop's-castle. Area 5,559 acres. Pop. in 1831, 252; in 1851, 272.

RATMANOFF, an island of Russian America, in Behring's straits, in the group of the Diomedé islands.

RATMANSDORF, or **RADOLZA**, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and circle and 30 m. NW of Laybach, and 24 m. S of Klagenfurt, at the foot of mountains, on the l. bank of the Save. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of coarse cloth and of muslin.

RATNA-PURA, a military port of Ceylon, in the district of Korovitty, 15 m. W of Adam's Peak, and about 60 m. ESE of Colombo. The barracks are situated on a hill on the r. of the Kallu-ganga, surrounded by numerous fertile and well-cultivated plains, bounded in the distance by finely wooded hills and majestic mountains. The locality is extremely salubrious, and the river is navigable for large vessels.

RATNO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 36 m. NNW of Kowel, and 102 m. ENE of Lublin. Pop. 1,300.

RATO, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis. It has some cultivation, and possesses a substantial pier.

RATOATH, a parish and village in co. Meath. Area 9,331 acres. Pop. of p. in 1831, 1,779; in 1851, 4,322.—The village, formerly a parl. borough, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Navan. Pop. in 1831, 552; in 1851, 396.

RATONEAU, a small island of the Mediterranean, in the gulf of Lyons, near the coast of the French dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, 2 m. WSW of Marseilles, and to the N of the island of Pomegue, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 16' 58''$, and E long. $5^{\circ} 18' 33''$. It is 2 m. long, and about 1 in breadth, and has numerous bays. It is fortified, and forms a defence to the roadstead of Marseilles.

RATONES, a group of islands, two in number, of Brazil, in the bay of Santa-Catharina, at the mouth of a river of the same name. On the larger is Fort Raton, in S lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$.

RATOS (ILHA dos), a granitic island of Brazil, in the bay of Nitherohi, a little to the SE of the island of Cobras.—Also a mountain range in the prov. of Ceara and district of Mecejana.—Also a river of the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which has its source in the Serra-Geral, runs from N to SE, and joins the Jacuhi on the r. bank.

RATSCHA, **RACSA**, or **RACHA**, a village of military Slavonia, in the regimentary district and 38 m. SW of Peterwardein, and 17 m. WSW of Mitrovitz, on the l. bank of the Save, which here forms the boundary line of the Turkish prov. of Bosnia, at the distance of 2 m. SE, opposite the embouchure of the Drin. It has a fortress of the same name.

RATSCHACH, or **RADEZHL**, a market-town of Illyria, in the gov. and 35 m. E of Laybach, circle and 18 m. NNE of Neustädtl, on the r. bank of the Save, by which it is separated from Illyria. It has a castle in ruins. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

RATSCHDORF, **RATZERSDORF**, **RAITZSDORF**, **RECSE**, **RACISSDORF**, or **RAJCA**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 6 m. NNE of Presburg, near the foot of the Little Carpathian mountains. Wine is cultivated in the vicinity.

RATSCHITZ, or **RACICE**, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 14 m. ENE of Brünn, and 9 m. N of Austerlitz, in a wood. Pop. in 1834, 708.

RATTAN. See **RUATAN**.

RATTAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. S of Kaurzin.

RATTE, a river of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, an affluent of the Chier.

RATTELSDORF, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 12 m. SSW of

Sesslach, and 9 m. N of Bamberg, on the l. bank of the Itz, near its confluence with the Main. Pop. 700. It has a castle and a handsome church, and possesses a considerable trade in corn and cattle.

RATTENBERG, a town of Tyrol, in the Lower Innthal, regency and 26 m. ENE of Innsbruck, on the r. bank of the Inn. Pop. 850. In the environs are mines of copper and silver.

RATTERY, a parish in Devonshire, 4½ m. W by N of Totness. Area 2,823 acres. Pop. in 1851, 413.

RATTINGEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle and 6 m. NE of Düsseldorf. Pop. 3,272. It has some cotton mills, and in the vicinity a tile-kiln, a paper-mill, and a marble-quarry.

RATTLESDEN, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. W of Market-Stow. Area 3,254 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,201.

RATTRAY, a parish of Perthshire, 15 m. NE of Perth. Pop. in 1831, 1,362; in 1851, 2,336.

RATVIK, a village of Sweden, in the laen of Stora Kopparberg, on the Sillan-See.

RATZEBUHR, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 57 m. SSE of Köslin, circle and 15 m. SSE of New Stettin, on the Zaher or Kzarnebach. Pop. in 1843, 1,579. It has a manufactory of cloth.

RATZEBURG, a principality of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, of which it forms the W part; bounded on the N and E by the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; on the S by the Danish duchy of Lauenburg; and on the W by that duchy, and by the free town of Lübeck. On the latter side, its confines are marked by Lake Ratzeburg, and by the Wackenitz and Trave. It comprises an area of 54 sq. m., and is tolerably fertile. This principality, which formerly constituted a bishopric, forms the bail. of Schönberg, the capital of which bears the same name. A portion of the town of Ratzeburg, in Denmark, belongs to this principality. Pop. 14,500.—Lake R. is formed by an expansion of the Wackenitz, an affluent of the Trave, and is 8 m. in extent from N to S, and 1½ m. in breadth. In the S part is an island, on which is the town of the same name.

RATZEBURG, **RATZEBORG**, or **RATSENBURG**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Lauenburg, of which it is the capital, 14 m. SSE of Lauenburg, and 14 m. SSE of Lübeck, on an island of the lake of the same name, joined to the continent on the E by a bridge, and on the W by a causeway. Pop. 2,150. It is enclosed by walls, and has three schools, a poor-house, and a cathedral. The latter, with some dependencies, are situated within the territory of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. This town was formerly the seat of a bishopric. In 1693, it was bombarded and reduced to ashes by the Danes. Pop. of bail. 12,000.

RATZENDORF, **DRASSENMARKT**, **DRESSENMARKT**, or **DERESKE**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. SSW of Oedenburg, and 11 m. NW of Güns, on a small affluent of the Repcze.

RATZERSDORF. See **RATSCHDORF**.

RATZKA. See **RATSCHA**.

RATZWILLER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 7 m. NE of Sarre-Union, on a mountain. Pop. 400.

RAUBACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 17 m. N of Coblenz, circle and 14 m. NE of Neuwied, on the l. bank of the Holzbach. Pop. 350. It has an iron-mine and forge.

RAUCEBY (NORTH), a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. W of Sleaford. Area 3,460 acres. Pop. 277.

RAUCEBY (SOUTH), a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ m. W of Sleaford. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 55; in 1851, 367.

RAUCOULES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Montfaucon, and 10 m. ENE of Issengeaux, on a plateau which commands the gorges of the Duniere. Pop. 1,386. In the vicinity are a brick-kiln, a vein of galena, and the remains of a Roman way.

RAUCOURT, or **ROCOURT**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes and arrond. of Sedan. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,826; in 1846, 7,628. The town is 8 m. S of Sedan. Pop. 1,453. It has extensive manufactories of iron-ware.

RAUDANUPR, a headland of Iceland, on the NE coast, in the district of N. Flönding, in N lat. 66° 25', and W long. 17° 30'.

RAUDEN, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Breslau, to the SW of Guhrau.

RAUDEN (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. and 42 m. SE of Oppeln, circle and 8 m. NNW of Rybnik, in a woody locality, on the Rudka. Pop. of former, 800. It has a copper-work. Of latter, 250.

RAUDNITZ, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, 17 m. NNE of Schlan, and 10 m. SE of Leitmeritz, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 3,193. It is well-built; has a castle belonging to the princes of Lobkowitz, with a fine library and an armoury, and a convent, in which is the mausoleum of the ducal family.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. and SE of Marienwerder.

RAUDTEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 45 m. NW of Breslau, circle and 10 m. NW of Steinau, on the Schwarzwasser. Pop. in 1843, 1,213. It has an hospital, and manufactories of cloth.

RAUENBERG, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, to the S of Heidelberg. Pop. 985.

RAUENSTEIN, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. and 4 m. NE of Schalkau. Pop. 500. It has manufactories of fine porcelain. In the vicinity are the ruins of several castles.—Also a village and castle of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, to the N of Lengefeld, at the foot of a hill on the Floke. Pop. 150.

RAUGHTON-AND-GATESGILL, a township in Dalston p., Cumberland, 5½ m. S by W of Carlisle. Pop. in 1831, 330; in 1851, 302.

RAUKOKE. See **RAIKOKE**.

RAULHAC, or **ROULLAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cantal, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Vic, and 11 m. ESE of Aurillac, in a narrow valley, near the l. bank of the Goul, an affluent of the Truyere. Pop. 1,020.

RAUMA, or **RAMMA**, a river of Norway, in the stift of Drontheim, which flows NW into the bay of Romsdal.

RAUMO, a town and port of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. and 54 m. NW of Abo and district of Nedre-Satakunda, on the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 61° 8', E long. 21° 26' 50". Pop. 1,700. Its trade consists chiefly in timber, the produce of the surrounding forests.

RAUNDES, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. NE by N of Higham-Ferrers. Area 3,690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,370; in 1851, 1,870.

RAUNEBURG. See **RUMBURG**.

RAUNULA, a village of Sweden, in N. Bothnia, on the confines of Finland, near the sources of the Kängärnä.

RAURIS, a market-town of Austria, in the country above the Ens, in the circle and 42 m. S of Salzburg, in a valley and on a river of the same name, which descends from the Rauriser-Goldberg, on the frontiers of Illyria, and flows into the r. bank

of the Salza. Pop. 1,625. In its vicinity are gold and silver mines.

RAUSCHE, a village of Prussia, in the regency and 47 m. WNW of Liegnitz, circle and 23 m. NNE of Gorlitz, in a woody locality, on the Tzschirne. It has a glass-work.

RAUSCHENBACH (OBER), **RUSSEBACH**, or **DRUSBACHY**, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, at the foot of the Magura mountains, on the Rauschenbach, 14 m. NNE of Kaysmark, and 21 m. N of Leutschau. Pop., Cath., 635. It has mineral wells.

RAUSCHENBACH (UNTER), or **ALSO-RUSZBACH**, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 2 m. SSE of Ober-Rauschenbach, on the l. bank of the Poprad, at the confluence of the Rauschenbach. Pop., Cath., 917.

RAUSCHENBERG, a town of Electoral-Hesse, capital of an amt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, circle and 5 m. N of Kirchham, and 11 m. ENE of Marburg, on the Wohre. Pop. 1,461. It contains the ruins of an ancient residence of the landgraves of Hesse-Cassel, a Lutheran and a Reformed school, and an hospital; and has a brewery and manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics. Pop. of bail., in 1842, 5,907.

RAUSCHENBERG, or **RAUSCHBERG**, a hamlet of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria and presidial of Traunstein. Calamine is found in the vicinity.

RAUSENBRUCK, or **STRACHOLINZ**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 7 m. SE of Znaym, near the r. bank of the Taya. Pop. 700.

RAUSOL, a mining village in the valley of Andorra, 7 m. NE of Andorra, and 30 m. S of Foix.

RAUSSNITZ (NEU), or **NOWY-KAUSENOW**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 14 m. E of Brunn, and 4 m. N of Austerlitz, in a valley. Pop. 2,070, of whom 1,086 are Jews. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics, and carries on a considerable trade in hops.

RAUTENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, regency and 51 m. NW of Gumbinnen, circle of Niederung, and 9 m. SW of Kaukehmen, on the Gilge. Pop. 102.

RAUTENKRANZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Voigtland, and bail. of Voigtsberg, and 17 m. E of Plauen, on the Mulde. Pop. 270. It has several forges and manufactories of tin-ware.

RAUVILLE-LA-PLACE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 1½ m. NE of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Douve. Pop. 1,010.

RAUWERD, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, arrond. and 7 m. NE of Sneek, and 8 m. S of Leeuwarden.

RAUZAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Pujols and 11 m. SE of Libourne. Pop. 459.

RAVA. See **RAHOVA**.

RAVANHRAD, **TSO-LANAK**, or **RAKAS-TAE**, a lake of Tibet, in N lat. 30° 45', E long. 81° 15', to the W of Lake Manasarowar. The latter lake discharges itself by a small stream into the E side of the Ravanhrad, which again occasionally sends off a feeder into the Sutledge river. See **MANASAROWAR**.

RAVANIEMI, a village of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland and gov. of Uleaborg, on the Kemi-Elf, 70 m. NE of Tornea.

RAVANUSA, a market-town of Sicily, in the prov. and 23 m. S of Caltanissetta, 27 m. ESE of Girgenti, near the r. bank of the Salso.

RAVEAU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 4 m. E of La Charité, in a marshy valley. Pop. 975. It has a fine castle, and possesses several forges.

RAVEDA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in

Rumelia, in the sanj. and 65 m. NNE of Kirkkilissia, and 5 m. SW of Missivri, on a bay of the same name. It has a dock-yard. The bay extends between Missivri on the N, and Ahioli on the SSW, and is 9 m. in breadth, and about 5 m. in depth. It is capable of affording shelter to the largest vessels.

- **RAVEE**. See **RAVI**.

RAVEGNA, a circle of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino and district of Locarno.

RAVEL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and cant. of Vertaison, 17 m. E of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,020. It has manufactories of pottery and earthenware.

RAVELEY (GREAT), a parish in Huntingdonshire, 3½ m. SW by S of Ramsey. Area 2,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 275; in 1851, 326.

RAVELEY (LITTLE), a parish in Huntingdonshire, 4 m. SW by S of Ramsey. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 54; in 1851, 61.

RAVELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato Citra, district and 9 m. W of Salerno, cant. and 1 m. E of Scala. Pop. 1,700. It is the see of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, seven other churches, two convents, and 3 alms-houses. This town was founded in 1086, and erected the following year into a bishopric.

RAVELSBACH, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and lower circle of the Manhartsberg, at the foot of the mountains of that name, on a small affluent of the Bulka, 1½ m. SE of Meissau, and 20 m. NNW of Tulln.

RAVENDALE (EAST), a parish in Lincolnshire, 8½ m. SSW of Great Grimsby. Area, with west R., 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 104; in 1851, 155.

RAVENEL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 3 m. E of St. Justen-Chaussée. Pop. 1,120.

RAVENGLASS, a small port in Muncaster p., Cumberland, 57 m. SSW of Carlisle. The town is well-built, and the harbour convenient. A few vessels are engaged in importing coal from Whitehaven, and in taking back oysters.

RAVENINGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 12 m. SW by W of Great Yarmouth. Area 2,415 acres. Pop. in 1831, 215; in 1851, 284.

RAVENNA, a city of the Papal states, once the capital of the Western empire, situated in a marshy district near the mouth of the Montone, 43 m. ESE of Bologna, in N lat. 44° 25', E long. 12° 12'. In the time of the Lower empire, it stood on a bay of the Adriatic, and had a considerable port, separated from the city only by a road called the *Via Cesaris*; but this port has been long silted-up, and the mud has accumulated to such a degree that the city, though still occupying its former site, is now at a distance of 5 m. from the sea. The intermediate space is partly occupied by an extension of the town on that side; and the Canale Naviglio connects the town with Porto-Corsini. In ancient times, R. was surrounded with lagoons for its defence; at present, though encircled with earthen ramparts about 3 m. in circuit, it is not a place of strength. Its streets are tolerably straight and broad, but gloomy; and the town, like Padua or Ferrara, has a deserted aspect, the houses being antiquated and in many cases ruinous. The cathedral is a fine modern edifice, having its nave supported by four ranges of columns. The church of San Vitale, erected about the 6th cent., is of an octagonal form, and in the Byzantine style. The church of Santa Agata, the archbishop's palace and chapel, the theatre, the public library containing 40,000 vols., the museum, the mausoleum of the empress Placidia, and the tomb of Dante, constitute the chief remaining points of

interest in the city. The only manufactories of importance are those of silk. A large annual fair is held in the city. The pop. in 1845 was estimated at 11,500.—R. was made a Roman colony by Augustus. Tiberius repaired its walls, and made some other improvements. Honorius made it the seat of his residence, both before and after the burning of Rome by Alaric. Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, having, in the latter part of the 5th cent., made himself master of Italy, fixed the seat of his empire at R. It was the residence of the imperial lieutenants, when, in the reign of Justinian, the Goths were vanquished by Belisarius and Narses Longinus. The successor of the latter took the title of exarch, a title borne by the governors of Italy while they resided at R. The exarchate was brought to a close in the 8th cent., when Pepin took R. and made it over to the see of Rome. In 1512, a battle was fought in the neighbourhood, between the French and Spaniards, in which 20,000 men were slain. The Pineta, or forest of pines, which stands between R. and the sea-shore, has been celebrated by Dante, Boccaccio, and Byron.—The deleg. of R. has an area of 1,731,908 *tavole censuarii*, or 500 sq. m. It is a fertile tract, producing corn, wine, oil, and silk; and abounding in rich pasturage. Pop. in 1843, 168,413.

RAVENNA, a township of Portage co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 121 m. NE of Columbus. It has an undulating surface, drained by a branch of Cuyahoga river, and by the W branch of Mahoning river. Pop. in 1840, 1,542; in 1850, 2,239. It has a village of the same name, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railway, and Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, 38 m. from Cleveland, and 62 from Wellsville.—Also a township of Ottawa co., in the state of Michigan, 77 m. WNW of Lansing, drained by Crockery creek. Pop. in 1850, 77.

RAVENSBERG, an ancient county of Germany, now comprised in the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, the regency of Minden and circle of Halle. It derived its name from an ancient fortress now in ruins, situated near Borgholzhausen, and 4 m. NW of Halle.

RAVENSBURG, a town of Württemberg, the cap. of an amt. in the circle of the Danube, on the l. bank of the Schussen, 24 m. ENE of Constance, and 51 m. SSW of Ulm. Pop., chiefly Cath., in 1840, 4,664. It is enclosed by walls, has 3 gates, and the same number of suburbs. It is divided into 5 parts, and contains 9 churches, a castle, an hospital, a royal institute, a lyceum, and an elementary polytechnical school. Its industry which is considerable consists chiefly in the manufacture of calico, hosiery, cloth, playing cards, wooden ware, paper and glass. It has also several wool and silk spinning mills, and a forge. In the vicinity are baths; and on the adjacent mountain of Veilstberg or Schlossberg, are still to be found traces of the ancient fortress belonging to the powerful ducal family of Guelphs or Welf, the rivals of the Hohenstaufen or Ghibellins, erected at the beginning of the 11th century, and reduced by the Austrians to ashes in 1646. It was formerly a free imperial town.

RAVENSBURG (New), a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 6 m. SW of Wangen, and 9 m. N of Lindau, near the l. bank of the Argen. Pop. 150. It is the capital of a seignory, belonging to the princes of Dietrichstein.

RAVENSDEEN, a parish in Bedfordshire, 4 m. NNE of Bedford. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. 371.

RAVENSFIELD, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NE by E of Rotherham. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1851, 180.

RAVENSTEIN, or RAVESTEIN, a town of Hol-

land, in the prov. of N. Brabant, cant. and 4 m. NW of Grave, and 19 m. ENE of Bois-le-Duc, on the l. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 1,200. It has an old fortress, and a Latin school.

RAVENSTHORPE, a parish in Northamptonshire, 9 m. NW by N of Northampton, watered by a branch of the Nene. The p. includes the hamlets of Coaton and Teeton. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 612; in 1851, 467.

RAVENSTONE, a parish partly in the co. of Derby, and partly in Leicestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 380; in 1851, 396.—Also a parish in Bucks, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. W by S of Olney. Area 2,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1851, 444.

RAVENSTONEDALE, a parish in Westmoreland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Kirkby-Stephen, on a branch of the Eden. Area 18,450 acres. Pop. in 1851, 930.

RAVENSWOOD, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Durham.—Also a town in the co. of Argyle, 8 m. from Bungonia.

RAVENSWORTH, a township in Chester-le-Street p., co. of Durham, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW by S of Gateshead, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of the Great North of England railway. The family of Liddell derive the title of baron from this place. Area 730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187; in 1851, 158.—Also a township in Kirkby-Ravensworth parish, N. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Richmond. Area 2,176 acres. Pop. 327.

RAVI, RAIWA, or RAVEY, a river of Northern Hindostan, the central and least river of the Punjab, which rises in Barmawur, on the SW flank of the Himalayas, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$, at an alt. of 7,000 ft. above sea-level, and flows in a prevailing SW course of about 450 m. to its junction with the Chenab, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$, at a point 30 m. NNE of Multan. It passes Chumba, Bisuli, and Miani, before approaching Lahore, which is situated at a small distance from its l. bank. Below Lahore, its banks are covered with small villages, and the principal places it passes are Byederu, Siru, Pattipur, and Chichawutni, all on its l. bank, in the Bari doab. It is fordable in most places eight months in the year. It is the *Hydraotes* of the Greeks.

RAVIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 5 m. SE of Ancy-le-Franc, on the slope and at the foot of a hill near the canal of Dijon, and the r. bank of the Armancon. Pop. 1,120. It has a paper-mill, and a considerable trade in corn and wine.

RAVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 7 m. E of Pange, and 15 m. E of Metz, on the l. bank of the Nied-Allemande. Pop. 450. It has the remains of an ancient fortress.

RAVINE-DES-CASOARS, an opening on the W coast of Kangaroo Island, South Australia, to the W of Mount Torrens, in S lat. $35^{\circ} 49'$.

RAVLIK, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. of Salonika, at the mouth of the Monte-Santo.

RAVNAGORA, a market-town of civil Croatia, in the comitat and 65 m. SW of Agram, and 29 m. E of Fiume, on a height. Pop. 700. It has a manufactory of potash.

RAYYL, a defile of the Bernese Alps, between the Swiss cantons of Valais and Berne, at an alt. of 7,235 ft. above sea-level. It is traversed by the road from Sion to Zweisimmen.

RAWA, a town of Poland, capital of an obwod of the same name, in the gov. and 50 m. SW of Warsaw, on the Rawka. Pop. 3,200. It was formerly a fortress, and possesses an ancient castle, 4 churches, and an Augustine convent, and has a brewery and a distillery.

RAWAN-HRAD. See RAVANHRAD.

RAWCLIFFE, a chapelry and township in Snaith parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Snaith, on the S bank of the Aire. Area 4,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,450; in 1851, 1,552.

RAWCLIFFE (NETHER), a township in St. Michael p., Lancashire, 4 m. NE by E of Poulton, on the N bank of the Wyre. Area 4,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 575; in 1851, 791.

RAWCLIFFE (UPPER), a township in St. Michael p., Lancashire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Poulton. Area 3,743 acres. Pop. in 1831, 665; in 1851, 697.

RAWDEN, or **RAWDON**, a chapelry and township in Guiseley p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NE by N of Bradford, in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 1,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,057; in 1851, 2,567. There is a school here in which 100 sons of Wesleyan ministers are educated, boarded, and clothed.

RAWDON, a group of villages in Sind, 11 m. N of Sehwan, about 2 m. W of the Indus, in a well-cultivated locality.

RAWDON, a township of Upper Canada, in the Victoria district, intersected by the Marmora river. Pop. in 1842, 1,310. It has a village of the same name containing about 125 inhabitants.

RAWICZ, or **RAWITSCH**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 60 m. S of Posen, circle and 14 m. SSW of Kroben, on the confines of Silesia. Pop. in 1843, 9,999. It is enclosed by walls and ditches and has 4 gates. It is built with considerable regularity, and has well-paved streets, a Lutheran and a Catholic church, a synagogue, a Franciscan convent, an orphan's asylum, and a Lutheran gymnasium. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of linen and woollen fabrics, leather, hats, tobacco, and salt. This town was founded by German emigrants, during the thirty years' war. In 1704 it was occupied as winter quarters by Charles XII. of Sweden, and three years after was destroyed by the Russians. It 1802 it suffered extensively by fire.

RAWIL-PINDE, a town of the Punjab, between the Jelum and the Indus, 90 m. ESE of Peshawur, and 165 m. NNW of Lahore. It is enclosed by a bastioned wall, and has an old dilapidated fort. It is large and populous, and has a large bazaar, and carries on an active trade, but with the exception of an edifice, dignified with the name of palace, it consists entirely of mud-built houses with flat roofs.

RAWKA, a river of Poland, in the gov. of Warsaw, which has its source in the obwod, and 18 m. W of Rawa, passes that town, then bends N, enters the obwod of Sochaczew, bathes Bolimow, and after a course of about 51 m. throws itself into the Bzura an affluent of the Vistula, on the r. bank, and 9 m. SSW of Sochaczew.

RAWMARSH, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. N by E of Rotherham, in the line of the Midland Counties railway. Area 2,448 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,538; in 1851, 2,533.

RAWRETH, a parish in Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Rayleigh. Area 2,377 acres. Pop. in 1851, 416.

RAWTONSTALL-BOOTH, a chapelry and township in Whalley p., Lancashire, near Haslingden. Pop. in 1851, 5,643. There are large cotton and woollen mills in the chapelry.

RAXENDORF, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and upper circle of the Manhartsberg, 11 m. NNE of Pechlarn, and 18 m. WSW of Krems.

RAY, a county in the NW part of the state of Missouri, U. S., comprising an area of 563 sq. m., drained by Crooked river and its E and W forks, and by other affluents of the Missouri by which it is bounded on the S. It has an undulating surface,

and is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,553; in 1850, 10,373.—Also a township of Macomb co., in the state of Michigan, 83 m. E of Lansing, drained by the N branch of Clinton river. Pop. in 1840, 805; in 1850, 1,232.

RAY (CAPE), a headland of Newfoundland, at the SW extremity of the island, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 37' 0''$, and W long. $59^{\circ} 13' 24''$.

RAYAGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, district and 2 m. W of Dinajpur, on the l. bank of the Purnahbudda. Pop. 35,000.

RAYAN (WADY), a district of Middle Egypt, to the S of the prov. of Fayum, intersected by the road to the oasis of El-Wah-El-Kasr, or El-Baharieh. It has two springs of brackish water, and some herbage. It is inhabited by Moggrebin Arabs.

RAYAS, a silver mine of Mexico, in the state and near the town of Guanajuato. It is next to that of Mellado, the oldest mine on the Veta-Madre.

RAYGAM, a district in the W part of the island of Ceylon, bounded on the W by the gulf of Manaar. Its chief places are Horona and Pantura.

RAYGERN, **RAYHRAD**, or **REGHEAD**, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 8 m. S of Brunn, and 14 m. WSW of Austerlitz, near the r. bank of the Schwarza. Pop. 1,750. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey, and a synagogue.

RAYGHAUT, a town of Hindostan, in the Julinder, doab of the Punjab, 39 m. E of Umritsir.

RAYGROD, a town of Poland, 16 m. SW of Augustowo, and 30 m. SSW of Suwalki, near a lake of the same name. Pop. 900. It has a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and honey.

RAYLEIGH, a parish in Essex, 12 m. SE by S of Chelmsford. Area 2,873 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,339; in 1851, 1,463.

RAYMOND, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 9 m. NE of Dun-le-Roi, and 20 m. NE of St. Amand-Montrond. Pop. 280.

RAYMOND, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 44 m. SW of Augusta, bordered on the SW by Sebago Pond. Pop. in 1840, 2,032; in 1850, 1,142.—Also a village of Hinds co., in the state of Mississippi, on a small branch of Pearl river, 14 m. W by S of Jackson. It is intersected by a branch of the Vicksburg, Jackson, and Brandon railway. Pop. in 1840, 400; in 1850, 500.—Also a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, 23 m. SE of Concord, drained by Lamprey river and its branches, and intersected by the Portsmouth and Concord railway. Pop. in 1840, 989; in 1850, 1,256.—Also a township of Racine co., in the state of Wisconsin, 75 m. E by S of Madison, drained by a branch of Boot river. Pop. in 1850, 820.

RAYMOND-TERRACE, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Gloucester, on the l. bank of Hunter river, near the confluence of William river, and 20 m. NNW of Newcastle. Pop. 263. See also NEWCASTLE.

RAYMONDO (CAPE), a headland of the N coast of the island of Timor, Sunda archipelago, in S lat. $9^{\circ} 9' 30''$, and E long. $124^{\circ} 21' 45''$.

RAYNE, a parish and town of Aberdeenshire, 8 m. NW of Inverury. Area 11 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 1,542; in 1851, 1,550.

RAYNHAM, a parish in Essex, 3 m. NW of Purfleet. Area 3,312 acres. Pop. in 1851, 868.

RAYNHAM, a township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, U. S., on Taunton river, 20 m. S of Boston. Pop. in 1850, 1,541.

RAYORFIALL, a mountain of Iceland, in N lat. $64^{\circ} 55'$. Alt. 1,894 Danish ft.

RAYSCH (EL-A). See **LARACHE**.

RAY-SUR-SAONE, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, com. and 7 m. ENE of Dampierre-sur-Santon, on the r. bank of the Saone. Pop. 700.

RAYTAROWICE, a town of Galicia, 18 m. SE of Przemyśl.

RAYUN, a town of Persia, 36 m. SSE of Kirman, near the foot of a range of lofty mountains.

RAZ (Le), or **BEC-DU-RAZ**, a headland on the coast of France, 25 m. SW of Brest, in N lat. 48° 2', W long. 4° 44'.

RAZA, one of the Cape Verd islands, to the SE of Branco, in N lat. 16° 38'.

RAZAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Guignols. Pop. 1,000.

RAZAT (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Tripoli, in N lat. 32° 56', E long. 21° 37', 4 leagues W of Marsah-Susa.

RAZGRAD. See **RASGRAD**.

RAZO (CAPE). See **RACE (CAPE)**.

RAZOR ISLAND, a small island on the coast of Brazil, 12 m. S of Rio-Janeiro.

RAZUNS, or **RHAZUNZ**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Grisons, 7 m. WSW of Coire.

RAZZE. See **GAZA**.

RE', or **RHE**, an island near the W coast of France, opposite to La Rochelle, in the dep. of Charente-Inférieure. It is of irregular form, about 18 m. long and 3 broad, and contained a pop. in 1846, of 17,359. Vines, fruit, and hemp, are the chief objects of cultivation; bay-salt is made in large quantities. The island is divided into 2 cantons and 8 communes. Its chief ports are St. Martin, La Flotte, La Prée, and Rive-Doux. The chief town, St. Martin, is defended by a citadel, and the island is protected by several considerable forts. In 1388, it was ravaged by the English. In 1627, an attempt was made on it by an army under the Duke of Buckingham; but the resistance was vigorous, and the British troops were obliged to re-embark.

REA, a river of Worcestershire and Staffordshire, which runs into the Tame near Yarnton-hall.

REACH, a township of Upper Canada, in the Home district, between the township of Cartwright on the E, and Scott and Uxbridge on the W. Pop. in 1842, 1,052.

READFIELD, a township of Kennebec co., in Maine, U. S., 9 m. W by N of Augusta. Pop. 1,985.

READING, a parl. borough and county town in the county of Berks, 3½ m. W by S of London by railway, on the river Kennett, near its junction with the Thames, and in the line of the Great Western railway. Area of St. Giles and St. Mary p. 4,384 acres; of St. Lawrence, 315 acres. Pop. in 1801, 9,742; in 1831, 15,595; in 1851, 22,175.—The town consists of four principal streets, divided by the branches of the Kennett, into various small islands which are connected together by bridges. The main streets are spacious, and the town contains several handsome houses, and some important public edifices, good specimens of the high-gabled buildings of the 15th cent. There is a market place of moderate size in the centre of the town. The Forbury, a beautiful and extensive outwork, NE of the town, now used as a public walk, and contained within the space formerly enclosed by the outer walls of the celebrated and once splendid abbey of R., founded by Henry I., commands a fine view over part of Oxfordshire. The county-jail, a spacious edifice, was erected on the site of this abbey in 1793. The town-hall, rebuilt in 1785, forms a splendid room 100 ft. long; adjoining it is a spacious council-chamber. There are 3 parish churches. The Blue-coat school, founded in 1646, is a handsome building. The endowed charities are numerous. The income of the borough in 1840, amounted to

£3,692; in 1851, it was £4,873. The parl. borough, which had a pop. of 21,456 in 1851, returns two members to parliament. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 1,032; in 1848, 1,296. R. is not a manufacturing town, but is advantageously situated for trade, the Thames affording means of transport to the metropolis for articles of bulk, while the Kennett is navigable westward as far as Newbury, whence the Kennett and Avon canal, opening a communication with Bath, Bristol, and the Severn, in addition to the Great Western railway, afford great facilities to commercial pursuit. Its trade is accordingly considerable, and consists chiefly in the exportation of the produce of the surrounding country, wheat, timber, oak-bark, wool, corn, cheese, and malt. Large flour-mills are situated on two streams which branch off from the Kennett near the town. Here are also iron foundries, extensive breweries, and yards for barge and boat building. About 200 hand-loom weavers also were employed in the manufacture of broad silks, velvets, shags, &c. Prior to the introduction of the railway system, the carrying trade of R. was considerable. In the years 1263, 1440, 1451, and 1452, parliaments were held here, the last having been adjourned hither on account of the plague. Archbishop Laud was a native of this town.

READING, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 12 m. N of Boston. It has a diversified surface, drained by Ipswich river, and is generally fertile. It is intersected by the Boston and Maine, and the Salem and Lowell railroads. Pop. in 1840, 2,193; in 1850, 3,108.—Also a township of Hillsdale co., in the state of Michigan, 66 m. S by W of Lansing. The surface is diversified, and the soil chiefly sandy loam. In the W part is a pond, in which Hog river has its source. Pop. in 1840, 331; in 1850, 956.—Also a township of Steuben co., in the state of New York, 164 m. W by S of Albany, bordered on the E by Seneca lake, and drained by several of its affluents. The surface is elevated, and the soil chiefly clay and calcareous loam. It is intersected by the Canandagua and Elmira railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,541; in 1850, 1,434.—Also a village of Hamilton co., in the state of Ohio, on the E side of Mill creek, 1 m. E of the Reading locks of the Miami canal, and 10 m. N by E of Cincinnati.—Also a town and capital of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on the E bank of Schuylkill river, and 50 m. E of Harrisburg. It is intersected by the Schuylkill Navigation and Union canals, and the Philadelphia and Reading railway. The natural position of this town, and its facilities of communication with the interior coal-region and the sea-coast, have made it the centre of an active trade and of extensive manufactures. Pop. in 1840, 8,410; in 1850, 15,748.—Also a township of Adams co., in the same state, 12 m. N of Gettysburg, drained by Conewago creek and Muddy Run. The surface is level, and the soil chiefly red shale and slate. Pop. in 1840, 1,026; in 1850, 1,201.—Also a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, 47 m. SW of Hartford, drained by Sangatuck and Norwalk rivers. It has a diversified surface, and a generally fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,674; in 1850, 1,754.—Also a township of Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, 56 m. S by E of Montpelier, drained by branches of Black and Quechee rivers, and by Mill creek. It has an elevated surface, and is chiefly in pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 1,336; in 1850, 1,171.

READINGTON, a township of Hunterdon co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 22 m. N of Trenton, drained by the S branch of Raritan river, and by Rockaway river and its branches. It is hilly, ex-

cept in the SW. The soil is chiefly red shale, clay, and loam. It is intersected by the New Jersey central railway. Pop. in 1840, 2,373; in 1850, 2,836.

REAH, a town of Syria, in the pash. of Aleppo, 36 m. SSW of Aleppo.

REAL, a settlement of New Grenada, in the prov. of Maracaybo, on the river Masparo.

REAL (PUNTA), a headland on the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. 22° 58', W long. 83° 11'.

REAL (Rio), a river of Brazil, which rises on the frontier of the prov. of Bahia; runs E; and flows into the Atlantic, 21 m. S of Sergipe-del-Rey, after a course of 200 m.

REAL-CORONA, a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Caracas, on the r. bank of the Orinoco, 180 m. S of Cumana.

REAL-DE-LA-XARA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. N of Seville. Pop. 300.

REAL-DE-SAN-VINCENTE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. WNW of Toledo. Pop. 1,100.

REAL-DEL-MONTE, a town of Mexico, in the dep. and 56 m. NNE of Mexico, long famous for its silver mines, which are still in active operation. The town is picturesquely situated amidst forests of oak and pine, at an alt. of upwards of 9,000 ft. above sea-level; and contains a large church, and many substantial buildings. A British company has been working a great silver vein, called the Biscanna, in the vicinity, to the S of this town, for some years. The vein was worked by the Spaniards with great advantage for nearly two centuries, but was abandoned at the beginning of last cent. A number of English artificers and miners having been introduced here, an English colony has sprung up in the place.

REALEJO, a town of Nicaragua, situated on a bay of the Pacific, near the mouth of a salt water creek, into which several streams discharge themselves, in N lat. 12° 28', 20 m. NW of Leon. It is little better than a collection of rude hovels arranged in one main street, about 200 yds. in length, with three or four cross openings. Pop. 3,000. The river is deep and capacious, and the town has fine docks for building and repairing ships. Vessels of 100 tons may come up to the custom-house, but above that they would be left dry at low water. The entrance to the harbour is protected by the island of Asseradores, about 2 m. in length, which breaks the swell entering from the bay of Canagua; but the place is sickly from the creeks and stinking swamps in its neighbourhood. Its chief trade is in pitch, tar, mahogany, raw sugar, cotton, Brazil-wood, and indigo.

REALMICI, a village of Sicily, 12 m. NE of Girgenti.

REALMONT, a town of France, dep. of Tarn, 12 m. S of Allic, near the small river Adou. Pop. 2,238, employed partly in the manufacture of woollens. In the adjacent district are mines of coal.

REALVILLE, a town of France, dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the r. bank of the Aveyron, 9 m. NE of Montauban. Pop. 1,600.

REARSBY, a parish in Leicestershire, 8 m. NE by N of Leicester. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1801, 445; in 1831, 503; in 1851, 500.

REAUVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, 4 m. NW of Grignan, near the l. bank of the Vance. Pop. 700.

REAY, a parish of Sutherland and Caithness, of an irregular figure, about 17 m. in length, and from 8 to 9 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1851, 2,506.

REBAIS, a town of France, dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 7 m. NE of Coulommiers, on the Resboe. Pop. 1,793.

REBAIX, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 18 m. ENE of Tournay. Pop. 900.

REBEQUE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 9 m. WNW of Neville, on the Senne. Pop. 2,840. It has manufactories of lace and thread.

REBSTEIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. E of St. Gall. Pop. 1,600.

RECALL, a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 1 m. NNE of Marcianisi. Pop. 1,200.

RECANATI, the *Recinetum* of the ancients, a town of the Papal States, in the deleg. of Ancona, on an eminence near the river Musone, 4 m. SW of Loreto. Pop. 4,500. It has no objects of interest to the traveller, except a monument in bronze, and an aqueduct for supplying Loreto with water. The country between this town and Macerata is fertile and well cultivated.

RECAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Toledo, near the l. bank of the Guadarrama. Pop. 650.

RECCA, or REKA, a river of Illyria, which rises near Adelsberg; runs NW and then W; and near the village of Santo-Cauziano, 18 m. E of Trieste, is lost in a deep morass after a course of 32 m.

RECCO, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Genoa, on the sea coast, 10 m. SSE of Genoa. Pop. in 1838, 4,557. It carries on some traffic in linen, oil, fruit, and other products of the adjacent country.

RECEY-SUR-OURCE, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, on the r. bank of the Ource, 36 m. NW of Dijon. Pop. 950.

RECHAIN (GRAND), a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Liege. Pop. 1,200.

RECHAIN (PETITE), a village adjoining the above, on the E. Pop. 1,600.

RECHBERG, a town of Lower Austria, on the Krems, 8 m. NW of Grein.

RECHERCHE ARCHIPELAGO, a number of islands stretching about 126 m. along the S coast of Australia, between 33° and 35° S lat. They are almost all small, and are thickly interspersed with banks and shoals.

RECHERCHE (ILE-DE-LA), an island of the Pacific, in S lat. 11° 40', E long. 166° 45'.

RECHNITZ, a town of Hungary, 7 m. SW of Gunz. Pop. 2,200.

RECHT. See RESHD.

RECIFE. See PERNAMBUCO.

RECIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 21 m. E of Campagna. Pop. 1,500.

RECKEM, or RECKHEIM, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 6 m. N of Maestricht. Pop. 800.—Also a town of W. Flanders, 7 m. SW of Courtray. Pop. 1,100.

RECKENBERG, a town of Saxony, 23 m. SW of Dresden, on the Mulde.

RECKENDORF, a town of Bavaria, 9 m. NNW of Bamberg, on the Bannach. Pop. 1,200.

RECKENITZ, a river of Germany, which rises to the NNE of Gustrow, in the duchy of Mecklenburg; runs NE, and forms the boundary between Mecklenburg and Pomerania; and falls, at Damgard, into the bay of Rebnitz. Its principal affluent is the Trebel.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. and 30 m. SW of Munster, the chief place of a county belonging to the Duke of Aremberg. Pop. 5,500, occupied chiefly in the linen manufacture.

RECOARO, a village of Austrian Italy, 21 m. NW of Vicenza, near the source of the Agno, famous on account of its mineral springs and baths. Pop. 3,000.

RECOLOGNE, a town of France, in the dep. of

Doubs, cant. and 2 m. WNW of Audeux. Pop. 640.

RECOVERY (FORT), a village of Mercer co., in Ohio, U. S., on a head-branch of the Wabash, 97 m. WNW of Columbus.

RECREATION ISLAND, a fertile island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $16^{\circ} 36'$, W long. $150^{\circ} 0'$, discovered by Roggewin in 1722. It is about 12 leagues in circuit. The soil is fertile, producing sugar-canes, cocoa-nuts, pomegranates, and Indian figs. The inhabitants are well made and robust.

RECUENCO (EL), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. E of Guadalupe. Pop. 700.

RECULET, a mountain of France, in the dep. of Ain, the highest point of the Jura chain, elevated 5,700 ft. above sea-level.

RECVLVER, a parish in Kent, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Canterbury, on the coast of the North sea. Area 1,653 acres. Pop. in 1831, 297; in 1851, 273.

RED BANK, a village of Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on the S bank of Nevisink river, 36 m. E by N of Trenton.—Also a township of Clarion co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 149 m. NW by W of Harrisburg. It has an undulating surface, drained by Red Bank, Mahoning, and Beaver creeks, and has a fine loamy soil. Pop. in 1850, 3,276.

RED-BANK FURNACE, a mining village of Armstrong co. in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 134 m. WNW of Harrisburg.

RED-BAY, a bay on the coast of co. Antrim, at the mouth of the Glenariff.—Also a small but good harbour of the St. Lawrence, in Belleisle strait, formed by Saddle-island.

RED-CEDAR, a creek of the Minnesota territory, U. S., in Washington co., which flows SE, and joins the St. Croix river, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 45'$.—Also a lake in the same territory, in the NE corner of Benton co., connected by an outlet with the Mississippi.—Also a lake of the state of Wisconsin, the most southerly of a chain of lakes, the outlet of which forms a river of the same name, which, after a course in a generally SW direction of about 70 m., empties itself into Chippewa river.—Also a river of Livingston co., which flows NW through the N part of Ingham co., and falls into Grand river near Lansing.

RED-CITY, a parish in co. Tipperary. Area 722 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1851, 140.

RED-CLAY, a village of Murray co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., near the Tennessee state line, on East Tennessee and Georgia railway, 15 m. N of Dalton.

RED-DEER-LAKE, a lake of British N. America, formed by an expansion of the Red-Deer river, a branch of the Saskatchewan.

RED-HEAD, a headland of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, to the S of Newcastle, in S lat. $33^{\circ} 5'$.—Also a headland of the co. of St. Vincent, enclosing Sussex haven on the S.

RED-HEAD, a bold abutting headland, on the S side of Luman-bay, in Forfarshire. It is a precipitous rock of 270 ft. alt., and but a nodular projection of a stretch, several miles in extent, of bold rocky and high coast.

RED-HILL, a village of Murray co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., on the E. Tennessee and Georgia railway, 9 m. N of Dalton.—Also a summit of the state of New Hampshire, a little to the N of Winnipiscogee lake.

RED-HILLS, a village in the p. of Annagh, co. Cavan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Ballyhaise. Pop. in 1851, 98.

RED-HOOK, a township and village of Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., 44 m. S of Albany, drained by small streams flowing into Hud-

son river, by which it is bounded on the W. It has an undulating surface. The soil is chiefly clay and loam. Pop. in 1850, 3,263. It has a village named Upper Red-Hook, containing 300 inhabitants.

RED-ISLAND, a small island of the gulf of the St. Lawrence, near the W coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 35'$, and W long. $63^{\circ} 40'$.—Also an island off the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. $15^{\circ} 13'$.—Also an islet 3 furl. NE of Skerries, p. of Holmpatrick, co. Dublin, Leinster. It has a martello tower.

RED-LAKE, a lake of the North West Territory, U. S., to the SW of the Lake-des-Bois. It is 30 m. in length from E to W, and from 6 to 9 m. in width. It discharges itself by a river of the same name, which issues from it on the W, runs WNW, and joins the Red river on the r. bank, and after a course of about 120 m. Its principal affluent is the Clear water, which it receives on the r. Wild rice grows abundantly on the banks of the lake.

RED-LION, a hundred and village of New Castle co., in the state of Delaware, U. S., 32 m. N by W of Dover. The hund. comprises an area of 13,900 acres, drained by Red Lion creek, and intersected by the New Castle and Frenchtown railroad. Pop. in 1850, 1,600.—Also a village of Warren co., in the state of Ohio, 73 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 200.

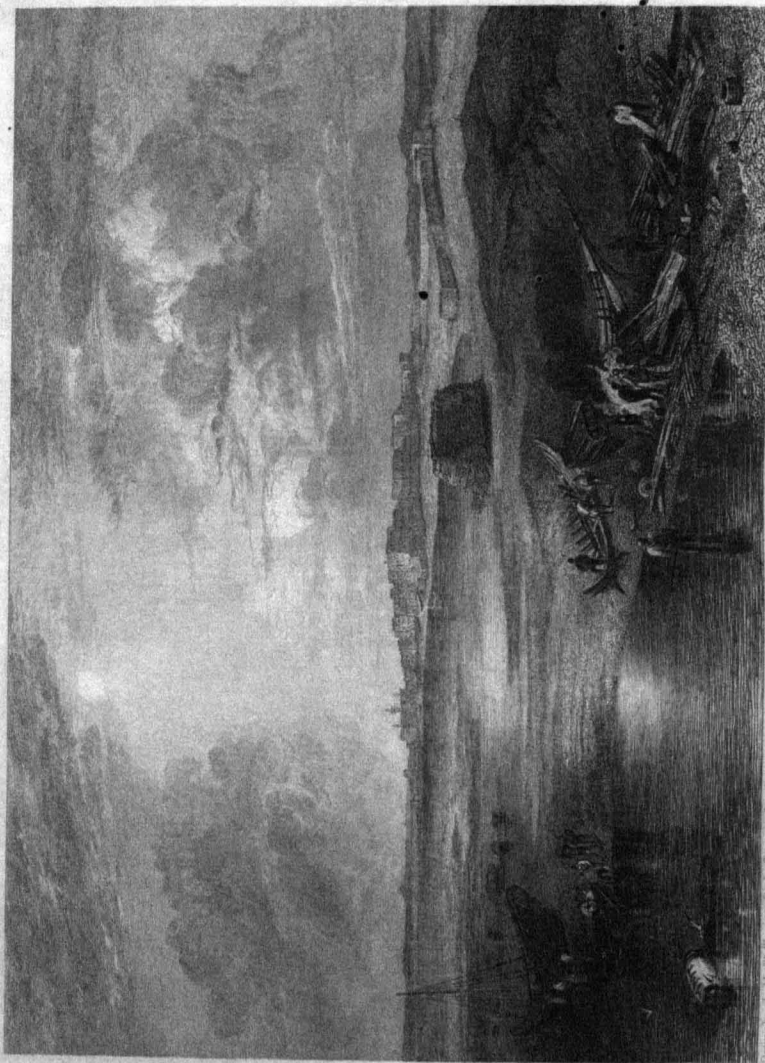
RED-MARSHALL, a parish in the co. palatine of Durham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Stockton-upon-Tees, in the line of the Clarence railway, including the chapelries of Carleton and Stilton, and the township of Red-Marshall. Area 3,313 acres. Pop. in 1831, 335; in 1854, 332.

RED-POINT, a headland of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, about 2 m. N of the Five Islands, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. $151^{\circ} 1'$.

RED-RIVER, a large river of the United States, which rises at the base of the Rocky mountains, about 40 m. from Anton-Chicot, in New Mexico; and flows ESE to the Mississippi, which it joins 236 m. above New Orleans, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, at an alt. of 76 ft. above the gulf of Mexico. Its largest tributaries are the Blue-river and the False Washeta. About 100 m. above Natchitoches, it forms a swampy expansion of above 60 m. in length, by from 20 to 30 m. in breadth, throughout which the navigable channels are greatly impeded by sunken trees and brushwood.

RED-RIVER, a county in the NE part of the state of Texas, U. S., comprising an area of 1,312 sq. m., bounded on the N by Red river, and drained by its branches, and by those of Sulphur fork of Red river. It has a diversified surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1850, 3,906. Its cap. is Clarksville.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT, SELKIRK SETTLEMENT, or FORT GARRY, an isolated colony of British North America, founded in 1811 under the auspices of the late earl of Selkirk, at the forks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, about 50 m. from Lake Winnipeg, and 1,800 m. from Montreal, in N lat. 50° , and W long. 97° , at an alt. from 800 to 900 ft. above sea-level. It is environed by plains studded with copses of poplar and black oak, a great part of which, however, was devastated by a destructive fire in 1835. The soil is fertile, the substratum limestone; the banks of the river, along which the settlement extends 50 m., are well-wooded, "and of surpassing fertility." Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, and most culinary vegetables thrive well; and pumpkins, melons, and cucumbers come to maturity in the open air in favourable seasons. Maize, pease, and beans, have been extensively cultivated, and hops grow luxuriantly. The winter-season exceeds five months in



Engraved by E. Pinder

Drawn by J. A. W. Turner R. A. from a sketch taken on the spot by J. C. Robinson. Del.

THE RED SEA.

At Suet.

length; the rivers annually freezing in November and opening in April; but Lake Winnipeg does not break up till the close of May. The river in 1852 inundated 22 m. in length of the colony, and for a distance of 4 m., spread over the plains 6 m. on each side of the river occasioning great loss to the colonists. This settlement owed its origin to Lord Selkirk, who sent out to it a body of Scotch emigrants. In 1813 they numbered about 100; in 1814, 200; in 1815, 300. In 1816 the servants of the North-West company attacked the settlement, murdered Governor Semple, and expelled many of the inhabitants; but the rival companies having united, Lord Selkirk also joined them; and the pop. according to census in 1843 amounted to 5,143, thus composed:

Heads of families,	870
Indian, or half-breeds,	571
Canadians,	152
Orkney and Scotchmen,	110
English,	22
Irish,	5
Natives of the continent of Europe,	7

In addition to the above, there was one Welchman, and one born in the United States of America. The only forms of worship then known were the Roman Catholic and that of the Church of England, respectively numbering 2,798 and 2,345 in their communion. There were 730 dwelling-houses in the colony at the date of this census. The generality of the settlers dwell in log-houses, roofed with slabs or with bark, and whitewashed or painted externally. The live stock consisted at the same date of 821 horses, 749 mules, 107 bulls, 2,207 cows, 1,580 calves, 1,976 pigs, and 3,569 sheep.

RED SEA, or ARABIAN GULF, the Arabicus Sinus, or Rubrum Mare of the ancients, a long but comparatively narrow arm of the Indian ocean, extending 1,320 m. from NNW to SSE between Africa and Arabia. Its entrance is formed by the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, which is only 14½ m. in width, between Cape Bab-el-Mandeb and the opposite point of Jebel Sijam, under the parallel of 12° 40'. Its breadth gradually enlarges to 180 m. and then contracts again, until under the parallel of 28°,—where it divides into two arms, the eastern called the Bahr-el-Akaba, or gulf of Akaba, projecting into Arabia, and the western the Bahr-el-Suez, or gulf of Suez,—it does not exceed 120 m. in breadth. The gulf of Akaba takes a NE direction, and is about 120 m. in length, with an average breadth of 15 m. The gulf of Suez, which may be regarded as the prolongation of the main gulf, has a length of 180 m., with an average breadth of 20 m. The triangular space between these gulfs is the congeries of arid mountains and deep valleys known as the peninsula of Sinai.—The total area of the Red sea has been estimated at 180,000 sq. m. Its basin is formed by a deep depression lying between the two great table-lands of Arabia on the E, and Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt on the W. Its depth is greatest between the parallels of 18° and 22°, in mid channel, between the outer edges of the reefs which extend throughout its whole length from both the E and the W shore. Here from 70 to 260 fath. have been sounded. Towards either extremity its depth decreases. The gulf of Suez has only 3 fath. at its head, and nowhere exceeds 40 fath. in depth; but the gulf of Akaba fills a profound ravine, and in some parts exhibits a depth of 150 and even 200 fath.

Coasts.] The outer edge of the bounding table-lands leaves a strip of level land all round the main gulf, which increases in breadth as we proceed S. The chief headlands on the gulf NE of Bab-el-Mandeb are Ras-Mokha, Ras-Multanah, Ras-Zebid, Ras-Myamla, Ras-Jeddere, Ras-el-Bayath, Ras-Hanam, Ras-Mussahrib, Ras-Turrah, Ras-Halli, Ras-el-Abu-Kalbe, Ras-Abu-Mutnah, Ras-Mahassin, Ras-ul-Uswud, Ras-Gahaize, Ras-Haitebah, Ras-Mahluk, Ras-Delaidehah, Ras-Yambu, Ras-Baridi, Ras-Abumud, Ras-Ghurkumah, Ras-Marabat, Ras-Abu-Mussah, Ras-Maharas, Ras-Wadi-Tunna, and Ras-Mohammed, which last, separating the gulfs of Suez and Akaba, lies in N lat. 27° 43'. The shores of the Red sea present few trading-towns, but enormous tracts of uncultivated ground, with here and there a wretched fishing-village, or a Bedouin encampment. Mocha, 40 m. within the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is one of the principal trading-ports. Proceeding northwards we pass in succession Hodeida, in N lat. 14° 7', and Lohela in N lat. 15° 42'. From Lohela to Jidda, an almost continuous chain of reefs, shoals, and islets, which in some places extend nearly 60 m. from the shore, prohibit the existence of any port or harbour of consequence. Jidda, situated in N lat. 21° 18', about half-way between Bab-el-Mandeb and Suez, is a good port; but only one other port, that of Yembo, the port of Medina, in N lat. 24° 4', occurs on the E side of the gulf till we reach its head at Suez. Cosseir on the opposite coast, and about 450 m. from Jidda, and 60 m. from the

entrance to the gulf of Suez, is convenient for travellers visiting Upper Egypt either on their route to Europe or to India. Suez at this extremity of the gulf has good anchorage.

Islands.] The most considerable islands in the main gulf are Penin, in the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, 4½ m. in length by 2 m. broad; Dumaira near the Abyssinian coast, 17 m. from Jebel-Sijam a peaked hill on the W side of the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb; Great Harnish, in N lat. 13° 35', 10 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth; Camaran, 11 m. in length and from 2 to 4 m. broad, a little to the NW of Ras-el-Bayath; Kotama, in N lat. 15° 41', 3 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth; Jebel-Zebayer, in N lat. 15° 34', 8 m. in circumf.; Jebel-Tier, in N lat. 15° 32', of a circular form 1½ m. in diam., and shooting up in a depth of from 50 to 60 fath., to 906 ft. above sea-level; Hammar, 4 m. NW of Lohela, about 2½ m. in length; Farsan-Kebir, 31 m. in length, and Farsan-Segzur, 18 m. in length, between the parallels of 16° 35' and 17° 14' N; Jezirat-Gutna, in N lat. 18° 27½'; Hassani, in N lat. 24° 58', 4 m. in length; Mughabeah, in N lat. 25° 40', 4½ m. in length; Namahu, in N lat. 27° 4'; Jabab, in N lat. 27° 46'. The coasts and islands of the gulfs of Akaba and Suez are described in their respective articles. All these islands are coral formations, and are constantly increasing. Immense numbers of minute cylindrical conifers of the species *Trichodanum Erythreum*, are found scattered over large spaces in this sea, whence according to some geographers its name of Red sea is derived.

Tides and currents.] The rise and fall of the tide is scarcely perceptible within the Red sea, except in some of the narrowest channels. At Bab-el-Mandeb it is 6 ft.; at Ras-Mulowa, on the Abyssinian coast, nearly opposite to Mocha, the rise is about 2 ft. 6 in.; at Amphilla, 3 ft.; at Massowah, nearly opposite Lohela, 3 ft. At Suez, according to M. Rochet, the mean rise is 5 ft. The currents during the prevalence of S breezes run to the N; and with N winds to the S; but no particular direction can be assigned to them. S winds, which prevail from October to May, generally bring with them a current of from 20 to 30 m. a-day. The NE monsoon increases in strength as it approaches the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and on entering the Red sea, becomes a S wind blowing strong as far up as the parallel of 17° or 18°. From the latter parallels to Jidda, the winds are variable; from Jidda to Suez, northerly breezes prevail. The changes in wind and weather throughout the whole gulf are sudden. In a paper read before the British Association, Dr. Buist remarks, "that many geologists have supposed that the effect of evaporation must be the ultimate filling up of the Mediterranean sea with a body of salt; but that this error seems to have been fallen into from the assumption that the water at the surface of the sea would remain in the place exposed to the action of the sun until evaporated up to the point of saturation, and only begin to descend upon being transformed into solid salt, in which condition it would remain of course accumulating in the recesses of the sea. In point of fact, however, the instant the upper stratum of a fluid becomes one atom lighter than that beneath, it inevitably begins to descend, all other portions following it, according as additional gravity is acquired by them. So soon as this mass of brine grows high enough to run over the barrier of the inland sea, it must, as a matter of necessity, flow outwards to the external ocean, where no such brine existed, and mingle with the average of the sea. It is matter of easy demonstration, that without some such arrangement as this, the Red sea must long ere now have been converted into one mass of salt, its upper waters at all events being known in reality to differ at present but little in saltiness from those of the southern ocean. In the Red sea we have salt water flowing in perpetually through the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to furnish supplies for a mass of vapour calculated, were the straits shut up, to lower the whole surface of the sea eight feet annually,—and even with the open strait, to add to its contents a proportionate quantity of salt. But an under-current of brine, which, from its gravity, seeks the bottom, flows out again to mingle with the water of the great Arabian sea, where, swept along by currents, and raised to the surface by tides and shoals, it is mingled by the waves through the other waters which yearly receive the enormous monsoon torrents the Concan and the Ghauts supply, become diluted to the proper strength of sea water, and rendered uniform in their constitution by the agitation of the storms which then prevail. Flowing back again from the coasts of India, where they are now in excess, to those of Africa, where they suffer from perpetual drainage, the same round of operations goes on continually; and the sea, with all its estuaries and its inlets, retains the same limit, and nearly the same constitution, for unnumbered ages. A like check prevents on shore extreme heating and desiccation, from which the ground would otherwise suffer. Captain Haines, in his survey of the Arabian seas, describes the perplexing currents betwixt the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb and Cape Aden; strong bands, inshore currents 60 m. in breadth, or so, running in one direction, while similar bands of an outward current run in the opposite directions; and currents similarly turbulent and irregular are found at the mouth of the Persian gulf. I have no doubt whatever," says Dr. Buist, "that both may be explained on the principle so well laid down by Dr. Scoresby in reference to the gulf-stream, where the tropical current running northward meets and intermingles with the polar one running southward. Speculating on these matters some years since, I found that Mr. Maury, of the United States observatory, had, from a totally different series of considerations, come to exactly the same conclusions as those I had arrived at."

Commerce.] In early ages the Red sea was generally navi-

gated for purposes of commerce between Europe and Asia; with the plans now projected for facilitating the transit of goods across the isthmus of Suez by a railroad, and through the adjoining seas by steam apparatus, a question arises, how far the Red sea will resume its ancient character? Sir Charles Head remarks on this point as follows: "The nations on both sides of the Arabian gulf, and also on the E side of Africa, show every wish to exchange the produce of those countries for articles of European manufacture, such as gunpowder, fire-arms, light clothing, cutlery, ornaments, &c. The mode by which those countries are at present furnished is most discouraging to the industry of the people: they have no direct intercourse with Europe, but receive manufactured articles, *via* Egypt or India, at double or treble the price if a direct intercourse was established. These remarks particularly apply to Arabia, Abyssinia, and the east coast of central Africa, Socotra, &c., which countries come in direct contact with the route in question. They have been almost totally lost sight of by Europe for centuries. The exports of Arabia consist of coffee, gums, myrrh, senna, dates, balm of Gilead, aloes, and a variety of valuable drugs. From Abyssinia and the coast of Zanzibar are exported ivory, gums, frankincense, hides, and various drugs, also gold dust, &c., which are now exchanged for broad cloth, light clothing and cutlery, but the present state of that neglected country will admit of no opinion being formed of its capabilities. Some idea of the resources of those countries will be formed by looking into their state when the passage by the cape of Good Hope was discovered, and they were first visited by the Portuguese about three centuries ago, and at that time they had declined in importance by the barrier which the followers of Islam had raised to cut them off from European trade. Vasquez de Gama and other Portuguese navigators report that a great trade was carried on between the SW coast of Africa and India, and with the Red sea; that the produce of the country (Sofala), which they considered ancient Ophir, was gold, ivory, pitch and wax. They described several cities as places of great trade, and consisting of houses well-built, and streets conveniently disposed. From Melinda to Quilon, near 400 leagues of coast, they remark on as very populous and full of towns; they also mention many islands bordering it that paid tribute. Quilon is called an ancient and noble city, a place of great trade for Sofala gold, for which there was great resort of merchants from Arabia. The Portuguese plundered this city, and attacked, plundered and burnt many others which refused or neglected to pay sufficient tribute. They describe their frequent seizure of vessels, and of gold and silver, and altogether they began a reign of terror and rapine which could have no other effect than to put an entire end to intercourse along the coast or by water. Having ravaged the places within reach, they went up the rivers, one of which, the Cuama, runs 250 leagues in the country of Sofala, and reported by them as famous for its gold sands. The back country mountainous, delightful and well-peopled, and watered by many rivers. In 1513 Albuquerque arrived before the city of Aden, outside the Red sea; it is described to be rich and famous for the resort of merchants of many nations, and situated at the extremity of Arabia, called Zemen, which was full of populous cities, fruitful, and of great trade. His expedition entered the Red sea, being the first Portuguese that had done so. He took four ships at the island of Camaran, where he wintered; and on his return went to Zeyla, a city at the mouth of the Red sea on the African shore; and this he described as a great market, which, being unprotected, was easily taken and burnt. In 1548 they sent an expedition to Suakin, a port of Abyssinia, and one of the richest cities in the East; it was said to equal, if not to exceed, the most eminent places in goodness and security of port, facility in loading and unloading ships, and traffic with remote countries. No city that the author knew could be compared to it in commerce but Lisbon; it traded with both peninsulas of the Indies to Jidda and Egypt, besides its trade with Ethiopia and the land of the Abyssinians, from whence it had vast quantities of gold and ivory. The above is enough to show that, on the borders of the route in question, opportunities offer for commercial enterprise which it would not be our policy to permit to pass into other hands."—The discovery of the passage to India, by the cape of Good Hope, directed trade from this channel; but since the introduction of steam-navigation, it seems likely that the Red sea, which at one point approaches within 60 m. of the Mediterranean, will again become a part of the regular trading route to India. A few years ago the correspondence with the East Indies, as well as the transport of goods, were carried round the cape of Good Hope; an answer to a letter from London to Calcutta was never expected under seven or eight months. The idea of a shorter route, as well by the Persian gulf and the Euphrates, on part of the old caravan-route through Syria, as by the Indian ocean and the Red sea, through Egypt, was not as yet developed. The latter route, which offered but few obstacles, was soon carried into execution. A line of steamers was established between Bombay and Suez, having for a central point, Aden, at the most southern point of Arabia. British enterprise, seconded by the energies of Suez and Alexandria, by Cairo; and a line of steamers was established from Alexandria to London, by Malta and Gibraltar. British steamers were introduced on the Arabian gulf, and there is now a regular line between Suez, Aden, and Bombay. "The great seats of the Anglo-Indian empire, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, were already in communication by steamers, to which a new line was added between Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Calcutta; so that, at

the present moment, the whole of Upper and Lower India, and China, with the exception of the comparatively short land-journey through Egypt, are in direct communication with Europe by steamers twice in every month." The comparative distance and advantage of the two routes to India by the Red sea and by the Euphrates, are thus summed up by Colonel Chesney: "We have from Bombay to Bussora 1,587 m.; from Bussora to Bir 1,143 m.; and from Bir to Scanderun 187 m.; together 2,917 m. to the Mediterranean by the route of the Persian gulf. In the other case we have from Bombay to Aden 1,641 m.; from Aden to Suez 1,295 m.; from Suez to Cairo 92 m.; and from Cairo to Alexandria 173 m.; which together would be 3,201 m.; so that the distance is shorter by the Euphrates by 284 m. The time by each route would be nearly the same in calm weather. The distance by the Euphrates is 284 m. less. The time by each route would be, for the route of Syria, from Bombay to Bussora 10 days; from Bussora to Bir from 8 to 10 days; from Bir to Scanderun 4 days; from Scanderun to Malta 5 days; from Malta to Falmouth 15 to 16 days; which would make in the whole from 43 to 45 days. Through Egypt, from Bombay to Suez 21 days; from Suez to Alexandria from 4 to 5 days; from Alexandria to Malta 5 days; from Malta to Falmouth from 15 to 16 days; in the whole from 45 to 47 days. So that there is less time by the Euphrates by two days. As to the comparative facility, there is of open sea 770 m.; of other sea 755 m.; or 1,525 m. of sea, and 1,202 m. of river, when going by the Persian gulf. In the passage by the Red sea, you have, of open sea 1,641 m.; of other sea 1,295 m.; making together 2,936 m. of sea. By the Persian gulf you have 1,202 m. of river instead of so much sea. And believing, as I do, that both routes are available at all times of the year, by using powerful steamers to stem the SW monsoon in the one case, and additional care to avoid the rocks at the low season in the other, we have, as a general result, that the Persian gulf line is shorter by 284 m. to the Mediterranean, which, during moderate weather, would only cause a difference of one or two days' time. But the additional distance of 770 m. of open sea must cause a more serious difference in the time, especially when encountering the SW monsoon. The course to Aden is about W by S 1,640 m., almost right ahead; whilst in the other case there is a course of 770 m. W by N to Cape Ras-El-Had, being nearly abeam. A vessel of small power, and half the capacity for coals, would therefore answer for the shorter distance to the Persian gulf." See article EUPHRATES.

Proposed junction with the Mediterranean. A strip of land, not much more than 70 m. in breadth, lies between the port of Suez, at the head of the gulf of Suez, and the village of Tineh on the Mediterranean, not far from the site of the ancient Pelusium. On the side of the Mediterranean this isthmus presents a low, sandy, swampy line of coast; but the land rises gradually towards Suez; and the French engineer Le Pere calculated that the high water level at Suez is 30 ft. above that of low water at Tineh. It appears that a canal anciently existed connecting the Red sea with the Mediterranean; but Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus ascribe its execution to Nechos, B. C. 600. Herodotus says, that this canal was filled from the Nile, that it commenced at *Bubastis* on the Pelusiac branch, and terminated at *Palumas* or *Suez* on the Red sea. Diodorus says, that it extended from the Pelusiac branch to the Red sea, and that it had gates which opened for allowing ships to pass, and quickly closed again after they had passed. Strabo says, that when Ptolemy Philadelphus reopened this canal, he added to it a double gate which afforded facility of transit from the canal to the sea, and from the sea to the canal. Herodotus says, that it required four days for a vessel to sail through the canal, and taking its length at 92 m., this would give 23 m. for a day's sail. After the conquest of Egypt by the Caliph Omar, this canal was reopened. It commenced about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Suez, and ran NW to the Bitter lake, a distance of 13 m. This lake, then 27 m. in length, and from 5 to 7 m. wide, formed a part of the line of navigation. It is highly probable that the Bitter lake at one era constituted the extreme N limit of the Red sea, or even as far as Lake Menzaleh, thus rendering Africa an island. From the N end of the lake, the canal proceeded to Lake Abacch; and from Abacch to Bubastis, on the E branch of the Nile which flows into Lake Menzaleh. The entire length of this canal was 92 m., and the French expedition considered it practicable to reopen it at an expense of £1,200,000. This canal, however, is generally supposed to have been available only when the Nile was in flood. It has been suggested that this line might be reopened; but the project of a direct ship-canal from Suez to Tineh, has hitherto found more general favour at least with the British public; while the comparative merits of canal and railway communication across the isthmus are also warmly canvassed. Captain Vetch, the chief supporter of the direct ship-canal project, remarks, that "a ship-canal between the two seas, which contemplates an extended commerce between the countries of Europe and the Indian ocean, should be free from disturbing causes arising from inundations, floods, and so on." This could not be the case with a line in connection with the Nile. He also argues that "it should be considered irrespective of the commerce of Egypt." According to the report of M. Leprieux, assisted by other engineers, the surface of the Red sea at Suez, at high water, was found to be 30 ft. 6 in. French, or 32 ft. 6 in. English, above that of the Mediterranean, on the N shore of the isthmus at low water. The mean rise of the tide in the Arabian gulf was found to be 5 ft. 6 in. French, or rather more than 5 ft. 10 in. English, and that of the Mediterranean 1 ft. only, French. Taking the accuracy of these

levellings for granted, Captain Vetch assumes the mean height of the sea at Suez to be about 30 ft. above that of the Mediterranean in the bay of Tineh. This would give to his 75 m. of canal from Suez to Tineh a fall of nearly 5 inches per mile. This fall, he says, if properly economised, and not dissipated or weakened by intervening wide lakes or basins of lakes, will give a scourage not only sufficient to keep a channel of the dimensions he proposes—namely, 21 ft. deep, 96 ft. wide at bottom, and 180 ft. wide at top—perfectly clean, but to sweep away the sand and mud which accumulate on the Mediterranean shore, and would else render the N entrance to the canal difficult, if not impossible of accomplishment, for ships of considerable burden. The soil to be cut through is, he says, though light, sufficiently tenacious to stand without walling; and he is of opinion that strong ribs of masonry about a mile apart would quite sufficiently provide for and assure the course and durability of the channel. As to the shallowness of the water in the present harbour of Suez, Captain Vetch would get rid of that difficulty by removing the harbour farther down the gulf, and by the construction of piers and a spacious wet-dock. The entire cost of his scheme he estimates at £2,121,600.

In opposition to the scheme of a canal between Suez and Tineh, that of a railway from Cairo to Suez, a distance of 84 m., has found warm advocates; and it is in favour of this project that, at the present moment, a railway between Alexandria and Cairo is in progress of execution. See CAIRO. The distance from Tineh to Suez is nearly the same as from Cairo. Ergo, say the supporters of the railway, the distance from Cairo to Suez can be performed in less time by railway than the distance from Tineh to Suez by canal; and the railway ought to be preferred. It is left out of view, that Tineh can be reached by steam-vessels from Trieste, Marseilles, and Southampton, in about the same time as Alexandria or Rosetta. It must further be obvious how small an accumulation of sand would stop the locomotives; and the violence of the sand-winds in the desert between Cairo and Suez is vouched for by credible witnesses. On the other hand, it is alleged, that a ship canal from Suez to Tineh would inundate the lands on the Lower Nile, which lie below the level of the sea at Suez, with salt water, and destroy the cultivation; and that there are no safe harbours for vessels of large draught at the termini of the canal. Much depends upon the fact, whether there is safe anchorage and safe entrance of the canal at all seasons in the neighbourhood of Tineh. "If this is the case," says a well-informed writer, "there can be no doubt that the canal is the preferable project. Hitherto the mechanical practicability of either scheme has alone been considered. It is worth while—assuming for a moment that they are equally practicable—to look at the arguments drawn from the probable benefits to be derived from each. It is apparent that a railway can only be available for the conveyance of passengers, letters, and light goods: even the latter would, in a great measure, continue to be sent round by the cape of Good Hope, as part of assorted cargoes. With mercantile men, the advantage of not needing to break bulk in the middle of the voyage will amply compensate for the delay. Complaints have been heard among traders, that the increased rapidity of letter communication with India, unaccompanied by an increased rapidity of the transmission of goods, has not been productive of unmingled benefit. But, waving this consideration, the advantages of a railroad are limited to—greater convenience for travellers, greater facility for Britain in the government of her Indian empire, greater rapidity for merchants in the interchange of intelligence. A ship-canal would afford all these advantages in an equal degree. Nay, the convenience of travellers would be increased; for they would escape the shifting from the steamer to the boats of the Nile or Mahmoudieh canal, from these boats to the camels or railway of the desert, and thence to another steamer. And a ship-canal would shorten the voyage from Europe to India and China, and escape the baffling winds and currents that haunt 'the Cape of Storms.' The importance of the cape of Good Hope as an intermediate station between Europe or Brazil and the Australian colonies—between Brazil or the United States and India and China—would scarcely be diminished; and our communications with Natal, Mauritius, and Madagascar, would be rendered more direct and regular. It is true that Marseilles and Genoa, Venice and Trieste, would share in the advantage; but their gain, instead of diminishing, would increase ours. Our commercial intercourse with India and China would not be diminished by their concurrence; and our commercial intercourse with them would be rendered more profitable. A ship-canal, if practicable, is to be preferred to a railroad, with a view to the interests of Great Britain alone; and if we turn our attention to the interests of Europe and the world, the case of the canal is immeasurably strengthened. The only ground of hesitation is the state of uncertainty in which we are as to the anchorage and access to the shore at all seasons in the vicinity of Tineh; and these doubts might easily be either removed or confirmed.

From Cossair, the ancient *Myos Hormus*, there is a good road of about 100 m. across the desert to Kenneh and Thebes, on the Nile. This road is generally composed of firm gravel, and is almost practicable for wheeled carriages. See articles BERENICE and COSSAIR.—The survey of the Red sea was most satisfactorily executed between the years 1829 and 1834, by Captain Moreshay and Captain Ellvon, and the officers of the H. E. I. C. vessels, the *Benares* and *Palinurus*; and the result of their labours, embodied in a splendid chart of this sea, has been published by order of the court of directors.—The present article is chiefly founded

on this chart, and the Parliamentary papers connected with the Euphrates expedition.

RED-STONE, a township of Fayette co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 155 m. W by S of Harrisburg, bordered on the W by Monongahela river, and drained by affluents of that river. Pop. in 1850, about 1,400.

RED-SULPHUR-SPRINGS, a village of Monroe co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on Indian creek.

REDANGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 8 m. ESE of Longwy. Pop. 550. Potters' clay is found in the vicinity.—Also a village of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Osperen, on the l. bank of the Attert. Pop. 700. Lime-stone is quarried in the environs.

REDBANK, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, 50 m. from Sydney.

REDBERT, or **RHYDBERTH**, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 4 m. NW by W of Tenby. Area 305 acres. Pop. in 1831, 134; in 1851, 137.

REDBOURN, a parish in Hertfordshire, 17 m. W by N of Hertford. Area 4,515 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,047; in 1851, 2,085.

REDBOURNE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5½ m. SSW of Glanford-Brigg. Area 3,919 acres. Pop. in 1831, 300; in 1851, 354.

REDCAR, a chapelry and township in Marske p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N by E of Guisborough, on the coast. Area 590 acres. Of late years the village has been resorted to for sea-bathing, and excellent inns and private lodging-houses have been erected. Pop. in 1831, 729; in 1851, 1,032.

REDDISH, a township in Manchester p., Lancashire, 4½ m. SE of Manchester. Area 1,541 acres. Pop. in 1831, 860; in 1851, 1,218.

REDDITCH, a chapelry and township in Tardebigg p., Worcestershire, 6 m. ESE of Broomsgrove. Pop. in 1841, 3,314; in 1851, 4,802. The village has long been celebrated for its manufacture of needles and fish-hooks.

REDDITIBA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which has its source in the Serra Bocaina; runs E, and throws itself into the bay of Angra-dos-Reis. It is also called the São Gonçalo.

REDDENHALL-WITH-HARLESTON, a parish in Norfolk, 1½ m. ENE of Harleston. Area 3,714 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,784; in 1851, 1,795.

REDE. See REBE.

REDECILLA-DEL-CAMINO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. W of Logrono, and 9 m. E of Santo Domingo-de-la-Calzada. Pop. 440. It has an hospital.

REDECILLA-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. W of Logrono, and 11 m. NW of Santo Domingo-de-la-Calzada, on an elevated plateau. Pop. 615.

REDELGA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Samora, partido and 11 m. NW of Bena vento, near the r. bank of the Erla, in a valley. Pop. 222.

REDEN. See REHDEN.

RE'DENE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Finistere, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Arzano, and 5 m. ESE of Quimperle. Pop. 2,600.

REDENTIN, a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Baltic, opposite the island of Poel, 5 m. N of Wismar, and 18 m. N of Schwerin.

REDERSCHIED, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 24 m. NNW of Coblenz, circle and 18 m. NNW of Neuwied. Pop. 56. It has a silver mine.

REDEVIN, a village of the grand-duchy of

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, bail. and 8 m. S of Hagenow, and 20 m. SW of Schwerin.

REDFERN, a township of New South Wales, in the p. of Alexandria, co. of Cumberland. Pop. 865.

REDGORTON, a parish of Perthshire, occupying the peninsula formed by the Tay and the Almond in Strathmore. Area $10\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 1,806; in 1851, 2,047.

REDGRAVE, a parish in Suffolk, 7 m. NW by W of Eye. Area 3,353 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,385.

REDGWELL, or RIDGWELL, a parish in Essex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Haverhill. Area 1,717 acres. Pop. in 1831, 713; in 1851, 508.

REDGWERN, or RHYDGWERN, a hamlet in Machen p., Glamorganshire, 3 m. E of Caerphilly. Area 706 acres. Pop. in 1831, 184; in 1851, 185.

REDINHA, a market-town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 27 m. NNE of Leiria, and 15 m. S of Coimbra, in a fine plain, near the r. bank of the Soura. Pop. 2,000. It has an orphan's asylum, an hospital, and several chapels.

REDIPOLIS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NNE of Leon and partido of Riano-y-la-Puerta, on the l. bank of the Puerma. Pop. 200. It has a jasper quarry.

REDISHAM (GREAT), a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. N by E of Halesworth. Area 733 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1851, 152.

REDJUM, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district and 40 m. WNW of Kaukeban, and 50 m. W of Sana, on a height. It is surrounded by a wall.

REDLINGFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. SE by S of Eye. Area 1,075 acres. Pop. in 1801, 212; in 1831, 235; in 1851, 251. This parish has been included within the parliamentary boundaries of the borough of Eye.

REDMILE, or REDMILNE, a parish in Leicestershire, 12 m. N by E of Melton-Mowbray, intersected by the Grantham canal. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 461; in 1851, 527.

REDMIRE, a chapelry and township in Wensley p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. WNW of Middleham. Area 2,219 acres. Pop. in 1831, 344; in 1851, 373.

REDNESS, or REEDNESS, a township in Whitgift p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SE by S of Howden, on the S bank of the Ouse. Area 2,884 acres. Pop. in 1831, 644; in 1851, 663.

REDNITZ, a river of Bavaria, which has its source in the principality and 5 m. NNW of Pappenheim, near Dettenheim; runs N, traversing first the presidial of Weissenburg, afterwards those of Helponstein and Pleinfeld; receives on the l. the Rezat, and on the r. the Roth, and becomes navigable; traverses the presidial of Schwabach, in which it is joined on the l. by a river of that name, and on the l. by the Schwarzbach; enters afterwards into the presidial of Nuremberg, and after a total course of about 39 m., joins the Pegnitz, on the l. bank, at Fürth. Thence the united streams take the name of Regnitz. A canal was commenced by Charlemagne in 793, by means of which he designed to connect this river with the Altmühl, and so to form a communication between the Rhine and Danube, but the undertaking was suspended by an invasion of the Saxons. Traces of this canal are still to be found.

REDON, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine.—The arrond. comprises an area of 128,505 hect., and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 76,442; in 1846, 78,974.—The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,549; in 1846, 14,125. The town is 41 m. SW of Rennes, and 42 m. NW of Nantes, on the r. bank of the Vilaine, on which it has a port accessible to large vessels at high tide. Pop. in

1789, 3,228; in 1821, 3,549; in 1831, 4,504; in 1846, 5,303. It is prettily situated at the foot of a mountain, and possesses a communal college, a bank, and large building docks. It has several tanneries and slate quarries, and carries on an active trade in salt, wine, honey, chestnuts, wax, butter, grain, timber, and iron. The port is divided into two parts by the bridge of St. Nicolas, by which the town of Redon is connected with the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure. R. owes its origin to a celebrated Benedictine abbey founded in 818.

REDONDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 54 m. WSW of Salamanca, and partido of Lumbrales, in a well-cultivated locality. Pop. 311. It has manufactories of linen.

REDONDA, a small island of the Caribbean sea, in the group of the Windward islands, 6 m. NNE of the island of Granada, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 18'$, and W long. $61^{\circ} 38'$.

REDONDA, an island of Brazil, at the entrance of the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro, to the W of the island of Raza, in S lat. $23^{\circ} 3' 45''$.—Also an islet of the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, in the same prov. and district of Parati.

REDONDELA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Pontevedra. The partido comprises 38 parishes. The town is 11 m. SSE of Pontevedra, and 9 m. NE of Vigo, at the entrance of a river of the same name into the bay of Vigo, on which it has a good port defended by a fort and a substantial mole. It is divided into two parts, distinguished as the Old and New towns, and containing unitedly about 2,790 inhabitants. It has two parish churches, a convent, and an hospital, and carries on an active trade in wine and other local productions.—Also a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. W of Huelva, partido and 9 m. ESE of Ayamonte, on an estuary of the same name, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Atlantic. Pop. 500. It has distilleries of brandy, and an active trade in fruit, wine, and reeds.

REDONDESCO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. W of Mantua, district and 8 m. ENE of Canneto. Pop. 1,675. It has some linen manufactures. It was founded in 1165 by the dukes of Milan, and has the remains of an old castle.

REDONDO, a small island of the Caribbean sea, between the islands of Nevis and Montserrat, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 56'$, and W long. $62^{\circ} 19' 20''$. It is nearly circular in form, and rises to a lofty peak. It is uninhabited.

REDONDO (CAPE), a headland of the coast of Patagonia, to the N of Coy inlet, in S lat. $50^{\circ} 50'$.

REDONDO (Novo), a fort of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, 90 m. NNE of S. Philip-de-Benguela, near the entrance of the Gunza into the Atlantic.

REDONDO (O), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 24 m. E of Evora, and 18 m. S of Estremoz, in a plain, at the foot of the Osa mountains. Pop. 2,450. It has a convent, an hospital, and a Latin school, and is noted for its manufacture of cloth, and other fine woollen fabrics.

REDOTTA, a mountain of Austria, in Lombardy, on the confines of the prov. of the Valteline and Bergamo, 11 m. SE of Sondrio. It rises to the height of 3,330 yds. above sea-level.

REDOUT-KALE', a town and port of Russia in Europe, in Mingrelia, on the Black sea, at the mouth of the Khopi, 12 m. SSE of Anakria, and at an equal distance, NNW of Poti. It is fortified, and with the garrison contains about 1,000 inhabitants. The site of the town is low, and exposed to inundations by the river. It has a considerable trade in grain, and